give practical effect to you American manuot hurt us seriously, as to Great Britain are not d their total eessation a manufacturer so long orld remains open to his way in which the United thed" would be to place breadstuffs, food-macotton. Such a punishtheavily on the English on raw cotton would but Lancashire manufacturatuffs would increase the ble misery of the unemople.

pple.

In the United States and The United States prolimers an enormous surfaces all the raw mated cotton manufacturing, pply its own wants in and have a surplus for and must import the food-supplies and raw ures, and is dependent cetured goods for means food and raw products, ast the United States is, e Little Girl.

se Etttle Girl.

Is exceedingly interested Sunday-schools, and in all comfort of the poor. I at Rideau Hall all the the Sunday-school conwhich she attends. The d and the hungry chile Princess, the Marquis, sing a pretty little girl if she would not take guest declined with awe, if that bashfulness was sed her again. Againshe as struck by the sweet simplicity of the pretty ce from the cake and you must, at least, take rom me; let me put it child hesitated, blushed, unwillingness to accept it the more unwilling she and the Princess became and blushing diffidence, e found the pocket of lo, to her infinite asterd that it was already heak which this bland ad stealthily abstracted

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CHAMPAGNE. R. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE IMPORTATION IN 1878



or 16,270 cases more than of any other brand.

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58th Semi-Annual Statement.

"OLD AND TRIED."

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JANUARY 1, 1879. ASSETS. United States Registered Bonds, market value states Registered Bonds, market value stock First National Bank, Glens Falls, Loans on Bond and Morigage, first, Hens.

Loans on Collaterals.

Real Estate 110,552,50
Real Estate 111,200,00
Premiums uncollected.

Cash deposited in First National Bank, Glens Falls.

Gold in German and Union Savings
Banks Nan Francisco.

Sab in Office 8,115,09
Gesb in Office 623,72

Total Available Cash Assets \$901,277.21 LIABILITIES.

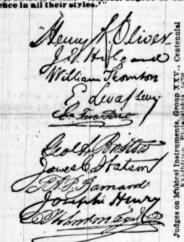
Capital Stock. \$200,000.00
Unearned Premiums,
rull New York Standard 262,312.81
Unpaid Losses, all
claims. 19,548.81
All other Liabilities. 3,633.08 485,494.70

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R. M. LITTLE, Pres't. J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y. BROWN & MARSH, Agents

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THE CIPHERS.

Manton Marble Takes His Turn Before the Investigators.

Dissimilar Characteristics of the Modern and the Ancient Moses.

Telegrams Between Witness and the Nephew of Mr. S. J. Tilden.

Which Show that the Parties Knew of Each Other's Intentions.

Like Pelton, the Witness at Times Has a Most Treacherous Memory.

Notably So, When Asked About the Dispatch to Grover.

The Uncle to Appear and Testify Before the Committee To-Day.

St. Martin's Affidavit Badly Damaged at the Washington End.

> THE CIPHERS. MOSES IN THE BULLRUSHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The investigation into the cipher dispatches was begun to-day with Manton Marble on the stand. He said, in answer to questions: I went to Florida to look after the Electoral vote. I cannot say that I went under the instructions of the Democratic Committee. I did not go at the specific request of any one. I had no communication with Gov. Tilden on the matter. I called on the Governor the evening that I left, and simply bade him "Lood-by." On my way I met Raudolph, Blair, and Fox, and of course canvassed the matter with them. I think I got a cipher from Pelton at the Everett House, and used it subsequently. I neither sent to, nor received from, Tilden any telegrams. I addressed my dispatches to Pelton. My object in going to Flo. a was to take care of the Electoral vote; and let me here suggest that the cipher dispatches, as published in the Tribune, so far as I am concerned, are simply rubbish.

Q.-Give the Committee a general idea of what you did in Florida. DESIRES TO SUBMIT LETTERS.

A.—I have already published statements of

what I did and did not do. One of my statements was published in January, a year ago. The other ("Rub-a-dub") was published in the Tribune for months. What I did not do was to buy Florida votes, and they were for sale. I would like to submit these letters if the Committee has no objection. Mr. Reed-I have a decided objection.

The Chairman-Then they are ruled out. nger-I can't see the force of the ob jection of the member on the other side. Beyond a doubt, on the cross-examination, they vill require the witness to state all that he knows about those letters, and probably make him read them verbatim.

The Chairman—Mr. Marble, have you copies

of the telegrams that you sent from Florida? A .- I have not. They were published at the time, and I would prefer, if you will, to TAKE THEM AS PUBLISHED.

Of the dispatch from Tallahassee, Nov. 16, beginning "Use 140 cipher," the witness said that he had no explanation to give, remarking, "I must confess that there are a number of the

dispatches correct." The witness said that he would like to explain telegram No. 23. (It was a dispatch to Pelton. asking him to have documents circulated hroughout the country by the aid of the press.) Mr. Hiscock objected, saying: "The tele grams are here, and I insist that they shall

tand on their own merits." Mr. Stenger.—The intention of this Committee s to get at everything, and my idea is that every telegram, every paper, and every explanation,

should be admitted. A TENDER POINT.

Mr. Hiscock—Yes, you are getting on the "ragged edge," and fear you will fall over. The Chairman-I think it is only fair that all ropositions made by the witness should be

freely explained. Mr. Hiscock-Then I shall call for a vote on this matter. Mr. Springer-You seem to want sunlight,

and yet you will insist in getting in what you please. The vote upon excluding documents or explanations resulted in Messrs. Hunton, Springer, and Stenger voting for their admission, and

Messrs. Reed and Hiscock against their admis-Telegrams 32 and 33 were then read. Mr. Marble began to explain the latter dispatch, but Mr. Hiscock objected, saying: "I do not understand why these frequent explanations should be given. The witness is here simply to tell us his recollections of what occurred during

this eventful period. This is simply an explanation in cipher." Witness, in answer to a question by the Chairman, said the dispatch simply indicated belief that we should lose both States by fraud. It was Wooley's information, and anybody who knows him knows that he

DELIGHTS IN MYSTERY. He was very apt to find some hidden thing in an affair that seemed to everybody else perfectly plain.

The telegram relating to the circulation of ocuments was read in full as follows: Nov. 21, 1876. - Col. Petton, No. 15 Gramero Park: Try to have the documents which the Associated Press will soon receive to-night sent over the country by the Western. New England, and other agents. Pray stop sending any more people here. They delay business and take up more time than I can possibly spare in utterly needless consultation and palaver. Every new one needs the education and local knowledge I have been a week in acquiring. The business is all perfectly in hand, and every point guarded. Heartily glad to see Perry Smith and Gloson, of course, who arrived to-day. Who is Paris? Judge Robertson returns home to-morrow. Everything looks well.

Mannon Markle. Try to have the documents which the As

THE NEXT DISPATCH

read was as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 27.—Col. Pelton. 15 Gramercy Park: You are imperiling the result here by causing divided counsel and neglecting to answer telegrams. I advise that you find one person to frust, and then trust him for at least one calendar week—possibly two. I will stand in nobody's way, and do my best to transfer to him authority. About 100 majority on certified copies. The Republicans claim the same upon returns. Rome needless now. Should be recalled. Parris and detectives always useless; ditto Wooley here as [in] Louisiana. A unisance and impediment, trusted by nobody. I decline to commit Tilden with a major indiscreet. Smith concurs in all aforesaid. Session begun.

Witness testified that he had no recollection

was. The translation is

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES

SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. Let me state that I have not examined the cipher key, and merely give this as my opinion Witness had nothing to say in explanation of the telegram addressed to Gov. Grover, of Oregon, asking him to refrain from issuing Electoral certificate to the Elector claimed to Dispatch No. 41, Marble said, explained itself.

Dispatch No. 41, Marole and Q.—Look at telegram No. 50:

Tallanasses, Dec. 20.—Col. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park: Have just received a proposition to hand over, at any hour required, Tilden decision of Board and certificate of Governor for \$200,000.

Marker.

Mr. Marble—I have no recollection of this telegram, and I do not think the dispatch mine. It is alleged that Paris sent the message. The Tribune again takes occasion to misrepresent me. I want it understood that none of those pecuniary propositions were mine. The *Tr bune* had two editorials on the question of the \$200,-000 dispatch and the other on the \$50,000 question. The letter of Paris is dated Dec. 4. Now, the dispatches are dated respectively the 2d, 3d, and 4th of December. On the 2d and 3d, the Tribune claims, the proposition was consumma-ted. This, in itself, shows its fallacy. None of these pecuniary propositions were mine. I merely telegraphed them as a matter of news.

The Chairman—Take No. 57, now.

The Chairman—Take No. 57, now.

[Translation.]

Tallahasses, Dec. 3.—Col. Pelton, 15

Gramercy Park: Proposition received, either
giving vote of [one] Republican of the Board or
his concurrence on Court action preventing Elector's vote from being cast for half hundred United
States documents [for \$50,000 in United States
notes].

Markle. Q.—Is the translation of this telegram cor-

A .- It is substantially so. This, in my opinion, was a mere device on the part of the Re-turning Board in increasing the money on the other side. I told members that the sum WAS TOO HIGH.

and could not possibly entertain it. I also re-marked that Gov. Tilden would not listen to any such proposition. The person who made this proposition to him was C. E. Dyke, editor of the Tallahassee Floridan, a Democratic paper. Mr. Dyke represented the Canvassing Board through intermediaries. He told Mr. Dyke, whether the offer was genuine or not, he himself could not consent to any such arrangement, and he was certain that Gov. Tilden would not.

The next telegram read was the following: New York, Dec. 4.—Manton Marble, Talla-hassee: Telegram here. Proposition accepted if done only once. Better consult with Wooley and act in concert. You can trust him. Time very important, and there should be no divided coun-cils.

NO REPLY.

The Chairman-Any reply to that telegram? A .- I did not reply, nor did I tell the substance of it to any mortal being.

Q.—Something is said in the telegram about your "rushing out." What does this mean? A .- It means simply that I rushed out, lighted a cigar, and went to bed.

The Chairman—Read telegram No. 66, and make any remarks you can about it.

[Translation.]
TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 5.—Col. Pelton. 15 Gramercy
Park: Proposition failed. Finished yesterday
afternoon. Responsibility [as] Moses. Last night
Wooley found me and said he list nothing, which
I knew already. Tell Tilden to saddle Blackstone. This is another basis of misrepresentation of

the Tribune. All through they have been guessing, and nothing more. The Chairman-Is there any change in the A.—There is. In the first fustance, it makes me say that my proposition had failed. Now, I HAD NO PROPOSITION TO MAKE,

and therefore never made anv. When 1 sent this (if I may so characterize it) obscure telegrain, I had no reference to any purchasing transaction. The Returning Board was holding its first session, and I was still in hopes they would go with us. The word Blackstone was used because it was a favorite horse of Gov. Tilden, and I thought to give him a cud to chew as his master trotted him around the park. Q .- Did you, after your return from Florida,

with Gov. Tilden as to buying out the Electoral Board? A .- I did not.

Q .- Did you ever speak of these propositions or negotiations to Gov. Tilden! -I did not. Q .- Have you any idea that an attempt was made by Democrats to buy out the Electoral

A -As far as I know personally, there was nothing of the kind. Q .- Did you have any instructions as to buyng out any Board?

A.-No, sir; 1 did not. In reply to questions from Springer, witness said that while in Florida he had no conversalop with Gov. Noves, but did with Mr. Chandler This, however, was

OF A GENERAL CHARACTER, though undoubtedly they must have canvassed the election matters; knew nothing of the proposition that the Republicans should sell out or that the Democrats should sell out. To Mr. Hiscock-Knew Col. Pelton about four years before I went to Florida.

Q.-Who suggested your going to Florida? A .- I suggested it myself. I called upon Gov. Tilden the morning on which I left and bade him good-by. I told him that I felt it was necessary I should go to Florida. Q.-Did you see Pelton that day?

A .- I did. I drove to his residence and received a cipher key from him.

At this point the following letter from the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden was read by the Chair-

man:

15 Gramercy Park, Feb. 7, '79,—Hon. Eppa Hunton, Chairman Congressional Committee, Fifth Anenue Hotel—Dark Sir: I learn in the public press that it is the desire of your Committee to terminate its session in this city the current week. I take this liberty of requesting that before you leave an opportunity be afforded me of appearing before you to submit some testimony which I deem pertinent to the inquiry with which you are charged. Yours very respectfully,

S. J. Tilderk.

It was resolved that Gov. Tilden should ap pear before the Committee at noon to-morrow. and that Mayor Cooper, in accordance with his request, should be heard at half-past 10. THE EXAMINATION OF MARBLE

was then continued, as follows: Q .- When you found the vote was getting so close, you telegraphed to New York that something must be done. Did you have reference to money matters? A .- I did not.

Q.-Did you understand that Wooley was pegotiating with any one, no matter which party he was working for? A .- I did not so understand it. Witness had no recollec ion of telegrams 51 and 52 which were shown him. He said, "I again repeat that, so far as these pecuniary arrangements are concerned, I had nothing to do

with them except in this way: I transmitted by

wire all the propositions made me, but as to their consummation I had nothing to do." Q.-Do you mean to say you had nothing to do with these propositions? Q.-Did you suppose matters were being arranged by Cot. Pelton alone. A.—That I cannot say.
Q.—Don't you know that Col. Pelton by him-

COME FROM GOV. TILDEN! A .- I had no idea on the subject. Q.-Were you not the medium for the transnission of this infamous proposition to buy out

self could do nothing, and that if any money

did change hands it would have

of this telegram. Did not know who Rome | which says "Tell Russia Saddle Blackssone," and then look at No. 64, beginning, "Telegram here." Mr. Pelton swears that you telegraphed him on Dec. 5 that the "proposition failed." A .- This is incorrect. The words " propos tion failed" belong to the Tribune and not to

thorized to buy out the Returning Board?

A.—I was not aware of anything of the kind. Witness met Gov. Tilden long after the decision of the Returning Board. He denounced the whole proceeding, and said that under no circumstances would be have countenanced any such arrangement. My friendly relations with Gov. Tilden have not been changed, for, as I have already told you, he knew that I had nothing to do with these propositions, and merely included them in my cipher messages to accommodate the parties who made them. EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. Marble testified that he saw Gov. Tilden immediately upon his arrival from Florida, but did not at that time ention to him anything about buying and selling in the Florida business. Took pains to conceal from him the whole of the facts for obvious reasons. I knew he would not approve of it Pelton gave me the cipher. I knew nothing of its origin.
Q.—Don't you think where a person is con

nected with something infamous that it would be proper to afford clear explanation? A .- I have already published a complete denial of the whole matter.
Q.—Notwithstanding that you addressed you

dispatches to 15 Gramercy Park, you never thought of Mr. Tilden? A .- Never in the least. Q .- How do you account for this No. 62: "Re-

ported here that the Board has given us one vote. If so you will not need to use acceptance Advise fully"? A .- I don't understand it. Q .- How could they ask you not to use "as

eptance" if you never had one?

A.—I cannot understand the matter, but I suppose it refers to No. 64. If there is a word in cipher which means acceptance I suppose it THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

Q.—Now, you say you received propositions from scores of persons. Mention from whom.

A.—I can't recollect them all, but I received propositions from Mr. Cole and Mr. Dyke. According to telegram No. 22, I met Mr. Cole. I told him no proposition to purchase an Elector or Returning Board could be entertained. Mr. Dyke represented some man, whose name I forget, but whom he believed to represent the whole Returning Board.

Witness further testified that the impression that Tilden managed the whole campaign was a great errof. Had no conversation with Pelton upon his return from Florida as to his proposition telling me "to close at once." He must be mistaken in saying we had a conversation on the subject. I supposed the whole matter came from him alone, and that the Democratic Committee and Tilden knew nothing of it.

witness attention was then called to No. 66: "Proposition failed; finished responsibility. Moses." etc. He could not remember much about it, as it had passed from his mind. Q.—Did you say, in a letter of Nov. 15, that you rejected all such propositions on the spot when proposed, and always was opposed to them? A .- I did, sir. My determination in that mat-

Witness' attention was then called to No. 66:

ter was never questioned.
This closed Marble's cross-examination, and he left the witness stand, but was not discharged. . THE DYKE LETTER. Following is a copy of Mr. Dyke's letter to Mr. Marble, offered in evidence by Mr. Marble, but ruled out by the Committee: but ruled out by the Committee:

Tallahasser, Oct. 24, 1878.—It is probable that the first intimation Mr. Marble received that the vote of Florida could be had for a consideration came from me. I had been told that the vote of one of the Republican memoers of the Returning Board could be bought. The sam named as the price was \$50,000. I informed Mr. Marble of what I had heard, and gave him the name of the party said to be ready to negotiate and the name of the member whose vote was to be secured. We talked the matter over fully. Marble said in substance that the proposal was a piece of strategy designed to get an offer from the Democrats, and make it the occasion of a larger demand from the other side, and that under no circumstances would Tilden consent to the offer nor the payment of money, nor would he.

offer nor the payment of money, nor would he offer nor the payment of money, nor would he offer nor the payment of money, nor would he

E. L. PARIS. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The next witness was E. L. Paris. 'He said: I was in Tallahassee in November, 1876. Sent dispatches from there to Col. Pelton, M. King, and to Havemeyer. I received dispatches from New York, but from whom I cannot say. Here witness went through the process of spelling with the aid of the key several dispatches. His attention was called to No. 52, dated Tailshassec, Dec. 4. addressed "H. Havemeyer, New York," and bearing no signature. In the cipher the word match is used, and in the translation, "Marble." Witness, by going over the key showed how this cipher might read "Wooley" equally as well as "Marble."

After some further discussion about the cippers, the Committee adjourned until to-mor-

PELTON.

COMMENTS ON HIS TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Tribune's editorials have the following points: " Pelton granted, yesterday, all that the Tribune had charged against Marble, and that Marble has denied. Pelton was on the stand for eight hours and a half, and when he was dismissed there was little or nothing left of him. He was not only dreadtully embarrassed, hesitating, and contradictory on cross-examination, but even his direct testi-mony was a painful exhibition from the very start. The witness seemed all through the day like one who has much to conceal, and although his testimony, so far as it affected Tilden, was certainly plain enough, the impression which he produced on the spectators was ex-tremely unfortunate. He evaded, prevaricated, stammered, explained, involved himself hope essly in meshes and muddle, and was some lmes five or ten minutes in answering yes or no. He managed to attract the finger of sus-

is likely to do it in a single day." The Tribune compares the evidence of Pelton with that of Weed, and shows how they contradict each other in many essential points.

The Times scouts the idea that Tilden knew nothing of what was going on during the time of the attempted purchase of Returning Boards. It quotes Tilden's card to the public, denying all knowledge of the impropriety, and adds: "He knowledge of the impropriety, and adds: "He has only himself to blame if people suspect that he has not yet told the whole truth, and that what he so studiously and with such infinite pains essayed to conceal was not an act of indignant virtue, not swift repudation of the vile army of agents who had betrayed, and compromised, and threatened to disgrace him, but, rather, complicity with the, scoundrels' plot, as to which he dared not tell the whole truth."

picion by turns to his uncle and to the Demo-

cratic National Committee. On the whole, be

robably did his side as much harm as any man

IN WASHINGTON.

THE ST. MARTIN APPIDAVIT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7 .- Before the Potter Committee George W. Carter, of New Orleans, denied the assertion made in the St. Martin affidavit to the effect that he (Carter) had given or offered Weber money to influence his testimony. Did not believe Weber received any money for testifying.

A. M. Gibson, Washington correspondent of

the New York Sun, sworn, and in reply to the Chairman testified that he first met Weber in this committee-room. Never had any negotia tions with him. Never paid or offered to pay Weber money for testilying as was charged in St. Martin's affidavit. First saw St. Martin in New Orleans. Never gave St. Martin money, and never bad conversations with him outside the committee-room.

The Chairman then went through the St. the Returning Board! Look at the telegram | Martin affidavit, interrogating the witness on PRICE FIVE CENTS.

every point where his name was mentioned, the result of which was a general and particular denial of all charges embodied therein.

In reply to Mr. Cox. witness said: I furnished no money for the payment of witnesses, and, so far as my knowledge goes, no money was paid for that purpose. Had no information as to the \$450 that it has been alleged were to be paid to Dula. to be paid to Dula.

ONE OTHER LITTLE MATTER. Gibson said he had one other little matter to draw the Committee's attention to. He under-stood the Committee was now in funds, and he begged to hand to the Chairman an account for \$171 which he advanced to the Committee or

\$171 which he advanced to the Committee on \$\mathcal{J}\$\to 28, to pay witnesses who came to New Orleans after the Sub-Committee had left.

Mr. Potter accepted the document with a smile, and promised to attend to it, remarking that it had been previously presented when the Committee was short of money.

At the conclusion of Gibson's testimony the Committee held a secret session, at which it was agreed that St. Martin should be discharged, and several applications to appear before the Committee were discussed.

Adjourned.

CRIME.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7.—Gov. Cullom has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Fred Malschow, who murdered a man and his daughter in Fayette County or

the 4th inst. CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 7 .- A most brutal and shocking double murder was committed at Shabonier, Fayette County, Ill., at 8 o'clock Friday night, the particulars of which are about as follows: Fred Malschow, a good-looking German about 25 years old, who owns a fine farm and handsome residence at Shabonier, being un-happy and dissatisfied in his domestic affairs, went to the house of August Rubine, who is the uncle of Maischow's wife, and proposed that Anna Rubine should elope with him. This proposition was promptly rejected, which enraged Malschow to such an extent that he wen to Kimmundy, got terribly drunk, and returned to Rubine's bouse, and again insisted that Anna should elope with him. Mr. Rubine tried to reason with the drunken Malschow, to induchim to abandon his infamous design; to go home to his family and act like a man, and not disturb the friendship which had been so lasting and warm. He repiled that he would be friendly, and then drew his revolver and shot Mr. Rubine through the heart, killing him instantly. He then pursued the frightened family up-stairs; dragged a younger daughter downstairs, and then shot Anna three times in the stairs, and then shot Anna three times in the abdomen. She lived about ten hours, and died in intense agony. Malschow then mounted his large gray horse and fled. He is still at large, but is bottly pursued. The excitement is high, and there is but little doubt that he will be caught to-day, and may be roughly used by an excited community who await his return. Maischow's wife is said to be a noble woman.

DESPERATE NEGROES. PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Henry and Wesley Hart, Alexander Banks, and two other negroes, all bad characters, raised a disturbance here to-day. Barricading themselves in Hart's house fully armed, they prevented citizens from passing on the street and threatened to shoot the officers who went to arrest them. The officers secured the assistance of citizens, and the negroes retired to the woods. Being ordered to surrender, they fired upon their pursuers with-out effect. The fire was returned and Henry Hart and Banks wounded. All the negroes es-caped, however, except Wesley Hart, who was captured while attempting to cross the river into Connecticut on floating cakes of ice.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CON-

TRACT.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—About a year ago the ontract for building a narrow-gauge railroad from this city to Xenia, O., was given to one Benedict, at what was considered an exorbitant Benedict, at what was considered in the first five miles gigure, the constructing of the first five miles cost of the second equalization would be green being placed at \$300,000. It is now stated, upon than that provided for by the first act. uthority of one of the Board of Directors that the President, Seth Harris, had a secret contract with Benedict by which he (the Presi-dent) was to receive \$125,000 in the bonds of the Company, understood to be in consideration of the awarding of the contract to Benedict.

ACQUITTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Feb. 7.—Bolan, who murdered Mahoney last St. Patrick's-Day, was acquitted this morning, the jury being out all night. This was the second trial, the jury at the first baying disagreed. The verdict meets with general approval. Bolan's wife, who has attended him throughout the trial, feil into his arms and sobbed aloud when the verdict was

THE DETROIT BOY.

Special Dispatch to The 2ridune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Two schoolbove named Ira Chase and George Fisher, each about 12 years old, renewed an old quarrel while on their way home from school to-day, and finally Fisher drew a pocket-knife and stab-bed his companion, inflicting a dangerous wound. The offender was subsequently arrested and held to await the result of the wounded

boy's injuries. TEN YEARS. ST. Louis, Feb. 7.—William Heath, who was Auditor of St. Louis County for ten years prior to 1876, was convicted to day in the Crimi Court of embezzling about \$143,000 of the count of embezzing about \$143,000 of the county and township school funds, of which he was collector and custodian. His sentence is ten years in the penitentiary. This makes the second trial, and a motion will be made for

MURDERED AND ROBBED. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7 .- As Howard Heltzclaw, a telegraph operator and railroad ticket agent at Warrenton Junction, Va., was returnng home last night from his office, he was way laid, murdered, and robbed of a watch, chain, and money. His body was found this morning with a bullet-hole in the forehead. No clew to A DEADLY ARGUMENT.

Courier-Journal from Harrodsburg, Ky., says: In a quarrel which occurred there to-day Oscar Freeman shot and killed James H. Gibbons. Gibbons charged Freeman with undue familiar-ity with his wife, and a quarrel ensued with the above result." KILLED WITH A CLUB. workman in the hub factory, situated about

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7 .- A special to the

heavy club by Henry Post, a fellow-workman. Post escaped arrest. AN EMBEZLLING CASHIER AR-RESTED.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 7.—Evan Rice, Cashier of the Wilmington and Brandywine National Bank, has been arrested on the charge of em-

ezziing about \$27,000. Rice is confined to bed

twelve gailes from Cuba, Mo., was killed there on Wednesday by being beaten on the head with a

HANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 .- At Dalles, Oregon, o-day, James Cook was hanged for the murder of George Craig. Cook's real name is un-known, he refusing to disclose it. A number of spectators, including some dozen women, witnessed the execution.

FATAL QUARREL. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.—In a drunken quarrel last night William Forsyth killed the paramour of Mary O'Brien with a stove-lid lifter. TENNESSEE'S CREDITORS. New York, Feb. 7—The Tennessee bond-holders to-day resolved to renew to the present Legislature the offer of adjustment sent to the

WASHINGTON.

An Idea of the Muddle Created by the Pension Arrears Act.

Additional Legislation Needed to Straighten Things Out.

nother Point Gained in the Direction of Equal Rights for Women.

Female Practitioners to Be Admitted to the United States Supreme Court.

T. B. Bryan Vigorously Pushed by

Illinois for the Mission to

Berlin. Open War Against the Cameron Clan in Pennsylva-

The Senate Committee Decides to Reduce the Tax on Tobacco.

PENSION ARREARS. A PECK OF TROUBLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Some of the ost astonishing results have already grown out of the passage of the Arrears-of-Pen page of work at the Pension Office. Not a case which could be uffected by the bill has been adjusted since the bill passed, and none can be adjusted until Congress amends its work, with-out running the risk of rendering another Arrears bill of even more sweeping dimensions necessary next year. The Commissioner of Pensions, who has given his entire time since the bill passed to the study of the subject, finds the obstacles which it presents almost insurmountable, and has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the diffi-

culties which have been created, and RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION which will help to remove them. The Commissioner estimates for arrears to pensions on the rolls who are entitled (45,000) \$34,000,000; additional pensions for the current year, \$2,500,-000; and for the next year, \$50,000,000. He holds that the clause of the bill providing that the arrears of pensions shall be computed at the rate at which the original pension was allowed applies to the 45,000 settled claims, and not to the settled cases, and says that the latter class of cases will be rated according to their disabilities from the date of discharge. The Commissioner-

adds that it was the obvious purpose of the act EQUALIZE THE PENSIONS. and he shows that it wants in that character, as it gives to each of the 45,000 cases from several hundreds to upwards of \$2,000 each more than they would have received if they had been pensioned from the date of dis-charge at rates commensurate with their disabilities, and in this way creates against each of the 80,000 other invalid pensions inequalities which will inevitably demand equalizat

The Commissioner also shows that the act opens numberless questions of the construction of the statutes. In view of the many difficulties which will attend the execution of the act as it stands, and the inequalities in the pensions

which it will create, he RECOMMENDS AN AMENDMENT as follows: The amount of arrears in invalid cases shall not exceed one-half a total pension cases shall not exceed one-half a total pension oy rank for all time previous to filing the application, except in cases of permanent disabilities in excess of that degree and of which there is a record. This, he says, will practically equalize all the pensions. The new act fails to include the soldiers who remained after the cessation of hostilities. He recommends an amendment to include these, and also that Sect. 5, the repealing section, be repealed as endangering a provision of the statutes which the act was not intended to affect. The adoption of the amendments will

REDUCE THE COMMISSIONER'S ESTIMATE reduce the commissioner's estimate for pensioners on the rolls from thirty-four to twenty-five millions, and the others accordingly. He takes occasion to urge again the necessity of adopting the recommendations of his annual reports for changing the system for adjusting pension claims, especially because of the increased temptation to fraud growing out of the new act, and gives notice that he will not adjust any claim involving arrears under the act until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider the suggestions of his letter.

The Appropriations Committee is considering a plan for the payment of the arrearages of pensions which shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue \$33,000,000 of the legal-tenders retired.

tenders retired.

Twenty-seven thousand applications under the new Pension bill have been received at the Pension Office since the approval of the act, Jau. 25. PROPOSED LEGISLATION. PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. U., Feb. 7.—Gen. Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, has had several interviews with Commissioner Bentley as to the necessar legislation to carry out the provisions of the Arrears-of-Pension act. Of course time will be required to examine the claims presented, and with the facilities at his disposal the Commissioner thinks no more than \$10,000,000 will be required for claims adjusted during the coming year. The Committee has informally considered and will probably report a bill accepting that amount for the purpose. Should the claims be more rapidly adjusted, provision for their payment can be made on the meeting of Congress in December.

THE BERLIN MISSION. T. B. BRYAN NAMED FOR THE POSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—A number of

the Illinois delegation, as a mark of respect to the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, called upon the President to-day, and recommended his appointment to the Berlin Mission. The delegation consisted of Representativas Aldrich, Brentano, Fort, Hays, and Boyd, and Mr. C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Mr. Aldrich, in presenting the subject to the President, said that they considered Mr. Bryan a Chicago man, and should be glad to see him appointed. Mr. Brentano made the principal speech. He said in substance that Illinois claimed the Berliu Mission for the reason that last year the delegation waited upon Secretary Evarts in the interest of the appointment of Gen. Julius White to a second-class mission, when the Secretary of State said that the delegation would do well not to ask for a second-class mission, as he believed that Illinois was entitled to a first-class mission. The delegation ACQUIRECED AND WAITED.

Then came the appointment of Bayard Taylor.
Illinois, in view of so excellent an appointment,
was not disposed to interfere. But now that
Taylor is dead, the Congressmen thought that
Illinois had a right to make the request. It
would be difficult, said Brentano, for any person
to succeed George Bancroft, Bancroft Davis,
and Bayard Taylor. The President interrupted

said: "It will indeed be a difficult anybody to follow such predeora." Brentano, proceeding, said that Bryan He had lived long in Europe, was familiar with German affairs, was master of the German language, and the author of a valuable grammar in language, and would do honor to the place. The President said that the place was not filled, that no decision had been made, and that he was glad to hear any one upon the subject. With regard to Mr. Bryan, he stated that when that gentleman was appointed District Commissioner he had received very strong in-

The delegation left without receiving any in-imation as to the President's probable pur-It is stated to-night that some of Senator Oglesby's friends are disposed to recommend his name for that mission.

THE MISSISSIPPI. COWDON'S PLAN OF IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Capt. Cowdop the father of the outlet system, has prepared a memorial to the Senate in opposition to the Mis-sissippi River Commission bill. Capt. Cowdon these points: That the bill virtually the fortunes of the Mississippi Valley in ads of ave men whose interest it is to continue their office as long as possible without accomplishing anything; that the Commission, which requires \$250,000 for expenses, will simply nd the levee plan, costing \$44,000,000 for the beginning. Capt. Cowdon recommends that a joint committee be appointed to investigate the subject, taking the testimony of pracical river men and civil engineers, who shall collect all evidence on the subject of outlets, jetties, and levees. This, he claims, would not cost \$10,000, and would result in saving hundreds of millions to the Government.

> WOMAN'S RIGHTS. ANOTHER POINT GAINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.-The world moves, and the conservative Supreme Court of the United States will be forced, by the action of the Senate to day, to take a step forward in position to its declared desires. The action of hief-Justice Chase in admitting a lawyer of African descent to the bar of the Court broke down the color line there, but when Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, member of the Bar of the Su-preme Court of the District, desired to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to conduct the case of one of her clients, which had been intrusted to her in the Courts below, she was defied the privilege. It was very evident that female lawyers had no rights which the highest tribunal of the land felt disposed to respect. But Mrs. Lockwood, with the pertinacity of her sex, was not disposed to be excluded from practicing in the Supreme Court without a struggle. Colored people, and Rebels, and deserters were having their loyal disabilitles removed, and why should not women have thetrs? So she

and the House passed, on the 21st of February last, by a vote of 169 yeas against 87 mays, a bill which provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the Bar of the highest Court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the spa of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such Court, and who shall a person of good moral character on motion and the production of such records, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Ill was carried to the Senate, and was there referred to its Committee on the Judiciary, who soon instructed Thurman to report it back with the recommendation that it should not be passed. So it wasput on the calendar, and was regarded as dead, but Mrs. Lockwood was not to be anubbed in this way. When Congress reed in December, she went quietly to work to secure the resumption of her pet measure. Laboring individually with the Senators she found many converts, and when Thurman went to Ohio a few days since to attend to some legal business there, she saw that

HER TIME FOR ACTION HAD ARRIVED. pator Edmunds was for once checkmated ad powerless. His constitutional amendment iting the payment of war claims was un-oniously laid one side. In vain did he appeal to the Senate not to take up the bill to re-move the legal disabilities of women in Thurher friends, and the bill was brought before the Senate. Senators Hoar and Sargent made a few of the bill, which was ordered by a vote of 40

of the bill, which was ordered by a vote of 40 years against 20 nays.

Eaton and Edmunds were the only New England Senators who voted against the bill, Morrill not voting. Beck, Gordon, Jones (of Florida), Rarsom, Spencer, and Withers, of the Southern Senators, voted aye. Bayerd, Cankling, and Lamar were Presidentially noncommittal, Blaine voting aye, and Thurman being absent. Judge Davis (of Jilinois), Ben Hill, Kernan, Maxey, and Saulsbury were among the nays. The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed without a division. Of course, President Hayes will sign it, and then a female lawyer will be just as good as am man is the Supreme Court. To-morrow Mrs. Lockwood proposes to present a-bouquet to each Senator who voted for ner bill. She has demonstrated that a woman can get a bill through Congress under the most adverse circumstances.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE ARMY BILL.

Special Disagren to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The House spent the day upon the private calender, having refused to take up the Army Appropriation bill. The friends of the Army Commission amendment and of the amendment to transfer the Indian Burean to the War Department did not feel sufficiently strong to risk coming to an immediate vote upon their propositions to-day, and, for that reason, made no resistance to the reement of the rule relative to taking up private bills. The friends of the Army Comon amendment and the Indian transfer are actively at work endeavoring to perfect their combination so as to insure success when the measure again comes before the House. The opposition on the part of the staff is very great, and it is predicted that strength enough will be obtained to defeat the army reorganization smeadment when the bill is reported back from the Committee of the Whole.

SUBSIDY.

THE BRAZILIAN JOB ONCE MORE.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Brazilian subsidy project was to-day engrafted as an amendment into the Post-Office Appropriation mittee on Appropriations having that measure in charge. The Sub-tommittee have divested the original amendment as reported from the Senate Committee on Post-Offices of considerable surplusage, and have sought to improve upon it by leaving many of the details to the discretion of the Postmaster-General. It is said that the Sub-Committee have attempted to change the phraseology of the section with a view of evading a stringent provision of Rule which forbids the reception of any dment to the General Appropriation bill which proposes general legislation. A member of the Sub-Committee stated to-day that he had no doubt the full Committee would, at its meeting to-morrow, approve of their action, and report the bili to the Senate on Monday. The same Senator also declared that he felt quite certain the subsidy would be passed by the Senate as a part of the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WAR AGAINST THE CAMERON CLAN.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The batch of Federal pointments for Philadelphia, covering all the portant places save one, that were sent to the shell among the politicians. It was particularly alarming to the adherents of Senator Cameron, and every effort will be made to induce him to Hayes. Not one of the four appointments is table to Cameron, and one is in direct op-ion to his wishes. It was the young Sena-

ire to send ex-Gov. Hartranft out of the

country, instead of which he is comfort- be discharged from its further consideration ably installed at home in the Post-Office, with a great deal of patronage, and every opportunity to perfect his well-known "trease able" designs against the Cameron dynasty. Col. Snowden is sent to superintend the Philadelphia Mint, instead of being translated to the general direction, with headquarters at Washington, and ex-Gen. Pollock is given the Naval Office, where one of Cameron's right-hand men has been quartered for years. In the several removals

NAVAL-OFFICER HEISTAND is the only person put out of office for whom some other provision is not made, and he is the only one that Mr. Cameron cared to have provided for. Neither Pollock nor Snowden is regarded as thoroughly and actively loyal to the existing Republican managers in Pennsylvania, although both are pronounced Republicans. Heistand, the decapitated Naval Officer, is the editor of the Lancaster Express, an important Republican organ, and had supposed that he might keep his Federal office as long as he wanted it. To make he situation more alarming to the politician private advices indicate that the President will not appoint Col. William McMichael to the Federal Judgeship for which he was recomme by Blaine, Cameron, and nearly all the Republican and many Democratic Senators, and that it will be given to William Henry Rawle, a good lawyer, but not active in politics; also that

TUTTON, Collector of the Port, is to be removed as soon as a fitting successor can be found. There has been no such breaking up of Republican slates in Pennsylvania for years. It is freely said by Legislators who came down from Harrisburg to-night, in recess, that, if these things had happened a month ago, Don Cameron would not have been returned to the United States Senate. A good many who were looking forward to Federal positions regard the breach between Cameron, and Hayes as irreparable, and their own prospects, therefore, hopeless. Collector of the Port, is to be removed as soon

NOTES AND NEWS. WASHINGTON HARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7 .- Represe Brentano is taking an active interest in the pro posed survey of Waukegan. He has presente within a few days a number of memorials of vessel-owners and of lumbermen, including memorial from the Illinois Legislature, asking for the improvement of the river, and to-day re ceived assurance from Mr. Reagan, Chairman o the Commerce Committee, that Wankegan should be included in the general appropriation

SPRATE MOTES The Senate had a little fun over the bill to inoduce moral and social science into the public schools of this District, and then left it on the

Senator Windom made a long and interesting speech in explanation of his scheme for the migration of the freedmen from those Congressional districts where their rights are denied, and there was quite a discussion over the rival sites for the proposed Congressional Library, with some land-purchase jobs visible through

NO COMPROMISE. Representatives of the Southern Pacific say that the report circulated by the representatives of the Texas Pacific, that a compromise bill had been agreed upon between the two roads, is untrues. Southern Pacific men declare that no compromise has been made, or will be entertained, although very many have been suggested. They say the Southern Pacific asks nothing except to be let atoms to complete its road, and that it will pro-rate with any and all roads rouning. East that may choose to connect with it.

EWING'S PLAN. Representative Ewing will endeavor to suspend the rules and have the bill passed author-izing the Secretary of the Tressury to reissue the entire amount of legal-tenders to the orig-mal limit of \$100,000,000. STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate Commerce Committee has agreed upon a bill relative to the transportation of stock. It is a compromise between the bill proposed by the humanitarians last year and one from the railroad companies out of which Mr. Rusling's attack upon the evener organization grew. The new bill prevents railroads or ressels running between States from keeping animals confined without food or water for a long-reperiod than twenty-eight hours, and, swine excepted, requires that animals be unloaded at least every sixty hours, and be given seven consecutive hours of rest. secutive hours of rest.

FORTIFICATION BILL. which hid fair to cause a general dead-lock. The difficulty is caused by the House refusing to give what the Senate esteems necessary to arm some of the more lemportant harbor works. The willingness with which Mr. Hewitt yielded the floor to the private calendar to-day, instead of pressing the Appropriation bill, added to the belief that it is really the purpose of the Democrats to carry through their important work, to make a called session processor. nake a called session necessary.

HARTRANFT. There is very general comment over the very urious case of Gov. Hartraft, who was pushed igorously by the Pennsylvania delegation for the Berlin mission, and has ended by accepting a

NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The President nominated Ephraim McMurtrie for Collector of Customs in the District of Minnesota; John F. Hartranft, Postmaster at Philadelphia; James Pollock for Naval Officer at Philadelphia; A. Souden Snowden, Superintendent of Philadelphia Mint; Martin Parry Kernard, Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at Boston; and Thomas Stevenson for Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifteenth District of New York.

THE FOUY PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government oan since yesterday's report aggregate \$3,772,-

INTERNAL REVENUE. The Senate Finance Committee orders to be reported to the Senate the House bill amending the Internal Revenue laws.

The Committee, by a vote of 5 to 4, recommend concurrence in the House provisions reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 16 cents per pound. The vote in detail was: Yeas—Jones (Nev.), Bayard, Kernan, Wallace, Voorhees—5. Nays—Morrill, Dawes, Ferry, Allison—4. The Committee fixes the tax on snuff at 24 cents, and strikes out all provisions relative to the tax on cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, thus leaving them subject to taxation at the existing rates, and strikes out the provision repealing the tax on matches and tobacco bonded warehouse claims. The bill is further amended by the addition of a section to remit all taxes upon THE TOBACCO TAX. the addition of a section to remit all taxes up insolvent savings banks, and to exempt from taxation \$2,000 of each deposit made by one person or association in any savings institution.

THE INDIANS. The House has agreed to the conference port on the Indian Appropriation bill, and the House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report a bill prepared by the Indian Bureau for the transfer of Chief Joseph and other Nez Perces to the Indian Territory.

CONFIRMED. The Senate confirmed Charles K. Graham, Surveyor of Customs of New York; Michael Field, Register of the Land Office, St. Croix civers of Public Money—James Stout, City, Idaho; Joel F. Mason, St. Croix

Postmasters-Kansas: Timothy McCarthy Larned; Salmon P. C. Stubbs, Sterling; William H. Mitchell, Beloit; Herman J. F. Ringer, Dodge City; Alva Sheidon, Eldorado. Illinois: Charles H. Ormsby, Atlanta; Elnathan K. Westfall, Bushnell. Minnesota: James Douglass, Moorehead.

THE AGRICULTURAL BEPORT just issued gives the average price of the cotton crop for the whole country as 8½ cents per pound. The value of the crop for 1878 is \$194, 700,000. Average price of tobacco. 5 6-10. The total crop for 1878 is estimated at 383, 000,000 pounds, worth \$22,000,000. Horses in creased 3 per cent, but the price very materially decreased. Cows show an increase in nearly all the States, and sheep increased about 5 per cent. The prices for hogs are ruinously low, while the increase is about 5 per cent. Mules increased about 2 per cent.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.-Mr. Hamlin from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the Senate bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to this country, and the Committee was discharged from further consid-

He then reported back the House bill for the same purpose, and asked that the Committee but that the bill be placed on the calendar. He gave notice that when the bill came up he would re its indefinite postponement. Mr. Sargent gave notice that he would call up

consideration on Wednesday next,

the Pacific Coast. Messrs. Hamlin, Conkling, Kirkwood, Faton, and Morgan were appointed a select committee. under the resolution of Mr. Matthews, to examine the claims of citizens against Nicaragua.

Mr. Harris, from the Select Committee to in-

and spoke of the importance of the subject to

quire into the best means of preventing epi-demic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the ntroduction of contagious diseases, and to establish a bureau of public healtn. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Matthews, from the Select Committee to Mr. Matthews, from the Select Committee to inquire as to the best means of preventing the introduction of epidemic diseases, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and to retain the services of three experts, who shall visit Havana and such other places as the Committee may direct to inquire into the history of the yellow-fever. The joint resolution also requests the President to invite the concurrence and co-operation of the Spanish Government into the examination of experiments to be made in furtherance of international commerce and the sanitary interests of men. Placed on the calendar.

the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to consider bills on the calendar, and the following were passed: Senate bill to extend the provisions of the act of June 8, 1874. In regard to prize money to all fleet officers: House bill granting a pension to Julia Watkins, widow of Thomas H. Watkins, late Captain of Company B, Purnell Legion, Maryland.

land.

The above bill led to some discussion, during which Mr. Voorhees said the Commissioner of Pensions expressed the opinion that the bill granting arrears of pensions did not apply to pensions specially granted, only to those granted under the general law.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) said he understood that it would take \$34,000,000 to pay the arrears of pensions in cases now on the roll, and there were 100,000 yet to go on the roll, some of which would receive \$1,000 or \$1,200 arrearage. Although there were a great many deserving

Although there were a great many deserving persons, he thought Congress had gone too far He believed the bill granting arrearage of pensions would take \$50,000,000 from the Treasury The Commissioner of Pensions had said that 2 per cent of the pensions had been fraudulently

Mr. Beck said the Commissioner of Pensions bed want the committee on Appropriations that 20 per cent of all pensions now baid were fraudulent. He inquired if the Committee on Pensions was aware of that fact, and if any steps had been taken to remedy the evil.

Mr. Ingalis, Chairman of the Committee on

Mr. Ingalis, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, replied that the Committee had been so informed, but Congress had not sustained the Committee in the measures brought forward to prevent the wrongs. The Pension Bureau had been making efforts year after year to detect franchent cases, and last year, through the efforts of the Bureau, \$500,000 had been saved.

Mr. Cockrell entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the bill in regard to prize-money to fleet officers, which was passed this morning. He said it would take \$400,000 or \$500,000 from the Treasury.

Mr. Ferry submitted an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which recently passed the House, fixing the pay of letter-carriers. Referred.

riers. Referred.

Mr. Conking from the Conference Committee on the bill providing for holding terms of Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Colorado, submitted the report which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate unflushed pusings, being the senate unflushed pusings. unfulsiped business, being the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Edmunds, who is in charge of that meas-

Mr. Edinands, who is in charge of that measure, consented that it be laid aside informally in order that Mr. Windom might address the Senate in accordance with previous notice.

Mr. Windom did not ask for any action on the matter, and it remains on the calepdar. Unfinished business being proposed, the constitutional amendment was laid before the Sen-

ate.

Mr. McDonald moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the House bill to relieve certain political lities of women. Agreed to-yeas, 31.

1103 0, 1101		
	YEAS.	****
Barnum,	Dorsey.	Mitchell,
Booth,	Ferry,	Patterson,
Butler,	Garland,	Ransom,
Heck,	Gordon,	Rollins,
Blaine,	Hamtin,	Sargent,
Bruce,	Hoar,	Saulsbury.
Burnside,	Howe,	Spencer,
Cameron (Pa.)		Teller,
Cameron (Wis.), McDonald,	Voorbees,
Coke,	Matthews,	Withers 31.
Dawes,		State of the State
	NAYS.	
Allison,	Grover,	Maxey.
Anthony,	Harris,	Merrimon,
Chaffee,	Bereford.	Morgan,
Davis (Ill.),	Hill.	Morrill,
Davis (Wis.).	Jones (Nev.).	Wadleigh,
Eaton,	McMillan.	Windom-20.
Edmunds	McPherson,	
The bill prot		roman who shall
have been a m	ember of the his	hest Court of any
State or Torrit	orr or of the S.	preme Court of
the District of	Calment the St	preme Court of
the District of	Columbia, for L	he space of three
years, and sna	nave maintain	ed a good stand-
ing before such	Court, and who	o shall be a per-
son of good m	oral character,	shall, on motion
and production	of such record.	be admitted to
practice before	the Supreme Co	ourt of the United
States. After	discussion the	bill passed with-
out emendmen	t - soce 40 new	20 passed with
out amendmen		s 20,—as follows:
	YBAS.	
Allison,	Hamlin,	Mitchell,

	YBAS.		Alpena 30.31	21	V
Allison,	Hamlin,	Mitchell,	Boise City 30.09		E
Anthony,	Hoar,		Breckenridge 30, 21 Buffato 30, 31	23	88
	Powe.	Ozlesby,	Cairo 36.37	34	N
Barnum,		Ransom,	Cheyenne 20.93		S.
Beck,	Ingalis	Rollins,	Chicago 180, 27	35	18
Blaine,	Jones (Fla.),	Sargent,	Cincinnati 30.39	37	S
Booth,	Jones (Nev.),	Sharon,	Cleverand 30.35	24	S
Barnside,	Kellogg,	Shields,	Davenport 30.25	35	S.
Cameron (Pa.),	Kirkwood.	Spencer,	Denver 29.97	30	N
Cameron (Wis.		Teiler,	Des Moines., 30, 17	36	18.
Dawes,	McDonald,	Voorhees,	Detroit 30.33	26	W
Dorsey,	McMillan.	Wadleigh,	Dodge City 24.88		8.
Ferry.	McPherson,	wadieigh,	Duluth 30. 26	14	Ci
	Matthews.	Windom,	Erie 30.37 Escanaba 30.33	23	Ct
Gariand,	Matthews,	Withers-40.	Ft. Garry 30.33	19	N.
Gordon,		(T1-7900031 4	Fort Gibson. 80, 27	85	E.
	NAYS.		Chand Haven 30.35	18	Cs
Bailey.	Enstis.	Merrimon,	Indianapolis, 30, 33	35	Ca
Chaffee,	Grover,	Morgan,	Keokyk 30.24	87	18.
Coke.	Harris.	Randolph,	La Crosse 30.27	20	N.
Davis (Ill.),	Hereford,		Leavenworth 30,23	31	18.
		Saulsbury,	Louisville 30.36	36	E.
Davis (W. Va.		Wallace,	Madison 30.29	27	E.
Enton,	Kernan,	Whyte-20.	Marquette 30.30	23	N.
Edmunds,	Maxey,	PROPERTY AND LOSS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Memphis 30.33	38	N.
The hill, hay	ing passed as	it came from the	Milwaukee 30.32 Nashville 30.34	27	W.
House now go	es to the Presid	ent for his signa-	New Orleans, 30, 27	51	
	es to the Tresid	ene for mis signa-	North Platte, 29.87	14	N.
ture.	Actor to the last the last	And the second of the second of	Omaha 30.07	311	8.
After execut	ive session, adjo	urned.	Oswego 30, 29	31	N.
	HOUSE.		Pembina 30.34	1	N.
mi A	The second second second		Proche 20.84	30	S
The Senate a	mendments to	the Naval Appro-	Pittsburg 30, 36	27	W.
priation bill we	re non-concurre	d in.	Port Haron., 30.34	18	8.
		Conference Com-	Rochester 30.3)	25	W.
mittee on the	Fortification A	poropriation bill	Sacramento., 30.09	50	8.

mittee on the Fortification Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and asked for a further conference. Agreed to.

Mr. Acklen submitted a resolution calling on

Mr. Ackien submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the report made to his department by Special Agents Adams and Hale in regard to the Cal-casien log seizures. Adopted. Mr. Sparks submitted a report of the Confer-ence Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. He stated that the bill was substantially the one that passed the House. Agreed to

bill. He stated that the bill was substantially the one that passed the House. Agreed to. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill fixing the terms of District and Circuit Courts of Colorado was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the private calendar. The Committee rose, and reported a number of private bills to the House, and they passed. Mr. Dunnell moved to adjourn, not withstanding there had been a night session ordered for reports from the Committee on Coinage. Weights. reports from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and the motion was carried,—veas, 69; nays, 57; but the Speaker ruled that less than a quorum could not set aside a previous order of the House, and, in conformity with the previous order, declared that the House was in recess till 7:30.

Mr. Muldrow, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported a bill authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to receive coins of the United States in exchange for United States notes.

Mr. Patterson inquired if under this bill the owners of trade doliars could not present them and compel the Government to pay them in return United States Treasury notes.

Mr. Burchard, who had originally introduced the bill, said he believed they could.

Mr. Brewer offered as a substitute an amendment providing that on the presentation of any

Mr. Brewer offered as a substitute an amend-ment providing that on the presentation of any coins of the United States at the Sub-Treasury of New York there shall be exchanged there-for on demand to the extent and amount to which the coins are legal-tender an equal amount of Treasury-notes, and all silver coin so received which are unfit for circulation shall be received.

be recoined.

Mr. Garneld opposed the bill. The proposiper.
Mr. Burchard said the effect of the bill would Mr. Burenard said the elect of the bill would be to prevent bankers entering into a combina-tion to discriminate against silver. Mr. Garfield characterized the bill as a crude and imperiest attempt to obtain interchangeability, and he moved to recommit the bill. De-leated—Yess, 61; mays, 64.

Mr. Brewer's substitute was then adopted.

Mr. Robbins moved to lay the bill on the ta-ble. Defeated—Yess, 61; nays, 67.

Mr. Garfield raised the point that no quorum and voted, and the House adjourned.

FIRES.

AT RIPON. WIS.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7.-A fire at Ripon, Wis., this morning destroyed Runal's Block and a portion of Allen's Block. The Post-Office was located in Runal's Block and was entirely destroyed, together with all the mail matter, records, funds, public documents, and private papers of the Postmaster. Total loss about \$13,000; insurance, \$6,000.

AT ROCK, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 7.—The farm-hous f William Blanchard, in the Town of Rock, was ourned to the ground last night, together with ts contents, white the family was absent. Los about \$1,000. Insurance, \$600, in Hartford. It is supposed that the fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Gothold, McCook & Co.'s confectionery manufactory, 125 North Second street, was burned this morning.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

me Reference to Crooked Operations 'Way Up Above Ordinary Rascais' Comprehen-sion-No Legal Action. Special Disnatch to The Tribune

Рипландерита, Ра., Feb. 7.—The interminable litigation over the monstrous earnings of the Credit-Mobilier Company has broken out afresh. A majority of the stockholders are, it s alleged, but puppets in the hands of Jay Gould, and the way in which he has worked them gave rise to a sharp, short legal conflict before Judge McKennan in the United States Circuit Court to-day. On the 4th of August, 1868, the Union Pacific Railway Company gave its note to the Credit-Mobilier Company, dated at New York, for \$2,000,000, payable on de mand. Suit was brought in 1875 to collect the face of the paper in Boston, and had been pending ever since. In November of that year number of stockholders of the Credit Mc pilier, headed by Rowland G. Hazard, fearing that the indebtedness was about to be canceled without payment, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court, and an injunction was obtained restraining such action. The Committee, composed of stockholders of both the Pa cific Railway Company and the Credit Mobilier, had examined the financial relations existing be tween the corporations, and arrived at the conclusion that the Railway Company was entitled to various credits aggregating more than the face of the note. This was the phase of the case that awakened Mr. Hazard and his party, and induced them to hasten into court. The matter rested until Jan. 11. when the Directors of the Cradit Mebilian Cleanur. matter rested until Jan. 11. when the Directors of the Credit-Mobiller Company, at the instance, it is asserted, of Jay Gould, the controlling mind of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, passed a resolution directing a discontinuance of the suit upon the note. Counsel for the Hazard party carried the record of the proceedings in the Common Pleas into Judge McKennan's court, and asked that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the two-million-dollar note so that the interests of the minority of the stock-holders could not be sacrificed by a discontinuance. Richard C. McMurtrie came into court and said that, although he had, in other matters, represented the Credit-Mobiller Company, he had not received authority to act in thir case. e had not received authority to act in this He asked time to obtain such authority from his client. Judge McKennan said he would wait a week before he would take any action in the matter. It is said that the stockholders of the Credit Mobilter Company, who have been ctively engaged in trying to force a settler of the suit at Boston, are more largely inter-ested in the Pacific Railroad Compiny than in the Credit Mobilier. This is given as an expla-nation for their method of compromising the

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.-1 a. m.-Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, slowly rising temperature, partly cloudy or clear weather, and stationary or slowly falling barometer For the Lower Lake region, clear or fair weather, light variable winds, and slight change in the barometer and temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy rn portions, a slight rise in temperature, and easterly to southerly winds; in the northern portions, variable winds and slight change in temperature. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vet.	Sn.	Weathe
6:53 a. m.	30.212	24	87	Calm	0		Cloudy
11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m.	30.20	35	91	S. W	7		Clear. Clear. Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30, 230	39	38	IS. W	6		Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30,243	40	39	S. W	4		Clear.
3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	31.267	36	61	S. W	2		Clear. Fair.
					3		Fair.
Maximun	GEN	EBAL	OB	CAGO, FO	NS. 7	-10-	10
Stations.	Bar	17	r.	Wind.		ain;	Weather
Alpena	30.2	4 2	7 6	a lm			Fair.
Alpena	30.3	1 2	1 13				
Bouse City.	30.0	9 38	3 1	E. free	2		Cloudy.
Breckenrig	lge 30.2	1 3	7 3	. E., fres	h		Cloudy.
Buffato	30.3	1 2	3 8	. W. fres	b		Fair.
Cheyenne.	30.3	7 3					
Cheyenne.	· · 201.80	3 27	S	. W., ger		****	Fair.
Chicago	90,2	7 30	. 18	W., gen gentie E. light E. gent		****	rair.
Cleverand.			100	. E. High	12.		lear.
Daveaport			0	, light			lear.
Denver	20.00	7 30					
Des Mothe	6 30 17	36	1 10	W. fre			lear.
Detroft	30.33	20	l V	gentle			MIF.
Detroit Dodge City Dulutn	24.88	31	18	centle.			Tear.
Doluth	2601, 224	14	Ic	alm			Mane.
Erie	30.37	23	10	a m			Tear.
Escanaba	30.33	49. 19.	IN	light.	1.	1	loudy.
Ft. Garry.	30.35	- 1	IN	. light. . W. gen . fresh.			moky.
Fort Gibson	130.27	85	E	. fresil		(lear.
CNABE HAV	en 20.35	18	10	3(III		6	lear.
Indeanapoll	s. 30.33	35	C	gentle		(lear.
Leokyk	30.24	37	18	, gentle			lear.
La Crosse.	30.27	20	N	., Kentle		F	air.
Leavenwor			18,	. gentle		(lear.
Louisville.	30. 30	36	E	gentle kentle light.	** ***	3	moky.
Madison	30.29	27					
Marquette . Memphis	90, 90	23	15	gentie		(loudy.
Milwausee.	201 37	38	133	Contle			car.
Nashville	30, 34	27	63	lightgentle.		*** 2	loom
New Urlean	8. 30.27	51					
New Orlean North Plate	e. 129.87	14	N	W. free	h		lear
Onraha	30.07	36	13	, brisic .		0	lear.
Isween.		50.5	N	. brisk W., fres , fresh	h .	(loudy.
embina	30, 34	1	N	, fresh		C	loudy.
Pictsourg Port Haron	20,84	30	123.	. Tresa		(GUILLY.
TELSDUTE	30, 36	27	W	W., genti		C	lear.
ort Haron	. 30.34	18	5.54	W. Greenstell	0	C	lear.
dochester	30.31	25	W	il. Iresh.		C	loudy.
ale Lakento	. 30,09	50	25.	w., gen.		C	oudy.
Salt LakeCit	7 23.37	39	15	. Kentie.		C	loudy.
andusky	0 20 10	30	10	W. gen. Rentle.		· · · · ·	ear.
hrevenort	30, 10	52 42	1000	Montero		cee E	AIF.
t. Louis	30, 22	9.2	13.0	F fresh			Car.
t. Paul	90.03	36	100	E. fresh		(ear.
oledo	30.33	33	100	E., genti			oudy.
oledo icksburg	30.34	43	N.	W., gen. E., ligh			car.
APACIBLE CIEN	250 (100)	20	CA	W., fresh		09 1	enow.
	c macroson		7 10 10	enderse es		CON BUT	Et BHUW
ankton	L. 1529A. SASSI	42	18	W. fresh		6.1	ondy

GALENA BAR ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Feb. 7.—The attorneys of Gaena met last evening and organized a Bar Association, adopting the constitution of the State ar Association, except in a few minor particulars. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, W. Weigley; Vice President, L. Shissler; Recording Secretary, J. Fawcett; Corresponding Secretary, W. Wagelin; Treasurer, J. J. Jones; Executive Committee. D. Sheen, J. W. Luke, and W. Spensley; Committee on Admissions, T. J. Sheean, E. L. Bedford, and W. R. Rewley.

OCEAM STEAMSHIP NEWS. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.—The steamship Celtiform New York for Liverpool, and due a Queenstown on Sunday last, was spoken on the th inst. in latitude 51 onorth, longitude 19 oest, with the biades of the screw broken.

QUEENSTGWN, Feb. 7. Arrived, Montana, New York rom New York. New York, Feb, 7.—Arrived, Denmark, from London.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. DANVILLE, Itl., Feb. 7 .- Mrs. C. M. Swallow rife of Charles Swallow, an attorney of this city, died at 8 o'clock this morning, aged 28. She leaves a large circle of friends to moura her early death.

FINANCIAL. Boston, Mass., Feb. 7.-Trufant & Davis, im porters and dealers in African produce, Com-merce street, have failed. Liabilities \$100,000. The assets consist of vessel property and cargoes

Prudently break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.

FOREIGN.

Riotous Demonstrations Indulged in by Liverpool Strikers.

Over Thirty Thousand Men Now Out of Employment There.

A Diplomatic Rupture Imminent Between Germany and Denmark.

The North Schleswig Question Again Looming into Prominence.

ward by the Waddington Ministry.

Safe Arrival of the United States Steamer Richmond at Gibraltar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS. London, Feb. 8-5 a. m.-It is estimated that from 30,000 to 35,000 men are now on a strike at Liverpool. The demeanor of the crowd yesterday was most threatening, in onsequence of the sailors joining the strikers. The laborers employed in the provision trade also struck. At Waterloo Dock the mob broke up the staging, and did much damage. After their expulsion by the police, they endeavored to storm the gates. At Princess Dock the mob boarded the bark Cora, from Wilmington, N. C., which was unloading her cargo of resin, extinguished the fires in the donkey-engines, and cut the hoisting-gear. This mob rorized laborers at Queen's, Nelson's, and Bramleymor Docks. The police were rein forced last night, especially near the Sailors Home. A number of laborers sent to Liver pool from Wolverhampton were compelled

FAILURE. LONDON, Feb. 7.—Frederick Lewis Malgarine has failed. Liabilities, £187,000.

to return by threats of murder.

THE PLAGUE.

SANITARY PROCEEDINGS. VIENNA, Feb. 7 .- Dr. Finkelnberg, German delegate to the International Sanitary Commission, will discuss with the Govern ment here the measures to be adopted on the southern frontiers in case the plague reaches Roumania. The Hungarian Gov ernment, with the assent of the Roumanian Government, will dispatch a Commission to report upon the state of the public health in Roumania, Bessarabia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia. The two Governments have agreed to adopt protective measures on a large scale on the Bessarabia and Transylvani frontiers, and to shift the Russian line of magazines in Roumania eastward, behind the double cordon. THE PLAGUE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7 .- Gen. Melikoff has left for Astrakhan to superintend the measures for arresting the plague. SPANISH PORTS. MADRID, Feb. 7 .- A quarantine agains

he plague has been ordered in all Spanish THESSALY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-A dispatch from Vienna states that from fifteen to twenty fresh cases of disease resembling the plague occur daily near Xanthi, Thessaly, and there is great mortality from the same cause at Raslog. It is believed the infection was introduced by Kurd Redifs.

NEAR MOSCOW. A Berlin dispatch says a case of plague is reported at Uyssokoye, near Moscow. This s possibly the revival of an old report.

GERMANY.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION. London, Feb. 7 .- A Berlin dispatch says it is roported that the German Minister at Copenhagen has been recalled.

The people of North Schleswig propose to issue a protest against the abrogation of the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague. Should Germany prohibit such action, the North Schleswig Deputies will formally protest in the Reichstag.

ABOUT TO WITHDRAW. LONDON, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch from Copenhagen says the German Minister has had a farewell audience with the Queen.

DUTY IMPOSED. London, Feb. 7.-A Berlin correspondent states that the Prussian Ministry has approved the import duty on grain, cattle, and horses.

Reports concerning negotiations for the purchase of Heligoland are incorrect. THE REICHSTAG.

INCORRECT

The Emperor William proposes to the Reichstag in person. ARAB-TARIA.

It is understood that Germany is endeavoring to effect a compromise of the Arab-Tabia dispute. WURTEMBURG.

STUTTGART, Feb. 7 .- The Wurtemburg Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 25 to 22, passed a resolution expressing the conviction that the Reichstag will be unable to maintain the freedom of speech of its members.

RUSSIA. SENTENCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.-Juchanbeef, the former Treasurer of the Mutual Credit Foncier Company, Russia, convicted of embezzling £200,000, has been sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude in Siberia.

BANQUET TO GREVY. Paris, Feb. 7 .- Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, will give a select banquet to President Grevy at the British Embassy next week. Fifteen covers only will be laid. CHANZY.

Gen. Chanzy will probably be replaced in the Governorship of Algeria by the late Director-General of the Paris Exposition. THE JUDGES. President Grevy, when receiving the

ludges of the Court of Cassation, told the

President of that tribunal that the Government does not intend to violate the principle of the irremovability of the Judges. AMNESTY. Paris, Feb. 7.-The Deputies yesterday, at the request of De Marcere and despite the opposition of Louis Blanc, rescinded the

to the bureaux, and will await the bill which the Government is preparing. THE "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE." nator Scheurer Kestner has taken polit-

resolution referring the amnesty proposals

teal directorship of the Republique Fran caise, in place of Gambetta. EXEMPT.

Paris, Feb. 7.-The Government's bill elative to pardoning the Communists contains a clause against fresh prosecutions for political offenses committed since which covers the case of the Ministry of May

SPAIN.

ARRIVED SAFE.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 7 .- The United States steamship Richmond has arrived from New York. All well.

CHINA.

MUTINY. SINGAPORE, Feb. 7. - The Chinese crew of the Australian bark Kate Waters, from Hong Kong for Foo Chow, mutinied, murdered the officers, and scuttled the vessel.

AFGHANISTAN.

ARMY ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Khela An Amnesty Measure to Be Brought For-Ti-Ghilzai says the troops have been ordered to return to Candahar.

CURRENT OPINION.

Not Robust Enough. Mr. Tilden will find that the "wicked-partners" theory is not sufficiently robust for this

Deportment. Indianapus Journal (Rep.).
It is doubtful if any State ever had a Marshal who was so complete a master of Deportment as Banks is. It would be worth a trip to Boston to

A " Personal."

To W. W. Belknap, James Harlan, S. C. Pomeroy: Come back; all has been forgiven.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

If Tilden feels the need of moral support while on the witness-stand, he might induce Charles Frigid Adams to sit near by and murmur "Fraud" at the most trying moments. It would be as refreshing as a spray of ice-water.

Albany Evening Journal (Rep.). Unpleasant rumors are already floating about that the bulk of the \$100,000,000, more or less, ury by the new Pension bill, will go into the pockets of speculators who have bought up the back-pay claims for a song. This rumor needs

That Back-Bone Vindicated.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rev.). We do not think it quite fair for Dett rators to say that Samuel J. Tilden lacks the charteristics of Andrew Jackson. If it had not been for a conclusion arising in the cipher telegrams, which no art could prevent, he would nave had the Presidency by the aid of weapons firmer set and surer than the bayonet, viz: best United States documents.

New York Times (Rep.).
The theory is that Pelton sat in Tilden's hall door and received the dispatches, sent off others, and was furiously busy all the time. while his venerable uncle, dreaming of th Presidency, dozed in the library. Mr. Tilden is that kind of a man. He never bothers about details in politics. He is not a shrewd, watchdetails in pointers. He is not a shrewd, watco-ful, manager. So his bad nephew kept the street crowded with processions of telegraph-messengers, and the uncle slept. But the day of retribution has come at last. Other hearts may ache, but Pelton goes overboard. Can't Manage the Old Man.

Pelton Goes Overboard.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman favored the press of the country a few months since with an admirablywritten letter upon the evils of dancing, espe cially round dancing. She convinced many good people, who were unable to trip the light fantastic gracefully by reason of some defect in their physical structure, that it was a very improper amusement; but she failed to impress the fact upon her liege lord, the Head of the Army. As he passed down the read the other day, he storage at Chattercore, and was through the mazes of a country-dance in that enterprising village. Tecumsch is a bad old man, and his wife should curb his wickedness or

What is called "the Grant movement" does not originate with the people, and, therefore, has no hold upon their sympathies. It is started and engineered by the ringsters and rascals of high and low degree who, from 1869 to 1876, had high and low degree who, from 1869 to 1876, had full swing and plundered the people right and left. These ringsters and rascals, these burn-mers and boomers, naturally want another chance at the popular pocket, and can only get it through another term of Grant. Hence they are for him, "first, last, and all the time." And hence honest people will be against him with the same pertinacity whenever he comes fairly to the front as a Presidential candidate.

The Back-Pension Bonus.

Sucramento (Cal.) Union (Rep.).
Now that the Pension-Arears bill has become aw, it appears that there is a growing feeling of alarm at Washington in respect to its probable effects. Nobody knows how much money it will require, but all see that it must establish a very serious drain upon the Treasury. No appropr ation has yet been made to meet it; and it is going to be a serious question how the neces sary funds are to be secured. One journal esti-mates that it will require no less than \$250,000,-000, from first to last. If it does, it will have to tood, from first to last. If it does, it will have to be regarded as a squarely Communistic measure for dividing the property of the Nation,—for it will necessitate largely-increased taxation; and, as it contains no adequate provisions against fraud, it will be availed of by imposters to an indefinite extent. We regard the measure as most iniquitous, and as a very startling evidence of the extent to which deproprism controls Comthe extent to which demagogism controls Congress. The country is in no condition to stand such a drain upon its revenues. The country has already made ample appropriations for the benefit of those who served it in the Rebellion. And, while these should undoubtedly be treated represent yet it publish. generously, yet it is neither necessary nor justifiable to plunge the whole Nation into debt upon such a plea, and to open the door wide to imposition and false pretenses in doing so. It is also becoming apparent that the inflationists are likely to utilize the consider for the continuous section. are likely to utilize the occasion for the advo-cacy of some new scheme of theirs,—such as the issue of more greenbacks, or something else calculated to debase the currency. The people do not fully understand this Pension-bill business yet; but, as it becomes clearer, we are well satisfied that it will become less popu-lar.

Ex-Gov. Palmer on the Blodgett Investigation.
Springfield (Ill.) Register (Dem.).

The Judges of the inferior Courts of the United States have been largely affected with the idea ot their superiority over their brethren of the State Courts. It was not long that Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, refused to be bound by an opinion of the Su-preme Court of Illinois upon a question of local aw, and by his ruling sought to establish a dirferent rule of law for the determination of the rights of non-residents from that which has applied in the determination of the rights of citizens. He actually insisted that the officers of the State of lidinois should come before him and obtain his permission to enforce the Revenve laws of the State. There is going on in the public mind a reaction azamst these pretensions of the Federal Judges; and one of the consequences of the reaction is, that a Committee of the House of Representatives is now at Caicago investigating the conduct of the Hon. H. W. Blodgett, the Judge of the Northern District of Hinois. Judge Blodgett has been on the Bench for many years, and his conduct has been more or less affected by a feeling common to Federal Judges, that they are above responsibility. He has always enjoyed the highest reputation with the general public for integrity, and no doubt deserved that reputation. The Bar have esteemed him as a canable and upright Judge, and properly so regarded him. If the evidence given to the Committee is to be accepted as true, he, in one case, called some members of a jury in a criminal case before him, and notified them of his desire that the parties on trial should be convicted. In another instance, he interfered with a Grand applied in the determination of the rights of

Jury for the apparent object of preventing the jury from indicting an officer of his Court. Charges of corruption and favoritism are made against him, but they will hardly be believed; but be has, beyond doubt, magnified his office beyond its just proportions, and, if he is impeached, he will only be the first victim of a mational reaction against judicial pretensions that are inconsistent with constitutional liberty.

Interview with Chin-Lan-Pin, the Chin-

Minister.

New York Graphic (Ind. Rep.).

Melican man let fifteen Chinamen come on
Melican ship. Welly good. Chinaman he do Melican ship. Welly good. Chinaman he do allee same. He say to Melican man on ship at Hong Kong. "Fifteen come ashore; no more." Melican missionary no can do. He had man. He preached too muchee fool. He had man for Chinese civilization. No sache! What for Melican man killee his God! Welly bad. Melican man too inuchee his, too muchee steal, too nuchee bustee bank, too muchee tramp. Bimeby tramp come to China. We makee welly good law. Jess like yours. We say. "Only fifteen tramp come ashore." Allee same as Melican man to Chinaman. Too muchee Melican man no hab work. Sposee come to China! Welly bad! Good-by, John.

Mr. Conkling's Fallur Hartford (Conn.) Post (Rep.).
The Senate finally came to a vote on the non

nations of Collector and Naval Officer of the

Port of New York, after a sitting of sevenhours, Monday. The nominations were both confirmed; and this appoying controversy is thus disposed of, so far as the Senate is concerned Mr. Conkling seems to have courted defeat in the last moment by not only making a bitter a tack upon the President and Secretary of the freasury, but attempting to fasten upon them the meanest motives for the course they have taken. He went so far as to read a number of private letters from both, asking from Mr. Arthur the appointment of certain persons to places in the Custom-House, This unwarranted use of private letters is said to have created strong feeling against the Senator, and determined the majority to force a decision at once. Mr. Conkling appears to have recognized the misfortune of the position in which be had placed himself, and peremptorily refused to permit the publication of the letters he had read. The country will acquiesce in this victory for the Administration, for the reason that it is generally believed that the public interest will be promoted by the success of the reforms that have been instituted in the New York Custom-House. There is little populär sympathy with the assumption on which Mr. Conking proceeded, that the Serate should surrender its constitutional function to the whim or personal preferences of a single Senator; and it is to be hoped this decision will result in the discontinuance of the practice that has grown up in that body, of deferring to the wishes of a single Senator rather than the interests of the public service. The defeat is a most humiliating one for Senator Conking. He assumed at the outset an attitude of heatility toward the President, and, long before the New York offices had been disturbed, permitted it to be made known that he thought very snall-beer of the new President. He staked everything upon his ability to parsuade the Senate to reject these nominations at his bidding. In effect, he assumed to be the Psesident, so far at he State of New York is concerned, decreeing that no removals or appointments snould be made without his consent. One set of nominations he defeated, but he has now been defeated, and the Administration he sought to humiliate his you the victory. for the reason that it is generally believed that

DE WITT COUNTY DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Board of Supplemental Company of Supplemen visors of De Witt County have wisely concluded to refund the bonded indebtedness of the coun ty at a lower rate of interest, and try and pay Boards have been trying the repudiation scheme Boards have been trying the replacement but have met with poor success, having largely ncreased rather than diminished the ness. The present Board, however, came to the conclusion that money could be saved by acting honestly and paying the debt. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to make arrange ments to amicably settle all disputed claims. They met Monday with the above result. It is their intention to issue 5-20 bonds, and then make arrangements to pay \$10,000 of them per annum till tue entire debt is wiped out. The act is, highly commended by the bonest copie of the county who desire to pay the just dues of

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DAVENPORT, In., Feb. 7.—A well-attended meeting of the principal lumber manufacturers and mill-owners of Davenport, Rock Island Moline, Canton, and Muscatine was held in this city this afternoon, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization for mutual benefit. The result was the formation of a Lumbermen's Board of Trade, with officers as follows: President, J. M. Gould, of Moline; Secretary, President, J. M. Gould, of Moline; Secretary, Gorge W. Cable, of Davenport; Treasurer, Walter Adams, of Davenport; Executive Committee, J. M. Gould, of Moline; Frederick Weyerhouser, of Rock Island; Peter Musser, of Muscatine. Meetings are to be held on the second Tuesday of each second month, begining with March.

RELIGIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 4.—The religious in terest in Bloomington is becoming intense. For two weeks a very zealous and effective revival has been in progress at the Christian Church, conducted by the pastor, Elder A. J. Hobbs. To-night was the fifth of a series of union meetings at the First Presbyterian, addressed by the Rev. Mr. Wells, of New York. The church is crowded every night. The Bradshaw Mission, established in December, is crowded every night. A revival at the Baptist Church lasted a month, and did much good. The colored people have caught the spirit, and are working enthusiastically.

A French Work-Peoples Family.

M. Mame, a book-publisher in Tours, has undertaken the solution of the social and labor questions within the scope of his own establishment. He is a printer and publisher of relizious and moral books, and has a large number of men, women, and children employed in printing and binding books. He has organized them into a community, and established nurseries, where mothers may leave their bables when they go to work, and receive them back on their return. He has also founded free schools for older children, where they are taught useful branches of knowledge and work; also hospitals for the sick, where doctors and medicine are provided free of cost to the poor of his communistic household. The idea of the family is carried through the whole organization,—six or eight persons of one bouschold sometimes working together in the same shop. The ways and nevus to nourish this system are a mutual aid fund, to which the work-people contribute 10 cents a week, and from which they receive 50 cents a day for each day's tilness, exclusive of doctor and medicines; a fund for widows and orbhans, which secures to the widow a 50 cents a day for each day's illness, exclusive of doctor and medicines; a fund for widows and orphans, which secures to the widows pension for a number of years equal to the years her husband worked for M. Mames retirement pension, which entitles the workman at 60 to an allowance of \$120 a year without recourse, or \$60 a year with the surviving right. 60 to an allowance of \$120 a year without recourse, or \$60 a year with the surviving right, to the capital he may have invested; and, lastly a share of the profits granted the workman, one-third of which is paid to him, and two-thirds are reserved as a fund to be paid over to him after twenty years' service in the establishment. The owner himself contribute \$12,000 a year to his in at The Dercentage of the posits of the business that distributed is not given in the account from which this statement is made. According to report, the community and the establishment are working well. It is further stated that the business arrangement and cultivated family-interest have improved the morals of the community. The libertinism that usually prevails in industrial centres is driven out, marriages are more and more frequent, and drunkenness is unknown. more frequent, and drunkenness is unknown

"I got on horseback within ten minutes after I got your letter. When I got to Canterbury I got a chaise for town, but I got wet through before I got to Canterbury, and I have got such a cold as I shall not get rid of in a hurry. I gotto the Preasury about moon, but first of all I got shaved and dressed. I soon got into the secret of getting a memorial before the Board, but I cauld not get an answer then. However, I get intelligence from the messenger that I should most likely get an answer the next morning. As soon as I got test to my fin I got my supper and got to bed. It was not long before I got to sleep. When I got up in the morning I got my breakfast, and then got myself dressed that I might get out it time to get an answer to my memorial. As soon as I got it I got into the chaise, and got to Canterbury by 3, and about tea-time I got home. I have got nothing more to say, and so adied."

The above, Prof. Hart, in his "Composition and Rhetoric," quotes from an English publication. "I got on horseback within ten minutes after

MAJ. RE He Is Put On the

Reques

And Gives His Accoun of the Two I

Why He Left the Timb At the opening of the inve morning the Court in private Mai. Reno's request that Li and Capt. Varnum be telegramers as to their knowledge

dition of sobriety. The Court refused to gran Capt. Mathey, after listens of the preceding day, techeard Lieut. De Rudio say we had not been comman would all have been killed." Capt. McDougall stated t June 26, 1876, witness and 1 Lient. Hodgson's body and was lying near where Reno from the woods. He did n went to the body, but he valuables hed been recove After a short recess,

of the Seventh Infantry, was the Little Big Horn battle fi he was in command of a counder Gen. Terry. He had as to its positions of defe the banks of the river down the charge terminated, and the banks of the liver down the charge terminated, and temporary dismount of I made. He described the croof the river's bank, and beg as an expert as to the defer in the timber occupied by Mr. Gilbert objected, saying of the question would investigation. Maj. Reno testimony as to that questioned to be compelled to do Recorder Lee maintained had been admitted in the evidan; that is, as to how masary to cover the crossing at The Court amended the q for a description of Reno's on the right side of the stree fensibility of Reno's positifications on the left of the stree tions on the river and various of Crossonestionad by Mr. G. from the river and various of Cross-questioned by Mr. C that he had made a deliber that he had made a deliber the ground on the right of could not tell the characte the hill down to the ford ' bluffs were high, and that

many of them.

Mr. Gilbert asked the C
have the privilege of aski
have the statement with have the privilege of aski about the statement with credited,—as to his having have been killed had they n by a coward.

It being announced that I not be found, Mr. Gilbert not like to have the inquiry not like to have the inquiry De Rudio's statements uported to have said. He a of the Court in an emba that Mai, Reno be placed said that Judge Blodgett hochalf, and in Pennsylvan towing persons under invetheir own behalf was gedelicacy in making the rec their own benair was gedelicacy in making the recedense had no intention tor living or dead, he thought allowed to take the stand. Recorder Lee read the upon an act of Congress witness from appearing as behalf.

Mr. Gilbert said that the one of privilege, as be had it was a great favor he entirely upon the courtesy
The Court opined that
appear as a witness excep
request; that his position
no way prejudice himself to
make such a request, no
cate in him to make such Mr. Gilbert asked that H Maj. Reno as a witness

sponsibility. Col. King said that the I with.

Mr. Gilbert then said the Reno's counsel, been different request.

The question was again that Maj. Reno could not own formal request. own formal request.
The formal request was

was duly sworn. He said of the 25th of June his rethe sage-brush or "grease Benteen discovered that the came to witness." With consulted about the more and up to that time had orders. He was acting a at the time, moving about other. When the columning witness followed. That daylight, and he was commanding officer he top of the mountain. called together and infort village was in sight. He regiment was then for About 10 o 'clock the cand shortly thereafter Le and said that Gen. Custe take command of Com Reno asked, "Is that alliplied "Yes." Capt. Bentinil, and Reno asked him and was answered that to drive all before Capt. Benteen had Com and went over to the let moved over to the let moved over to the other advanced as far as the ten ing officer beckoned with There was some difficult when witness reached the the rear of his own columns. when withess reached the the rear of his own columbrate Lieut. Cook broumove to the front. Who was a tumult among the tinued to move on. Lieu an order from Curanda and the control of the columbrate of the colum an order from Cu ward at a rapid g and Hudson were with He ordered his command down the trail, crossed two companies into litserve on the opposite si was convinced that the lin overwhelming numbe rhe indians were in and then he proceeded the then formed the contle. He himself was in the line. When line the then saw at about for and saw the Indians about soo or 900 vard were full of Indian stratheir way around to the and he saw at once the successful charge. He knowing that the fight and the horses were she to that time he had dians, and all the evide in large numbers. Thick and the bot of the presence of a ling the fight he knowing that the line in large numbers. Thick and the bot of the presence of a ling the fight he known the fight he known to him that the I his right. It was plain using the cover of the men without exposing they could. After perceivin by the enemy, he known could not start the same to him that the I was plain using the cover of the men without exposing they could. After perceivin by the enemy, he known could not start the same to him that the I was plain using the cover of the men without exposing they could. After perceivin by the enemy, he knew could not start the same that the same tha THE INDIANS WERE IN

In order to secure a un moved to the hill, who so dispose his men as to the was reported thad a 100 rounds. He had no idea of Capt nor did he know when left the timber, sendin son to Capt. Meintos mount their men and There was no use for in the timber. He con not protect himself. Sabout from tree to tree chance at them. In w 650 or 600 Indians the numbered 113 men. COULD NOT STAT

object of preventing the an officer of his Court. and favoritism are made ey will hardly be believed; bubt, magnified his office portions, and, if he is important preventions and the first victim of a dinst judicial pretensions with constitutional liberty. Lan-Pin, the Chinese

aphic (Ind. Rep.). een Chinamen come on good. Chinaman he do Melican man on ship at come ashore; no more." can do. He bad man. fool. He bad man for sache! What for Melo sache! What for Mel-d? Welly bad. Melican too muchee steal, too muchee tramp. Bime-a. We makee welly good-We say. "Only fifteen Allee same as Melican muchee Melican man me to China! Welly

d's Failure,

e to a vote on the nom and Naval Officer of the ra sitting of sevenhours, tions were both con of controversy is thus Senate is concerned. only making a bitter atand Secretary of the og to fasten upon them

for the course they have as to read a number of both, asking from intment of certain the Custom-House of private letters ited strong feeling at once. Mr. Conkling red the misfortune o had placed himself, and permit the publication ead. The country will for the Administration, renerally believed that

at have been instituted in m-House. There is little he assumption on which that the Senate should that the Senate should onal function to the three of a single Senatore of the practice of the practice. The defeat is a for Senator Coukling. He an attitude of hostility d, long before the New Jurbed, permitted it to be thought very small-beer. He staked everything rade the Senate to reject. ned, decrecing that no re-nts should be made with-set of nominations he de-w been deteated, and the ugat to humiliste has won

COUNTY DEBT.

7.-The Board of Super anty have wisely concluded indebtedness of the couninterest, and try and pay veral years the various or the repudiation scheme success, having largely liminished the Board, however, came to minted to make arrange

the above result. It is 6 5-20 bonds, and then pay \$10,000 of them per debt is wiped out. This ended by the nonest people sire to pay the just dues of

BERMEN. Feb. 7.—A well-attended

al lumber manufacturers avenport, Rock Island, or the purpose of forming ration for mutual benefit. with officers as follows of Moline; Secretary,

Davenport; Treasurer, oport; Executive Comof Moline; Frederick sland; Peter Musser, of are to be held on the ach second month, beginh to The Tribune Feb. 4.-The religious inous and effective revival

at the Christian Church, tor, Elder A. J. Hobbs. terian, addressed by the The Bradshaw Mission bet, is crowded every night, ist Church lasted a month,
The colored people have

rk-Peoples Family.

sublisher in Tours, has una of the social and labor scope of his own establisher and publisher of religand has a large number of ldren employed in printing He has organized them induced the management of the has organized them induced the schools for receive them back on their founded free schools for receive them back on their founded free schools for receive them back on their founded free schools for receive them back on their founded free schools for receive and work; also hospitals doctors and medicine are to the poor of his commune idea of the family is carnole organization,—six or one bousehold sometimes the work-people contribute from which they receive each day's illness, excluditiones; a fund for widows secures to the widow a ber of years equal to the sorked for M. Mame a reich entitles the workman at \$120 a year without rewith the surviving right, have invested; and, lastly with the surviving right, have invested; and, lastly a granted the workman, paid to him, and two-thirds to be paid over to him ervice in the establishment, tribute \$12,000 a year to the state of the business. triente \$12,000 a veer to in se fitte pooling of the business of even in the account from is made. According to reand the establishment are ther stated that the business twated family-interest have of the community. The unity prevails in industrial it, marriages are more and drunkenness is unknown.

ok within ten minutes after then I got to Canterbury I, but I got wet through be dury, and I have got such a trid of in a hurry. I got to noon, but first of all I got I soon got into the secret al before the Board, but I swer then. However, I got e messenger that I should swer the next morning. As my inn I got my supper and thong before I got to sleep, morning I got my breakfast, ressed that I might got out in to my memorial. As soon he chaise, and got to Canonite teatine I got home. I get to say, and so adieu." Let to say, and so adieu." Let on a English publication as from an English publica-

He Is Put On the Stand at His Request,

MAJ. RENO.

And Gives His Account of the Events of the Two Days.

Why He Left the Timber-His Actions on the Hill.

At the opening of the investigation yesterday morning the Court in private session considered Mai. Reno's request that Lieuts. Moylan, Hare, and Capt. Varnum be telegraphed to for answers as to their knowledge of Maj. Reno's condition of sobriety.

The Court refused to grant the request.

Capt. Mathey, after listening to his testimony of the preceding day, testified that he had heard Lieut. De Rudio say last summer: "If we had not been commanded by a coward we would all have been killed." Capt. McDougall stated that on the night of

Jane 26, 1876, witness and two privates secured Lieut. Hodgson's body and buried it. The body was lying near where Reno crossed to the ford from the woods. He did not know that Reno went to the body, but had heard that some valuables h d been recovered from the body that afternoon. After a short recess,

COL. JOHN GIBBON, of the Seventh Infantry, was sworn. He visited the Little Big Horn battle field June 27, while he was in command of a column immediately under Gen. Terry. He had examined the field as to its positions of defense. He examined the banks of the river down to the point where

the charge terminated, and the point where th the charge terminated, and the point where the temporary dismount of Reno's troops was made. He described the crescent-shaped curves of the river's bank, and began to give testimony as an expert as to the defensibility of the point in the timber occupied by Maj. Reno.

Mr. Gilbert objected, Saying that the answering of the question would widen the field of investigation. Maj. Reno had introduced no testimony as to that question, and did not intend to be compelled to do so.

Recorder Lee maintained that such testimony had been admitted in the evidence of Col. Sheri-

Recorder Lee maintained that such testimony had been admitted in the evidence of Col. Sheridan; that is, as to how many men were necessary to cover the crossing at the ford "B,"

The Court amended the question so as to call for a description of Reno's position on the hill on the right side of the stream, and also the defensibility of Reno's position in the woods at ford "B." The decision of the Court did away with any further reference to the various positions on the left of the stream.

The witness then gave a very elaborate description of the position on the hill, the crossing from the river and various other approaches.

Cross-questioned by Mr. Gilbert, witness said that he had made a deliberate examination of the ground on the right of the stream, but he could not tell the character of the bank from the hill down to the ford "B," except that the buffs were high, and that there were a good many of them.

many of them.

Mr. Gilbert asked the Court that he might have the privilege of asking Lieut. De Rudio about the statement with which he had been credited,—as to his having said that all would have been killed had they not been commanded

by a coward.

It being announced that Lieut. De Rudio could not be found, Mr. Gilbert said that he should not like to have the inquiry close without Lieut. De Rudio's statements upon what he was reported to have said. He asked the indulgence of the flourt in a supparagraph. of the Court in an embarrassment in asking that Maj. Reno be placed upon the stand. He said that Judge Blodgett had spoken in his own behalf, and in Pennsylvania the practice of allowing persons under investigation to testify in their own behalf was general. He had some sellower in washing the recovery byte-stand the description.

delicacy in making the request, but as the de-feuse had no intention to reflect upon any officer, living or dead, he thought it just that Reno be allowed to take the stand.

Recorder Lee read the military law, based upon an act of Congress, which debarred the witness from appearing as a witness in his own behalf.

behalf.

Mr. Gilbert said that the question was merely one of privilege, as he had asked it. He knew it was a great favor he was asking, and relied entirely upon the courtesy of the Court.

The Court opined that Maj. Reno could not appear as a witness except at his own formal request: that his position as an officer would in so way prejudice himself as an officer by failing to make such a request, nor would it be indelicate in him to make such a request. cate in him to make such a request.

Mr. Gilbert asked that he be allowed to offier Maj. Reno as a witness upon his (Gilbert's) re

sponsibility.

Col. King said that the law must be complied

Reno's counsel, been directed to make the formal request.

The question was again considered by the Court, and the former decision was reached, that Maj. Reno could not testify except at his own formal request. The found request was then presented, and MAJ. RENO

THE INDIANS WERE IN FRONT IF STRONG FORCE.

and he saw at once that he could not make a successful charge. He dismounted his men, knowing that the fight must be made on foot, and the horses were sheltered in the timber. Up to that time he had seen about 500 or 600 In-

to that time he had seen about 500 or 600 Indians, and all the evidences were that they were in large numbers. The dust in the trail was thick and the bottom-land showed signs of the presence of a large force. In making the fight he knew that the Indians were circling around to the rear. After he had deployed the men on skirmish-line word came to him that the Indians were turning on his right. It was plain that the Indians were using the cover of the woods to fire upon the men without exposing themselves, and that they could do much better than the soldiers could. After perceiving the facilities possessed by the enemy, he knew that he and his men COULD NOT STAY WHERE THEY WERE.

COULD NOT STAY WHERE THEY WERE.

In order to secure a union of the regiment, he moved to the hill, where he thought he could so dispose his men as to hold on for assistance. It was reported to him that the meh had 100 rounds of ammunition each. He had no idea of Capt. Benteen's whereabouts, nor did he know where the pack-train was. He left the timber, 'sending orders by Lieut. Hodgson to Capt. Mcintosn and Capt. Moylan to mount, their men and take them to the hill. There was no use for witness to remain longer in the timber. He could aid nobody, and could not protect himself. The Indians were skipping about from tree'to tree, and the troops had no chance at them. In witness' opinion there were 500 or 600 Indians there then, and his force numbered 112 men. He knew that if he stayed

denied.

108. Anthony vs. International Bank; motion to set aside affirmance denied.

19. Brown vs. Davis; motion to set aside affirmance granted. was duly sworn. He said that on the morning of the 25th of June his regiment was lying in the sage-brush or "grease-wood." When Capt. Benteen discovered that the column was moving he came to witness. Witness had never been consulted about the movement of the forces, and up to that time had received no direct orders. He was acting as Lieutenant-Colonel at the time moving about from one place to the THE STATE SAVINGS BANK.

In the case of the State Savings Institution, the Receiver filed a petition, setting out that on the 15th of August. 1877, John Q. Adams, being the owner of fifty shares of the capital stock of the bank, soid it D. D. Spencer, the President. The Receiver subsequently demanded that Adams, pay the amount of his stock, he being a stockholder and Trustee, within three months of the failure of the bank, but the latter retused. The Receiver then went on to Orange, N. J., where Adams lives, and inquired into his circumstances, but could not find he was worth anything. Adams offered to settle by giving a half interest in a mortgage for \$7.500 on some Hyde Park land, and the Receiver thinks this is the best compromise he can make under the circumstances. He was accordingly authorized by Judge Williams to settle at this figure, unless objections are made within five days. THE STATE SAVINGS BANK. at the time, moving about from one place to the other. When the column moved out that morning witness followed. The next halt was made at daylight, and he was informed that the commanding officer had gone to the top of the mountain. The officers were soon called together with informed that he was informed that the commanding officer had gone to the top of the mountain. The officers were soon called together and informed that a large Indian village was in sight. He did not think so. The regiment was then formed into companies. About 10 o 'clock the command moved again, and shortly thereafter Lieut. Cook approached and said that Gen. Custer had ordered him to take command of Companies M, A, and G. Reno asked. "Is that all!" and Lieut. Cook replied "Yes." Capt. Benteen had started up the hill, and Reno asked him where he was going, and was answered that he (Benteen) was going to drive all before him on the hill. Capt. Benteen had Companies H, D, and K, and went over to the left. The other columns moved over to the other side of the stream and advanced as far as the tepee, when the commanding officer beckoned with his hat to cross over. There was some difficulty in crossing, so that when witness reached the other side he was to the rear of his own column and behind Custer. There Lieut. Cook brought the command to move to the front. When they got there there was a tumult among the Indians, and he continued to move on. Lieut. Cook again brought an order from Custer to move forward at a rapid gait. Lieuts. Wallace and Hudson were with witness at the time. He ordered his command into a trot and moved down the trail, crossed the stream, and formed two companies into line, keeping one in reserve on the opposite side of the stream. He was convinced that the Indians were thereabouts in overwhelming numbers. Therefore he sent back to Custer word that called together and informed that a large Indian CORRECTION. In the case of Salter vs. Walsh a few days ago, an item appeared of a judgment for \$500 against Walsh and F. H. Winslow. The suit was dismissed as to Winslow before verdict entered, and the verdict should have been against Walsh only.

DIVORCES.

Frederick G. Crowley filed a bill yesterday, asking for a divorce from his wife Susanna, on the ground of desertion.

Elizabeth Devine also asked for a divorce from Mark J. Devine, on the ground of drunkenness and desertion.

Lastly, Lena M. Eastman charges her husband, Porter G. Eastman, with cruelty, drunkenness, and adultery, and asks to be allowed to leave him.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday with the Indian land case of Pku-wah-ash-kum vs. Sorin, which comes up on a final hearing. The suit is to recover some 540 acres of land in South Chicago.

Judge McAllister will be in court Monday to attend to motions and general business. There will be no call of the calendar until further

Judges Gary and Booth will hear motions to-day, Judges Jameson and Rogers, motions for new trial, and Judges Moore and Farwell di-SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

He sent a second time and still got no reply, and then he proceeded to carry out his orders. He then formed the companies into line of battle. He himself was in front near the centre of the line. When line the was at a gallop witness was about forty paces in advance, and saw the Indians coming out of a ravine about 800 or 900 vards ahead. The foot-hills were full-of Indian stragglers who were making their way around to the rear of his command, and he saw at once that he could not make a George C. Morton began a suit yesterday for \$7,000 against John N. Staples. CIRCUIT COURT.

Barnum & Cráne began a suit for \$2,000 against Caroline Newman.

G. W. R. Manierre sued Henry Waller for \$1,000.
Peter Downey commenced an action to recover \$5,000 of the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. J.
CRIMINAL COURT.

Peter Campbell was tried for larceny, and the Edward Flavin was tried for burglary and acquitted.
- Edward Milligan and Tim Moore were on trial

for larceny.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Set cases and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—No announcements.

JUDGE GASY+186, 190, 192, 201, 207, 210, 211, and 216 to 238, inclusive, except 225. No. 191. Manning vs. Becker, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No 206, Gray vs. Lomaf, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE MOORE—Set cases 5,957, Heller vs.

Downer: 8,015, City vs. Fullerton, and calender Nos. 478%, 483, 483, 485. No. 408, Timpe vs. Kileholz, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—500, and 536 to 541, inclusive. No. 532, Hobset'vs. Best, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Motions and general business.

in the timber they would all be killed, and he moved to the hill out of a sense of duty,—to give his men the best chance to save their lives. Before leaving the timber, Bloody Knife, one of the Indian scouts, had been shot while standing about three feet from witness. He did not then dart into the timber. Before that he had ordered a removal to the hill. The command left the timber in column of fours, and witness was at the head. The gait was rapid, because the Indians were plunging the shot into them. At 1, 121, ;1,123, 1,125, 1,130, 1,315, 1,139, and

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Ripley vs. Frances M. Griffins \$214.80. CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROSERS—Cornelius Mc-Ginniss vs. August Martin; verdict; \$147,54, and motion for new trial.

COLORADO.

at the head. The gait was rapid, because the Indians were plunging the shot into them. At the stream there was a short delay while the men were crossing hurriedly in some confusion. A heavy fire was kept up all the time by the indians, who were armed with Winchester rifles. The only reason he changed his position from the timber to the hill on the other side of the stream was that the men would have better chances for their lives, and he (witness) headed the column so that he might rally the men when they reached the hill. A Description of Denver-The Rocky Mount ains—Building Improvements—Invalids— Leadville and Silver Cliff—The Rush to the Camps,
Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. DENVER. Col., Feb. 4.-This flourishing city

is situated on the south fork of the Platte River. It is twelve miles east of the foot-hills the men when they reached the hill.

AT THE HILL

be put the men in skirmish-line. He had no reason to expect Capt. Benteen to aid him, but he soon rode down to see Benteen, and he then moved his men up to the hill. Witness was told about that time that Lieut. Hodgson had been shot. He went then on foot down to the river where Hodgson lay, and left Capt. Benteen in command of the force on the hill. Witness took from Hodgson's person a ring and a bunch of keys, and returned to the top of the hill. He had then in his command ten wounded men. After the pack-train came in sight the force moved down the stream about a mile, and by witness' command halted and returned. After reaching the hill witness told Capt. Benteen to take care of one side of the hill, and witness looked after the other. Witness took D Company and placed it where the attack was exof the Rocky Mountains, and is somewhat north of the centre of the State. The growth of the city has been remarkable. In the year 1870 its population was about 5,000,—now it is nearly 30,000, and is rapidly increasing. The first settlement was made in 1859, during the gold excitement, at California Gulch, and was made in what is now called West Denver, being on the opposite side of the river from the city proper. While speaking of California Gulch, it might be well to add that the now famous carbonate camp of Leadville is situated in the gulch, where in the early days nothing but placer mining was thought of, the miners little thinking while washing the gold from the sands that they were walking over

pany and placed it where the attack was expected. He remained there himself. The firing commenced as soon as the men were gotten into line, and continued till dark. At 9 o'clock in the evening witness moved some of the companies and told the company commanders to protect themselves as best they might. There were that three spades and a few ayes in the company that there spades and a few ayes in the comworth of ore. Denver is quite regularly laid out, and covers an area of not less than four square miles. On either side of the streets are litches, through which water is kept running but three spades and a few axes in the command. As witness understood the plans, Gen, Terry was supposed to be coming up the Little Big Horn Valley. Witness expected to be reduring the summer season. This irrigation is pecessary to keep the shade-trees which line the streets alive, the rainfall being very light, although increasing some every year. The city is well supplied with churches, of nearly every denomination, and has some very good preachers. The hotels are excellent, and will accom-After the men had fortified themselves as well as they could with their limited facilities the Indians left. It was then about 9 o'clock at night, as aforetaid. At 2:30 in the morning nodate between 1,000 and 2,000 people, the Grand Central and American being the largest. Charpiots, called the Delmonico of the West, is nore on the European plan, and catches the greatest number of foreigners. There are a large number of this class in town, the majority

lieved by either Custer or Terry. He had NO SUSPICION THAT CUSTER HAD BEEN DE-

STROYED.

night, as aloretaid. At 2:30 the morning the firing was renewed. First two shots were fired and then the bullets came thick and fast from all sides. It was hard to see the Indians on account of the darkness, but the flashes and puffs of smoke betrayed their hiding-places.

THE COURTS.

Appellate Court Decisions-Record of Judg-

ments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.
The Appellate Court met yesterday afternoon

and announced their decisions as to seventeen cases. Judge Murphy said that the Court had

considered all but two of the cases, and had come to conclusions as to how they would de-them, but had not had a moment's time to write

opinions. They had been busy in examining

records, but hoped to be able soon to write out

their opinions in those cases in which they were

required to give them. The following cases were

26. Fleishman vs. Waller. 35. Healey vs. Joliet & Chicago Railway Com-

two cases which they had not yet considered,

but they hoped to be able to announce their de

The following cases were also disposed of:

partly prepared.
39. Levy vs. West; petition for rehearing de-

cision to-day.

15. Walker vs. International Bank. 17. Same vs. Greenehaum.

COUNTLESS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS'

puffs of smoke betrayed their hiding-places. The firing was as severe as any the witness ever excerienced. To the best of his belief and information there were 2,500 Indians around them. The firing continued till about 10:30 a.m., when the Indians moved toward their village for ammunition, witness then thought; but now he thought that they went to meet Gen. Terr# eight and three-quarter miles away. The Indians left behind them some sharpshooters to annoy the command. A good many men were killed.

At this point the Court adjourned till this morning. of them being English and French. They are mostly men of wealth, and are here to invest in, mining-property and land, thus following after THE BARL OF DUNRAVEN, who has a large estate in Middle Park. It is said, and with much reason, that every house in the city is a boarding-house,—nearly everybody taking one or more boarders. Nevertheless it is quite difficult to obtain suitable quarters, while to hire a house is almost an imp

ity.

The city is supplied with water take from the Platte, the Holly system of pumps being in People from the East are greatly surprised to reopie from the East are greatly surprised to find business houses and blocks here which would do credit to an Eastern city of double the number of inhabitants. There is project now on foot to build a mammoth hotel during the coming year, the house to be built and controlled by a stock company. Among the buildings which will probably be erected shortly is a State Courted, which will not doubt he a very fine. space which will probably be erected shortly is a State Capitol, which will no doubt be a very fine edifice, a whole square having been reserved for that purpose by the Government. Also a new union depot, the five railroads which now cen-tre in this city now having a number of small The view of the mountains from the streets is

seem over two, owing to the PURITY OF THE ATMOSHERE. PURITY OF THE ATMOSHERE.

Pike's Peak, on the top of which the United States Sigal-Station is located, and which is eighty miles south of here, is plainly seen, while one's eve can follow the outline of the mountains 300 miles south, and as far north as the Black Hills.

15. walker vs. International Bana.
17. Same vs. Greenebaum.
181. Race vs. Sinclair.
90. Windett vs. People ex rel. McCrea.
94. Baker vs. Caldwell.
97. Meacham vs. Steele.
100. Walker vs. Carieton.
32. Wiflemin vs. Dunn.
7. Symer vs. Chicago Building Society.
8. Hassett vs. Same. The roads around Denver are probably as good as any in the world, being very hard, and per-fectly smooth. Owing to the porous nature of the soil, the roads dry up very quickly after a storm, the water flitering through very rap-In the seven following cases the Judges an nounced they would probably reverse the judgments of the courts below, and would file opinons as soon as they could get them ready:

The amusements of the people are driving and riding,—the latter being practiced to a much greater extent than in Eastern cities, especially among lades. A good horse commands almost as much here as it does East, but the little pany.
79. Matthews vs. Rice.
93. Brown vs. Cragell.
113. Foss vs. Foss.
47. Turpin. Receiver, vs. Ogle.
59. Walker vs. Walker.
Judge Murphy then said that there were still shaggy bronchos which are brought from New snagy bronchos which are brought from New Mexico can be bought very cheap,—that is to say, from \$30 to \$50. The climate is delightful, there being very few days during the year that the sun does not shine. I have heard from good authority that there have been 365 consecutive days upon which the sun shone. At present we are having what might in the East be called

48. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; reversed and remanded. The case was submitted Oct. 29, 1878, and an opinion had been grees in the sun. Summer is the most dengnt-ful season of the year, the days not being ex-cessively warm, while the nights are always cool enough to sleep under blankets. A climate like this cannot but be beneficial to the majority of invalids. Of course there are some diseases which are aggravated at this altitude,—among them are rheumatism, heart-disease, and nerv-ousness, the two latter on account of the innied.

16. Walker vs. Bauer; motion to make additional parties denied.

68. Wood vs. Whelen; petition for rehearing denied. 83. Kantzler vs. Grant; petition for rehearing reased respiration, owing to the rarity of the timosphere. For those afflicted with incipient consumption, bronchitis, or other pulmonary complaints in their early stages there is probably no better place than Colorado. The disease which from all I can learn is most benefited here

ASTEMA.

I am well acquainted with many people afflicted with this disease who could not live under any circumstances East, who live here and enjoy life. From personal knowledge I know of people who, having recovered, started East, but have been taken sick and had to return when they immediately recovered. Some who are afflicted with this disease cannot live in Denver, but field immediately reliable by going we birdery in

afflicted with this disease cannot live in Denver, but find immediate relief by going up higher in the mountains.

Business at present is very brisk, and nobody complains of hard times. There will no doubt be a great rush of people into Colorado in the coming spring. Even at this date thousands are arriving and passing through this city on the way to the famous mining camps of

LEADVILLE AND SILVER CLIFF. Leadville, although but a little more than a year old, has over 10,000 inhabitants, while the year old, has over 10,000 inhabitants, while the new arrivals at present average about a hundred per day. It is thought that by July I there will be not less than 30,000 inhabitants. It has several newspapers, an opera-house, hotels, business houses of all kinds. At present there are many fine edifices in course of erection. Lots are very high, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$6,000 in the business portion of the city. These same lots have been purchased a year ago for from \$25 to \$30.

THE MINES ARE PAYING ENORMOUSLY.

Amony the prominent mines are the Little Pittsburg, the Little Chief. New Discovery, the Iron Mine. The latter, owned by Stevens & Leiter, is valued at \$2,000,000, there being 3,000,000 worth of ore in sight. The Little Pittsburg is probably held at about the same figure. Geologists claim there are mines similar to the above all through the mountains. Colorado certainly has a brilliant future before Colorado certainly has a brilliant future before

OUICKEN THE CIRCULATION. Don't let the blood stagnate in your veins. You can prevent its doing so by increasing its volume

can prevent its doing so by increasing its volume and purity, by stimulating the directive organs, and encouraging assimilation, with that matchless vitalizing agent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People not afficied with any organic or inorganic disease grow wan and haggard simply because their blood is thin, watery, deficient is nourishing properties, and so meagre in quantity that the extremites are very imperfectly supplied with it, and the superficial circulation extremely feeble. Hence the bloodless appearance of the countenance. But when the Bitters are used to enrich and quicken the blood, the rosy hue of health returns to the check, the frame acquires substance as well as vigor, the appetite improves, and no digestive qualms interfere either with its gratification or the subsequent tranquillity of the stomach.

MacMahon.

Here is an incident in the history of the old soldier who was, until lately, the Marshal-President of France: "At the close of the battle of Terchia, Gen. Achard, desiring to send an important message to a subordinate commander four miles away, intrusted it to MacMahon. He offered him a squadron of mounted chasseurs as an escort, but it was declined, and the brave soldier rode off alone. He had proceeded some distance on his journey, when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs in hot pursuit of him, and a deep ravine in front of nim. There was no other aiternative than to jump the ravine or be slain by his pursuers, and, putting spurs to his horse, he cleared the guit at a bound, the horse breaking one of his legs as he struck on the opposite side. The Arabs recoiled from the dangerous leap, and contented themselves with discharging a shower of bullets after him. MacMahon escaped unharmed, and reached his destination in safety."

JUDGE MCALLISTEE—Motions and general business.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS.—Bastardy cases at 10 o'clock.

Mos. 1,080, 1,093, 1,103, 1,106, 1,117, 1,120

Dr. Bull's Cough Sirup is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect.

For calldren it is invaluable, caring croup, whooping-cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for \$1.00.

THE CANAL

Meeting of the Board at Lock port -- The Speeches.

Remedy Proposed-The Lake-Front Bill-Ogden Ditch.

The Board of Canal Commissioners of the State held its regular monthly meeting at the office in Lockport yesterday afternoon, and the three members composing it were present, J. O. Glover, Martin Kingman, and B. F. Shaw. The first named gentleman is President of th Board. A TRIBUNE reporter was also on hand, and obtained some information from the Con missioners and Supt. Thomas that may prove of

The Board examined and audited the January bills for salaries, labor, materials, etc., the whole amounting to \$4,479. The receipts during the same month were \$6,095—from rent of water power, "ice leases," etc. Proposals were received for ice leases, and awards made. That settled the monthly business of the Board, and the reporter sought Supt. Thomas for the purpose of hearing what he had to say about

THE STENCH arising from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and which the reporter learned as soon as he set foot in the town was agitating the rural mind so greatly as to call forth serious threats of dumping the piles of limestone that lay at the Sur mit level into the big ditch and fill it up, in order that Chicago might be so stifled with the stink as to cause her to take some steps toward the nuisance. A few conundrums given by THE TRIBUNE man sufficed to call forth the

"Could not the water be purified by opening the gates and leaving them open?" sai

the gates and leaving them open?" said the reporter.

"The water can be drawn off at this end of the canal, but by opening the gates we could not lower the water more than nine and a half inches at Lemont," answered the gentleman who looks after the canal.

"Please explain further."

"Four mites from Lemont, towards Chicago, the water would not be lowered nor any effect produced by opening the gates any length of time. That leaves seventeen miles from the Sag to Bridgeport with no increased declivity on the surface, consequently no increased flow of water. Thus it will appear by opening the gates at Lockport no more water can be drawn into the canal at Bridgeport. This is not a question of theory, but a practical demonstration by actual experiments."

"What, then, in your opinion, is

THE REMEDY

THE REMEDY

"Well, I gave my views at some length on
the subject in a letter which was published in The Tribune on the 18th of
January last, and I was in hopes that
the matter would attract the attention of
the people of Chicago, and something would be
done. The people along the line of the canal
are thoroughly aroused about the nuisance, and
talk very seriously of stopping the flow of water are thoroughly aroused about the nuisance, and talk very seriously of stopping the flow of water by filling up the canal at the Summit level. The citizens of Chicago should wake up to the im-postrance of the matter, and make some sort of more shout it." ove about it.' In a conversation about the water power

Supt. Thomas stated that the water at the Lockport end of the Summit level had been
drawn from two to four feet during
the entire winter below navigation stage and
the insufficiency of water had caused Mr. Norton-who runs the largest flouring-mills in the country at Lockport—to put a steam engine in his mill to supply the loss of power ca low water in the canal. The reporter also talked with

commissioner, and he gave the opinion that the widening and deepening of the deep-cut of the canal was the remedy for the abatement of the mephitic odors arising from the Chicago River. And besides furnishing Chicago with the best of drainage and mingling the pure waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River, would also be one step toward steamboat navigation between the great lakes and the Father of Waters.

Commissioners Glover and Kingman were sounded on the bill now before the Canal and River Committees of the State Legislature to enable the Canal Board to "establish the title of the State for the canal fand, in and to all canal lands which the State has granted in violation of the trust upon which the Federal Government granted them to the State." This includes, of course, COMMISSIONER GLOVER

are naving what might in the East be called

SPRING WEATHER.

A friend remarked to me a few days ago that he noticed that the thermometer marked 96 degrees in the sun. Summer is the most delightful season at that was the thermometer is the most delight-Board, or, properly, the State, to a large amount of property, which had never been properly recorded, and the income from that isbor had already amounted to over \$2,000, and Mr. Milne, the Chief Clerk of the Board, now had complete records of the property thus found.

plete records of the property thus found.

Regarding the works in progress on the canal,
Mr. Thomas stated that workmen were engaged
in constructing a new aqueduct at Aux Sable,
and rebuilding Lock No. 11 at Ottawa.

The trouble caused by the Ogden Ditch has
been obviated by the filling up of the head of
said ditch, and making such other arrangements
as will protect the caual from further loss or
damage from that source, the State having
acquired the land for that purpose,

A GERMAN-AMERICAN QUESTION.

Papers from the United States.
Correspondence Baltimore Bulletin.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—I have had interviews with the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of State, and Mr. J. H. Blackfan, who represented the United States Government at the Postal Conventions at Berne in 1875 and at Paris, June 1, 1878, and with other experts in documentary matters, to ascertain what protection United States mail matter would have in Germany under the laws recently enacted. I made a statement of the complaints of the Ger mans to Gen. Key, and laid before him some extracts which I had culled from the treaty concerning the formation of a Postal Union signed at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874, and ratified and approved by Marshall Jewell and U. S. Grant, May 21, 1875, and pointing to the last paragraph of the fourth article, "there is reserved to the Government of each country of the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory or to deliver articles specified in the present article with regard to which the laws, orders, and decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication and circulation have not been observed," I asked him if that provision applied to seditious or obscene matter, and if writings could be scrutinized under it.

Gen. Kev—In America it applies to obscene matter, and in the European countries of the Union to seditious matter. We are not afraid of sedition liere. But come with me to my Superintendent of Foreign Mails; he was present, signed at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874, and ratified and perintendent of Foreign Mails; he was present, and knows more about it than any man in the Department.

While in transitu, I asked: "Have any com-

plaints come to you as to the opening or deten-tion of mail from the United States, arriving in Germany?"

Gen. Key and the Superintendent—None as to the opening of letters, but newspapers are often detained and destroyed.

Reporter—Can the Prussian Government open

often detained and destroved.

Reporter—Can the Prussian Government open letters by virtue of Art. 4!

Mr. Blackfan—That was put in there more particularly to govern the circulation of newspapers and pamphlets in Europe, where the proximity of States renders speech dangerous and war easy. Few Governments will take the liberty to tamper with a seal.

Reporter—Thewopen, detain, and destroy only printed matter by the provisions of the fourth article?

Postmaster-General—Yes, and we do not allow the transmission of anything that is prohibited by stipulation, if we know it.

Reporter—Is there anything in the agreement that gives any country of the Union the right to open letters!

Mr. Blackfan—Nothing that grants unequivocally that right, but they might be detained by a broad interpretation.

Reporter—I read from the detailed regulations: "Right not to forward and not to admit into its service post-cards or any description of writing which may be forbidden by the statutory or administrative enactments in force in the country. The same may be the case with letters which may bear externally any writing of the character referred to. Now, suppose a seditious card or a letter bearing the handwriting of an exile or any person known to utter and write nothing but seditious sentiments were to arrive at the Berlin Post-Office, could it be detained, and would the detainer be supported by that regulation?"

Mr. Biackfan—We exclude obscene matter under that. But it does not justify the reckless detention and opening of matter such as the German Government would be empowered to do with its internal mail by a law "authorizing"

the opening of every letter." It would have to admit United States letters, as heretofore, until it withdraws from the postal union, which would have to discriminate very nicely in the detention of American letters (it could not open them) to get the slightest encouragement from the postal union. Now, from my idea of the man, Bismarck would not the regulation you have read and fourth article together and detain if not open letters.

Reporter—Would you submit to that?

Postmaster-General—We should not permit such a violation of our rights.

Reporter—The Chancelior would quote the treaty.

Reporter—The Chancellor would treaty.

Postmaster-General—Art. 16 provides that in case of disagreement as to the interpretation the question shall be decided by arbitration, each of the officers concerned choosing another member not concerned. The Union might support him in the case of detention, but it would not in the opening of letters, and we would not submit to it.

submit to it.

Reporter—What would be your mode of procedure if letters were opened? Would you demand justice through our Secretary of State?

Postmaster-General—If we had documentary evidence we should forward it directly to the German Government and ask an explanation. FOR SALE—COTTAGE 30x125 DESIRABLY LO cated. Cost \$3,500, will sell for \$2,200 net cash Address D 50, Tribune office.

THE LEADING AND GRANDEST.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 7.—The leading and grandest society event which has occurred in this city for years is now in progress at the Julian House. It is the fancy dress masquerade of the Lacti Club. Over 200 persons gorgeously arrayed of the elite of the city are pres ent. The hall is decorated with flowers, flags, etc. Nothing has ever outshown it. Quite a number from suburban cities have come to parnumber from suburban cities have come to par-ticipate.

Gen. Franz Sigel was to-night presented with a gold-headed cane by the members of Companies I and H of the First Iowa Infantry. He was enthusiastically received in this city.

MR. WESTERMAN PROTESTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 7.—John Herget did not

come to bail me out of jail, nor was I in jail. Your special correspondent at Pekin is a black hearted villain, and no doubt should be in jail.

Nor did I tamper with Government witnesses.

H. P. WESTERMAN.

How to Cure Snoring.

One of the simplest and at the same time most effectual remedies against snoring is to place a thin, oval-shaped piece of silver of hard rubber, between three and four inches in length, and one and a half inches in width, formed so as to fit the jaws comfortably, between the lips and the gums. By this simple appliance the breath is forced through the nostrils, and, aside from being a preventive against snoring, it keeps the throat and tongue moist instead of being dry and parched as when air is inhated into the mouth and throat. If the mouth is kept shut all trouble about snoring will be removed.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISH-two single gentlemen; terms moderate. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. North Side.

North Side.

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bard, \$4 to 86 per week, with use of plano and bath; day board, \$3.50. 217 ILLINOIS-ST. — FIRST - CLASS BOARD, walk from State and Madison-sts.

walk from State and Madison-sta.

(LARENCE HOUSE—10) WELL FURNISHED (rooms—Nos. 351, 333, 355, and 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day. \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board.

LNGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single, warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

NEWADA HOTEL, 149 AND 150 WABASH-AV. Near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1,\$1.23, \$1.50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.

SANDS HOTES, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and sec. The GARDEN CITY HOTEL, 46 AND 48 SHEIL-J. & H. SINKS, Bookeners.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. SEWING MACHINES.

TEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of ice, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2. MISCELLANEOUS. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in

A TOUNG MAN, ANXIOUS TO BEACH DENVER, would like to meet some one who would assist him. "A second Faust." Address B 58, Tribune office. A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY A readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Lists, or some division. A. N. KEL-LOGG, 79 Jackson-st, Chicago.

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Any information of Robert Drake Will
A be thankfully received by his wife, MRs. SARAH
DRAKE, at Clark's, Merrick County, Neb. CASH \$5,000 (MORE OR LESS) FOR STOCK OF woolen casameres and tailors' trimmings. The Tailor and Cutter John, 436 West Madison-st. FORTUNE TELLING BY CARDS. ANY ONE CAN learn. Circular containing full instructions for \$1.
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FOR SALE—SO OO—STOCK OF GRNERAL MERchandise; choice stock, good location, good customers. Address FRED J. DAY, Stuart, Guthrie
County, la. HAVE \$150 WHICH DESIRE TO INVEST WITH services in cigar, stationery, confectionery, or drug business in good-paying locality; or in some fair capacity with good, responsible physician; am druggist and telegrapher, single, good record. Address C SO, Tribune office. Tribune office.

M. S. M. J. KITTS, TRAVELING AGENT FROM S. T. Taylor's, 816 Broadway, New York, is in this city for the purpose of teaching his perfect system of dress cutting. Ladies wisning instructions picase cal at Room 9, Matteson House, cor. Jackson and Wabash avenue. Perfect satisfaction given. County, la.

FOR SALE—AT YANKTON, DAK. A STOCK
of hardware, stores, etc., with well established
business. A fine opportunity for a party having \$3,000
or \$4,000 cash, and wanting a good investment. For
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WE WANT ELEVEN SUITES OF ROOMS FOR housekeeping, and several cottages, furnished and unfurnished, for A No. 1 tenants. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STRIB-UNE BUILDING.

WAR CLAIMS—ANY JUST CLAIMS FOR PEN-sion, bounty, or prize money, or pay for service which have for any cause been suspended, will be pros-ecuted by ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 202 LaSalle-st., Room 14. WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES; starching-machines, coliar-ironing-machines, shirt-ironing-machines, calandering-machines, for sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 668 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

Cinnati. O.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN with not less than \$15,000 to \$20,000 in cash or securities to take retiring partner's place in a wholesain notion trade already established. Address, for four days, A H B, care of O. R. Ketth & Co., Chicago, stating where interview can be had. WANTED—ONE OR TWO LARGE STEAM-COILS, with marble top and inclosed with open castings.

Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN Association, 182 South piark-st., a good Christian home for a little cash-box. WILL SELL MY THREE-YEARS' ESTABLISHED clgsr, tobacco, fancy goods, stationery, and candy store, invoicing \$900, for \$850 cash, as I shall enter other larger business; two rooms attached. 394 Milwaukee av., desirable corner. Have made money there.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—\$12 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY
brick bonse, 493 irviag-bise and 13 Fillimore-st.;
\$4, second floor 10 Harvard-st.; \$12 before May 1, and
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To RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 91 Dearborn-st.; gas and closets: also a few cheap rooms.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — THOSE WANTING FIRST-CLASS I rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with or without board, or flats for housekeeping, or those wanting desirable tenants or boarders, should call on us. We deal with reliable people ouly. No charge to tenants or boarders, toOOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STRIBUNE BUILD-ING. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

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Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-A FINE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM OF 240 acres on line of C., B. & Q. R. R., 10 miles from Chicago, 14 miles from epot; large house, two large parns, milk house, plenty of water, etc. Also farm of 160 acres adjoining, with equal facilities for solck purposes. Call or audress A. M. HOLTON, 304 Warren-av., Chicago, or SAMUEL VIOL, LaGrange, Ill. 2

WANTED—TO RENT—THOSE WANTING FIRST—
telass rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with or willout board or flats for housekeeping, or those waiting desirable tenants or boarders, should call use deal with reliable people only. AND BOAGED THE OF THE OWNERS OF THE OWNER

WANTED-TO RENT-OR SELL-THE UNDER-signed will undertake to rent any good, well lo-cated dwellings, stores, or offices that may be left with him. Full care taken of the premises, and rents col-lected if desired. Nine years experience in this work. J. H. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE SUITABLY LOcated and not over twenty infinites' ride from
State-st.; will take long lease if location and amount
of rent is satisfactory; references given; North or
South State preferred. Address B 67, Fribane office.

DERSONAL—A REFINED GENTLEMAN OF 28 desires the acquaintance of a young lady not over 25 desires the acquaintance of a young lady not over 25 desires the acquaintance of a young lady not over 25 desires the acquaintance of the control of the court of the court of the court (Cottage Grove car), would be gird to acknowledge same with deserved galantry, if permitted. Address D 40, Tribune office.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITOR OF PAT-ents, No. 70 Lassille-st., Chicago, Ill. Caveats filed, trade-marks protected, and a general patent busi-ness trapsacted. Call or address for particulars. STORAGE.

PATENTS.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STOR-ed: advancesmade, 10 Fc year: money loaned lowest rates on good se curity without removal, 150 W. Monroe. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L GELDEL'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail prompt-ty attended to. FOR SALE.

POR SALE-LARGE NEWPOUNDLAND AND ST.
Bernard dog, weight 133, unusually well proportioned. Address Lock Box 64, Amboy, III.

OFFICE FURNITURE

OR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-YOU CAN BUY HOUSES AT HINS-dale, all ready to go into, for just what you are throwing away in rent-and the yery best lots, without a dollar, to improve. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRAUTIFUL PLACE at Benton Harbor, Mich., 17 acres, all kinds of fruit, good improvements, runnings water, adjoining city, Sultable for mitik farm. Good market. M. C. KELLEY, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TIMBER LANDS, amail farms, store, warehouse, pier and business, notes, etc., clear, for city or large farm and stock; hotel, etc. Address C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--A GOOD STOCK AND GRAIN FARM In Marion Township, Lee County, Illinois-240 acres well fenced, good imprevements, good house and outbuildings, orchard, and four wells of water. Will sell our reasonable terms. For further information apply to GEO. KEITH, Box 343, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED-A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD CITY location, and pay for it in lands or lots and cash. Address, giving number and price, D46, Tribune office. W ANTED-TO BUY A HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE. With modern conveniences. Would buy a nice cottage one with brick basement preferred. Want to pay about \$2,500; part cash, balance time. Possession May 1. Address & S. Post-Office Box 104.

WANTED-SMALL HOUSE, NEAR FAIRVIEW or Oakland Station; about \$1,500. Would assume. Address, with full particulars, B 59, Tribune.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH \$2,5 on West Side, for 80 acres of choice lows lar and cash. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-s

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Sides.

8 SIXTEENTH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
alcove room on first floor, with first-class board.
Terms for the winter 86 per week. References.

146 STATE-ST.-VERY PLEASANT. WARM, winter, with or without board.

THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL, 46 AND 48 SHER man-st., opposite Bock Island depot. Special rate to stockmen,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARKLEY, ALLING & OO., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPutation, manufacturing an article used in nearly
every business establishment, desires to make arrangements for an agency in Chicago to control the city and
such adjacent territory as may be agreed on. A capital
of \$10,000 will be required to conduct the business
properly. This is a lexicilinate business and will stand
investigation; the more capital employed the greater
the advantages granted and larger the territory included. With energy a profitable business can be
done. For further information direct, with full name
and address. INVESTMENT, Post-Office Box 402, Clacinnati. O.

there.

WANTED-BY A SALESMAN TO REPRESENT some good house (staple articles) in the Northwest, or open by sach, or manufacture in city; population or city, 8,000, rapidly lacreasing with country surrounding; good profits and protection; references exchanged; could invest \$5,00; will answer Feb. 20.

Those meaning business address i, 100, Tribune office.

\$1.000 CASH TO CARRY STOCK. AND A scure exclusive control of a legitimate established business man to manage, can scure exclusive control of a legitimate established business in this city that is paying large crotics and will bear the closest investigation. Address D 43, Tyloune office.

POR EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM OR city property and 25 per cent cash for a good stock of general merchandise or boots and shoes, either in the city or country, from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Address B 65, fribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLOTHING, SEWING-MACHINE, harness, oil-paintings, gas-fixtures, dentistry, or shirts, for a 4 or 5 horse-power boiler. Buttoky & MILAN, 148 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE-NO. 738 MICRIGAN-AV., BEING 100 feet north of Twenty-second-at., an A No. 13-story and basement brick Suilding (store front), lot 25x160, with a brick barr, for some good acre property near the city. Inquire of JACOB WRIL, 32 Washington-st.

ton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—90 FEET PRONT,
with buildings, 30,000 feet of floor-surface, 50horse engine, etc., well rented, within six tacks of
the Chamber of Commerce: will take part cash and
good faring plantation, or cheap for all cash. Address C S, 360 West Congress-st.

PURCHASERS OF PIANOS, CALL AND SEE OUR extensive stock of new Mathusheet planos. We can suit you in price. STORY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st.

\$100 BUYS A FINE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD plane and stool. Can be seen at 38 West Madison-st. 10-day and Monday.

9,000 BOOKS HALF PRICE—PACIFIC COAST Cyclopedia, 10 vois in 5, half morece, \$15.00; Chamber's Cyclopedia, 10 vois in 5, half morece, \$15.00; Macanlay's England, \$2.50; Hume's England, \$3; Waveriy Vovels, \$2 vois, new \$16; Irving's Life of Washington, 5 vois, large 8vo., half morocco, portraits, \$40.00; Gray's Anatomy, cloth, \$4.60; Websier's Dictionary, \$4.00. Books, music, and magnaines bought for each (down-stairs), MILLER'S, 102 Madison-45.

LOST AND FOUND.

dress FRED P. LOVELAND, 227 Twenty-fifth-si

TOR SALE—THE POLLOWING PROPERTY, BElonging to an Eastern party, will be sold at about
one-half its value, on terms to suit:
43,500—5-story brick, 14-room house, 778 Fulton-st.
52,200—3-story brick, with all modern improvements, 102 West Adam-front, 631 West Adam-st.
51,000—Fine 2-story brick, 428 Irving-place.
51,000—5-story marble-front, 631 West Adam-st.
52,000—3-story marble-front, with all modern improvements, 1459 Frairie-av.
57,000—Elegant marble-front, 1143 Michigan-av.
52,500—3-story frame, with modern improvements,
183 Tairty-second-at.
52,000—3-story brick, see West Polk-st.
52,000—5-story brick, see West Polk-st.
52,000—5-story brick, see West Polk-st.
5100 per foot, south front, Warren-av., near Paulins51. Book keepers. Clerks, &c.,
WANTED-A GOOD ENTR YCLERK IN IRON
bouse. Answer in handwriting, stating age, if
married, what wages wanted, experience, and reference. Address D 49, Eribune office.

WANTED - 15 SHOEMAKERS; THOSE UNDER-Wanding string work preferred. PHELPA DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabsan-sr. WANTED—A COMPETENT SUPERINTENDENT for the carpenter department in a large such and dor factory in this city. Address, stating experiesce and references, B 64. Tribune office. WANTED-6 COPPERSMITHS AT E. SMEETH'S, corner Randolph and Despiaines-sts. Also wanted to purchase 3 good frame-houses, to WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER IN A suit and cloak factory, by BEIFELD BROTH-ERS, 240 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MEU-chant tailoring establishment by a first-class cutter; reference, EDWARD ELY & CO., Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Inquire of Room 23, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE - A LOT FRONTING EAST ON CENTRAL
Park, 25x175; a full abstract; \$550 cash. H MORK,

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN OR BOY IN Joinders to run cutting-machine. J. J. SPALD-ING & CO., 153 Clark-st. POR SALE-ON EASY TERMS-HOUSE AND LOT.
Fremont, bear Centre-st. cars. 12 rooms, cheap.
M. C. KELLEY, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED-MALE RELP.

column, three lines or less, 25 Each additional line, 10 cents.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL OUR STYLOGRAPH
Copping-Book, by which letters are written and
copied at same time, without the use of pen, ink, pencil, press, brush, or water; saving the time, labor, and
expense of all other methods of copying letters and doptimenas. Sells at sight. Pays to handle it. Send for
circulars to manufacturers, J. S. McDONALD & CO.,
Blank-Book Makers, 18s Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-STREET MEN. CANVANSEIIS, PED-diers, auctioneers, and the trade to call and exam-ine my stock and prices on chromos, needles, station-ery, notions, cullery, lewelry, watches, revolvers, nov-cities, etc. etc. The largest srock and lowest prices in America. Inducements to all unequaled, Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jaukson-st., Chicago.

WANTED-SHORT-HAND WBITER AND AC-WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED MILLINERY salesman to travel in lowa and Nebraska. For particulars call at the office of T. B. SMITH. 30 and ag Madison-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock Saturday morn-W ANTED—MARCH 1. BY CHICAGO IMPORTER, tea agents everywhere to families; stamp for first territory and secrets. S. M. KENNEDY, Pittaburg.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO ARE NOW TRAVELing to carry a line of shirts and oversils, on commission, for an old, well-known manufacturer in this city. Give name of firm you now represent, how long with them, and your route. Address C.31, Tribune. WANTED-A TRAVELING SALESMAN, ONE paint and drug trade preferred. Answer only by letter, stating full particulars and names of references. F. W. DEVOE & CO., P. O. Box 460, New York City. WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE to sell our goods by sample. Fair salary paid. LA BELLE MAN'F'G CO., 93 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED-TREASURER FOR THE GREAT NEW York Museum, traveling season of 1879; must be rapid ticket-seller, and able to cive security. Candy-stand privilege for sale. Address MANAGER GREAT NEW YORK MUSEUM, Buchanan, Mich. WANTED-WILL GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO ANY man that is willing to work and lend the firm \$300 on security. Address W F II, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for kitchen and general housework. 148 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL WITH GOOD references to do second work and assist in taking care of children. Inquire at 1048 Michigan-sy. Wanted-A Good Girl to Do General housework. Call to-day at 492 Lake Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. and Lake-Front. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work for family of three. Apply at 415 State-ti., second floor.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of two: bring references. Is North Throop-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework. Apply at 247 South Park-av. WANTED-A CLEAN, RELIABLE WOMAN OF 30, to work for a family of two; German or Nor-wegian; wares not to exceed \$2 a week. Call at 1029 Michigan-av., after 4 p. m. Seamstresses.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED MACHINE GIRLS ON coats; also, some good vestinakers; steady work. Apply up-stairs, taird floor, to CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellancous.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF firsts-class boarding-houses and for many private families who will not advertise; reliable peaple wanting choice rooms or board will do well to call on us. No charge to boarders or tenants. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM'S TRIBUNG BUILDING. Employment Agencies

Miscellaneous, WANTED-AT DR. HIATT'S SURGICAL INSTI-tute, lady agents to sell ladies' supporters and braces. Office 128 State-st., Chicago. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GENTLEmen from the East of hich moral character in the
provision or grocery business. Best of reference
given. C 47. Trioune office. SITUATION WANTED-AS BOOKKEEPER. OR assistant correspondent, or general office work; tea rearrangement and the work; tea rearrangement and the second SITUATION WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SALES-man desires an engagement: A 1 city reference. Address C 27, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man as bookkeer, or any cierical capacity; quick and correct at figures. Aduress B 34. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED, YOUNG, and strong German, who speaks some English, wants employment in some business at a low salary; not afraid of work. D 45, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED - TO TAILORS AND Clothlers - A young man wishing to learn the cutting of gents' garments would be willing to give part services as cierk. Address C 50, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-AS TEACHER, BY A young gentleman who has a practical knowledge of the knglish, German, French, and Latin languages, in a respectable private family of a school; reference given if desired. Address GEOIGE SAXING, Hanover Centre, Lake county, Ind., care of Nev. Wm. Berg.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
lady as housekeeper in a small family. Call for
two days at 865 State-85.

A T 7% PER CENT-\$6.00) CASH IN HAND TO I loan on unimproved well located property for three or five years. CHAS. A. KERFOUT & CO., 86 Washington-th. Ington-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER

Change to toan on wateness, dia nonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLD SMLP'S Lean and Bullion
Office (licensely), 96 East Mailson-st. Established 1835.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 135 Dearborn-st.

ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 OR UNMONEY TO LOAN ON THE CENT INTEREST FIRM
T \$8,000 to \$20,000 on first class improved business
property. Inquire of JACOB WELL, BY Washington.

O PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
ATHER IN HIMOS. DEAN & PANNE, State Agent
NORTHWESTERN MURIAL Life-Insurance Company, Itandoibl and Dearborn-sta, Chicago.

WANTED-\$1,500 FOR FIVE YEARS ON FIRST
Worthwestern Murial Life-Insurance Company, Itandoibl and Dearborn-sta, Chicago.

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Worthwestern Murial Life-Insurance Company, Itandoibl and Dearborn-sta, Chicago.

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WANTED-\$1,500 FOR FIVE YEARS ON FIRST
Worthwestern Murial Life-Insurance Company, Itandoibl and Dearborn-sta, Chicago.

RRAUSE, 76 West Washington-st.

POR SALK—CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, HAND AND power boisting-machines, pulleys, one 40-borne engine, two bone-mills. F.W. KKAUSE, 76 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-RAND engine and boiler, from 15 to 20 horse power. Address CHRISTOPHER & JORGENS, Lee, Lee County, Ill.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND WOOD planer, or planer and matcher. Address W. E. WILCOX & CO., St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LADY OPERATOR on fine custom men's shoes; none but the beam need apply. Wal. KUKZENKNALKE, 139 Lake-st.
WANTED-ALL OUR OPERATORS IN OUR FACTORY to call at once for work, BKIPELD BROTHERS, 240 Madison-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES,
highest wages paid; German preferred. Inquire
of MRS. P. Rilliss, 397 state-st.

POR SALE—BAKING POWDER ESTABLISHMENT with stock, fixtures, trade, and formulas for the manufacture of D. S. Thompson's matchiesa and several other brands of the purest and best baking powders in the world. Call at 51 East Harrison-st. on D. S. THOMPSON, original proprietor of Dr. Price' cream baking-powder.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASH-ler, colector, or correspondent: No. 1 reference given; wages not so much an object as a steady situa-tion. Address B 58, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SO-lictor, and collector; well acquainted in the city; have some means; good references; salary low. Ad-dress C 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WELL Sequented with the candy business, and being a con-fectioner several years of the dinest French candles in the city; situation in a country town preferred. Ad-dress D 42. Tribune oilice.

STIUATIONS WANTED - AT THE WOMAN'S Christian Association, 132 South Clark-st. - Positions for severa ladies of refinement as housekeeper, nursery-governess, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., or pisco in linen-room of hotel. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN Of from England, age 35; has a large experience to the wholesale tace trade, both buying and selling. Address D. R. LEAN, Forty-fourth-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL ROUSEwork in a private family. Apply to No. 14 Ohiost., between Union and Despiaines.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 dandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

only need apply. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Por Block.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-PORTABLE ENGINES 4 TO 20-horse power: stationary engines 4 to 123-horse power; yacht engines 838 cylinder; shafting, palleys, beiting, and other machinery. L. D. POLLARD, 13 south Canai-st. FOR SALE-ONE 4-SIDED STICKER WOOD-turning lathe, shaper, saw-tables, tenoning ma-chine, or to rent, with room and power. F. W. KRAUSE, 76 West Washington-st.

TELEGRAPHY-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN
be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for
employment. Apply at 290 East Ohio-st.
WANTED-A GOOD LADY TEACHER THAT UNderstands the organ and vocal music. Call Sunday afternoon at 110 South Jefferson-st. OR SALE-CHEAP-A FIRST-CLASS GENTLE-man's rig. -burse, harness, side-bar top-wagons horse is not afraid of cars, to 7 years old, and can be in 2:45 or better. Can be asset of 30 December 1. DEWARE OF ROBBERY-THERE WAS STOLEN
From me 480 in paper money out of my trusk at 127
West Madison-st., Chicago. M. R. HORNTHEM.

dress C S. 360 West Congress-st.

TO EXCHANGE-I WILL EXCHANGE MY EQUITY (8:00) in a good 10-room city cottage for Evanston lot, and will rent a cottage: adjoining locations preferred. Address for three days, D 44, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR NICE house centrally located in New Jersey, 35 minutes from New York? B 61, Tribune office.

MUSICAL. A LARGE STOCK OF THOSE ELEGANT DECKER Bros. upright planos, so noted for their brilliancy and singling quality of tone, just received fresh from the factory, bon't fall to see them. STORY & CAMP, 183 and 190 State-81. 188 and 190 State-st.

TOR SALE-385 WILL BUY AN EXCELLENT plano with latest improvements. Owner gone East. Must be soid. Inquire at 15 Loomis-st.

M ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—THESE favorite and reliable organs, in new and beautiful styles, at the lowest prices for eash, or on easy monthly or quarterly payments. The best and cheapest organ in the world. Within reach of all. A few second-hand at bargains. MASON '& HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-ay.

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TERMS TO GITT SUBSCRIBERS.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn Ris. Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of The Thibune at Evansion, inglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting room sill receive promptationism.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F.T. Monce-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Ba B. Mauler, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand RENRY F. Gillie, Agent. BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hetel. WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1819 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State, ragement of Miss Ada Cavendish. "Jane Shore. Binverly's Theatre.
Dearborn affect, corner of Monroe.
Oates' Comits Opera Company. "Le
ternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

doiph street, between Clark and LaSaile. En
ent of the Criterion Comedy Company. After
"Caste." Evening. "Whims."

Academy of Music. ted street, between Madison and Monroe. atertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Hershey Music Hall. on street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. www. Afternoon and evening.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "Tina, the

McCornick Hall.
North Clark street, corner Kinzle. Remenyl an
Rive-King Concerts. - Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

erday passed in the Senate, and with the ident's signature, which it is certain to receive, will become a law. Mrs. Lockwood, the woman-lawyer who has in the face of formidable difficulties fought this sure through Congress, is the heroine of

A very emphatic denial is made by the report that they have effected a compromise and joined issue with the Texas & Pacific Company. It is asserted that no compromise is possible, because there is nothing to compromise, as the Southern Pacific asks for no subsidy, and only wants to be let alone and allowed to lete its road, in return guaranteeing to pro-rate with every road that has an eastern onnection with its line.

Some 30,000 sailors and dock-laborers are now on a strike at Liverpool. The strikers have indulged in many riotous demonstrations, in which considerable property has resulted. Several curred, but so far no sacrifice of life of an entirely discretionary character, the mobs changing their base at every appear once of the officers, and transferring their idating or destructive operations to some other quarter.

The presentment of the claims of Illinois to a first-class foreign mission ought to have considerable weight with the President in the selection of a suitable successor to Bay-ARD TAYLOR at Berlin, and if these claims are recognized as valid and binding it would be difficult to suggest an appointment in every way more fitting and satisfactory than that of the Hon. THOMAS B. BRYAN, whose name was yesterday urged with much force by several members of the Illinois delegation. Mr. BRYAN, although for some time past resident in Washington. still claims to " hail from Illinois"; at all events, Illinois would be quite willing to bo accredited with his appointment to the Ber-

Among the most admired and noted most of the Democratic party just at this time is Gen. E. S. Braco, Representative in Con-gress of the Fifth Wisconsin District, who owes his flattering prominence to the courage and manhood displayed in resisting and denouncing the entire system of Southern claim gency work which a majority of his party ates in the House are engaged in as a special mission. His return to his home in Fond du Lac upon a flying visit afforded a TRIBUNE correspondent an opportunity to put Gen. Brage on paper in a most interesting interview which is printed in another part of this sine. It will be noticed that he talks neither nor less plainly and to the point than he did when giving the Confederate Briga diers a piece of his mind in the House; he has said what he means in both instances.

The appearance yesterday of Manton MARBLE before the cipher section of the Porter Committee was productive of no new light on the financial dickerings which involved the possible purchase of one or more Electoral votes in South Carolina, Florida, and Oregon. It was not to be expected that this particular witness would greatly illuminate the dark subject. He is a man of greater resources than PEL-TON, and better able to keep his feet away from pitfalls, and prevent himself from being made to appear as ridiculous as PELTON did. MARBLE had laid the founion for his appearance before an Inves-sting Committee by the labored denial tigating Committee by the Indoord the publication in the New York Tribune of nslations which identified him as the "Moses" of the ciphers. Having this denial as a text, his discourse before the Committee could be easily fitted to it, but it was not so easy to avoid the appearance of a witness who remembers only what he may safely acknowledge, and forgets what be dare not squarely deny. MARBLE's policy apparently is to assert his innocence of any ction with the matters concerning was in constant m with PELTON. were

way he answers questions calculated to identify him with the Florida and South Carolina dickers. He knew all that was going on, and kept Prizon closely posted, leaving nothing undone that he could do to help along the negotiations, but he never told Tribers about it, and the latter never suspected that his confidential agents were banking on his capital in their deals with parties who had a Returning Board or an Elector to sell for future delivery. Mr. MARBLE has proved to be a harder witness to handle than PELron was, but he has not succeeded any better n convincing people that be tells the truth.

The Congressional investigation of the BLODGETT case has terminated and the Committee has adjourned, and will return immediately to Washington to make their report. Just what that will be, of course, nobody can tell; but we feel safe in predictng that the Committee will not advise the commencement of impeachment proceedings. We suspect their animadversions will fall more severely upon subordinate officials than upon the chief subject of the investigation. We will venture another opinion: that if the "three young men" could have We will venture another opinion : foreseen the reply to each accusation, and the testimony which has been developed in the course of the investigation, they would not have deemed it their duty to have instituted and carried on the prosecution; but, while they have proved far less against him than hey undoubtedly expected, they have made a showing of the manner in which inferior officers have managed bankruptcy business that has astonished the city. If they have failed to capture the lion, they have trapped and caught a pack of wolves with the mutton in their teeth.

Judge BLODGETT has gone through the trying ordeal manfully, and, as his friends claim, triumphantly. He certainly stands in better light before the community than he did while his over-zealous friends were frantically trying to suppress an investigation of charges that had not been made public whereby they created and aroused a general suspicion that they were seeking to concea something that could not bear the light, and this intensified the public demand that there should be an investigation and the thing

It.can now be seen what really caused the petition to Congress. The prosecution connected the acts of cormorant subordinate officials with the Court itself, supposing those acts to be "inspired," directed, or intentionally permitted, and therefore corrupt On this theory the "three young men framed their charges and specification sought to establish them by proof. It is clear they were sincere in their belief that the Judge was corruptly connected with evils and abuses in the administration of bankruptcy business which were known to scores of the members of the Bar and felt by thousands of the victimized nunity. But we opine that the general verdict of the public who have followed the charges, answers, and testimony from first to last will be "not guilty"; but that a change should be made of the surroundings of the Court, and that the "close corpora tion" of blood-suckers should be broken up and dispersed.

Taken in all its bearings, it has been the nost exciting and important investigation into indicial conduct that has ever occurred in the West. The Committee was a fair and able one, and allowed enough latitude to the scope of examination to leave nothing in the dark or to let any guilty man escape.

THE NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE.

"Col." PELTON's appearance before the Porter Committee, in regard to the cipher dispatches was an amusing, if not very in the responsibility for this digraceful correspondence where it properly belongs. Mr. PELTON's notion of honor seems to have been modeled after the Trange income-tax pattern, and the uncle's influence has evidently shaped the nephew's thoughts and actions more than all other influences comhined It was worthy of the avuncular in. tellect when the nepotic sprig discovered a subtle distinction between purchasing an Elector and bribing a Returning Board, which rendered the latter a commendable proceeding and the latter a disreputable project which he would scorn. The nephew could barely state the proposition, while the old uncle, we do not doubt, could have traced out the differences, and could have justified the practice of one kind of bribery while condemning the other just as easily as he could vindicate the wrecking of a railroad corporation or the swindling of a Government out of an income tax. Like master, like man; like uncle, like nephew; only the man and nephew, with all the cool impudence, has not the brains of the master and uncle, and was evidently used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire and save his inspiring relative from being burned.

The importance of PELTON's testimony consists chiefly in his admission of the substantial accuracy of the New York Tribune's translation of the cipher dispatches; of the fact that such dispatches for the purchase of Electoral votes passed between himself and certain agents in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, as well as Oregon; of the purpose to secure by purchase some one of the Returning Boards necessary to give Tilden a majority of Electors; and, indeed, of the entire movement as exposed by the publication of the cipher dispatches. His admissions are vestly more important than his denials, for it is evident that he admits whatever is susceptible of proof, and denies only those things which are still in the dark and cannot be so clearly traced to him. He admits, for instance, that he was in possessio of the cipher and key through which the correspondence was conducted, and that MARBLE and Woolley in Florida; SMITH WEED in North Carolina, and somebody else ia Louisiana whom he wouldn't expose, were sent off to their respective designations with the same cipher and key, for the purpose of communicating the progress made in the purchase of Returning Boards. He denies, however, that he was the inventor of the cipher and key, though he refuses to tell who gave them to him. He admits that he received from Woolley and MARBLE the two propositions for the purchase of the Florida Returning Board, reduced finally to \$50,000, and from SMITH WEED the proposition for the purchase of the South Carolina Board for \$80,000, and that he telegraphed the acceptance of these propositions; but he refuses to give any satisfactory account of where and from whom he expected to obtain these large sums of money. He had already admitted that h has procured and caused to be forwarded to Oregon the \$8,000 which did the business i that State, but fails to confess that the con-

summation of this transaction and the belief

that success in Oregon would render the oth-

as matters of news," is the the money was not raised and sent either to Florida or South Carolina. Mr. Pauron's high sense of personal honor, notwithstanding he was actively engaged in the effort to cor-rupt Returning Boards by the use of money revolted at the suggestion of his personal impecuniosity and dependence on his uncle, and he was so much insulted at the questions leading up to the source of the vast sums of money he proposed to use that he refused to answer them.

Pelton's evidence, in spite of his heroic effort to acquit his uncle of all complicity in this bribery business, leaves the inference stronger than it was before that it was the uncle upon whom the nephew relied to fur-nish all the funds that might be necessary to carry out the proposed purchases. He was then living with his uncle at Gramercy Park, was serving that uncle as private secretary. and received his dispatches at that uncle's house. The agents in Florida and South Carolina-MANTON MARBLE and SMITH WEED -were the uncle's confidential friends and political managers, and would scarcely have kept up this cipher correspondence with an impecunious and dependent nephew except with the understanding that the rich and ruling uncle was back of him, inspiring and controlling his actions. It is all very well for the devoted nephew to urge that he is now in disgrace with his uncle, that he no longer lives at Gramercy Park but is an outcast, that hi uncle repudiated his conduct and rebuked him when the matter came out: but calculating and suspecting people will continue to believe that the impecunious nephew is still earning his living by screening the uncle from all responsibility for the dirty work which he formerly engaged on that uncle's behalf. In confessing that the cipher dis patches were actually sent, that the persons to whom they have been accredited actually sent them, that the translations are sub stantially correct, and that the purpose was the purchase of Returning Boards, Pelton has admitted all that is necessary to identify SAMUEL J. TILDEN with the scheme. At the same time the implication of TILDEN does not discharge the Democratic party from its responsibility, for Pelton insists that the agents engaged in this scandalous business were "as prominent and reputable men as any in the party."

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH. The New York Herald and Harper's Week devote each a column and a half to the subject of the late New York Custom-Hone controversy. Neither touches upon th merits of the case except incidentally, and both carefully refrain from expressing an opinion as to whether the good of the public service required the removal of Gen. ARTHUR The Herald undertakes to show that the contest was a mere political wrangle, and tha the outcome of it does not deprive Senator CONKLING of his old ascendency in New York State politics. The Weekly labors to show that the position of Mr. Conkline through out the entire controversy was utterly inconsistent with his former record; that the President ought not to have consented to the Senate's demand for reasons; and that "all these proceeding tends to show the country more plainly that this is becoming a Government not so much of the people as of the officeholders." The position of these two journals reminds us of the man who, staring stupidly at the charred remains of his water-flooded, half-burned house, carefully avoided admitting that there had been a fire, but strove to invent some other cause for the disaster.

Secretary Sherman's charge against Gen ARTHUR comprised at least a score of specifications, involving as many definite delinquencies and positive offenses against the law. These specifications were supported by evidence of numerous instances of gross inof the existence of abuses and frauds in every branch of the service under his administra tion. The charge, specifications, and evidence were published in full in the daily papers of New York. It is to be presumed that the editor of the Herald and the editor of the Weekly read the publication from the first to the last line. Does the editor of the Herald believe the statement of Secretary SHERMAN? If yea, how can he conclude "that Senator Conkling's championship of Gen. ARTHUR's cause will have no ill-effect upon his (CONKLING'S) future political prospects? Are the people of New York dead to all sense of moral turpitude? Will they applaud their representative in the United States Senate who stands forth conspicuously as the defender of a public official whose inefficiency was so pronounced as to render easy the perpetration of frauds in every branch of his office? The editor of Harper's Weekly is a friend of President HAYES' Administration. He believes it to be inspired by high aims. He declares that " its personal character is spotless," that it is characterized by "total freedoin from scandals of every kind," and by "a truly patriotic spirit." It is this Administration which boldly pronounced Gen. ARTHUR grossly inefficient, and characterized his administration of the New York Custom-House as distinguished for fraud and corruption of the most disgraceful character. Has Mr. Curris any reason to doubt the ment into disrepute? Do not you believe,

absolute good faith of the Administration In its efforts to rid the Civil Service of the man whose administration, more than that of any other, tended to bring the Govern-Mr. Cunris, that the general charge preferred by Secretary SHERMAN against Gen. ARTHUR, and the specifications thereof, were and are substantially true? And if yea, now do you excuse yourself for maintaining an attitude of reticence on the subject so absolute as to force the conviction in the public mind that, for prudential reasons, Harper's Weekly declines to denounce the reatest abuse of civil administration existng in this country because it has its seat in the City of New York? Other journals in New York City have not hesitated to defend the alleged kid-glove ring, the silk ring, and the damage-allowance ring, all suspected of having agents within and without the Custom-House. But it is a notable fact that Harper's Weekly has studiously avoided publishing a line in their defense. A strong presumption is thus raised that the editor of the Weekly believes in the existence of those rings, believes that' they are guilty of the frauds charged, and that therefore he declines to stain the reputation of his journal by esponsing their cause. But, if they are not worthy

criticism, and even of assault? We write in no unfriendly spirit. We ecognize the great power of Harper's Weekly. t goes all over the land. Its expressed opinons are generally regarded as the fruit of honest conviction. As such they have force and effect. Why, then, has the "journal of civilization" no opinion to express on a subject which has agitated the country con- been abused and his friendship taken adstantly during the last twelve months? Why vantage of by the acts of the greedy,

of defense, are they not proper subjects of

oes Mr. Cuarrs maintain a silence so easily sceptible of being construed as a suppres

WHAT THE BLODGETT INVESTIGATION HAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT. We have already commented upon certain developments made during the Congressional nvestigation of the BLODGETT case which, independent of all reference to that case, have been of service to the public. We have pointed out the thorough exposure of the anner in which business was done in the office of the Register of Bankruptcy in this district. Mr. HIBBARD was the Register for territory including three Congressional istricts, embracing all of Chicago, and Cook, Lake, and DuPage Counties. The business of the Register was immense, whether considered as to the number of cases, the amount the estates, or the multitude of creditors. The fees were greatly in excess of any air compensation for the services rendered and so enormous were those fees in the aggregate that the Register, to avoid attracting ublic attention to their magnitude, resorted o the practice of suppressing a large part of them from his reports, satisfying his concience by an "ambiguous" interpretation of the law to the effect that it required him only to report fees in the new business of ach year, and not the fees in all his busiess, as Congress undoubtedly intended.

guilty and not himself. So with the District Attorney; he, to woided responsibility, avoided his duty, and eglected his obligations under irrespon nofficial, and private conversations with the Judge. The Register, the Attorney, the Reeivers, Assignees, the Clerk, and all hands connected with the administration and exeution of the Bankrupt law, seem to have run the business as a close corporation, in which they were entitled to large portions of the roceeds of the estates, and with which the utside and unofficial world had no concern

ppealing to the Judge privately, and in his

chamber and unofficially, he got him to say this might be the law, and then, when held

examination by the Grand Jury, sought to

void responsibility, indictment, and pun-

shment by insisting that the Judge was

From the disclosures it would appear that about all the business was done privately; everybody concerned had the right of entry to the Judge's chamber, as if there was n such institution as an open court in existence Each man seemed to run his own branch of the business to suit himself; each of the favored few charged and retained all the fees and perquisites he thought proper; and the Court-House building was a sort of bee-hive in which the busy little insects laid up the largest possible store of honey and wax, -especially honey. The Bankrupt Department was so liberal in helping the members of the close corporation to liberal fees, percentages, commissions, expenses, bookkeeping, rents clerk-hire, and other costs, as to provoke universal demand for the repeal of the law and suppression of the vampires. To change the figure : When the fox called attention to the fact that all the tracks leading to the lair the lion, who was playing physician, pointed inward and none outward, the ail ing animals stopped their visits. So, when men discovered that all estates that entered Bankrupt Courts remained there and neve came out, creditors found that they could, by accepting whatever the debtors chose to offer, get more money than by taking what the Bankrupt brotherhood left from their

It appears (and we speak entirely without reference to Judge BLODORTT) that the bankruptcy skinning business was pushed to its extreme in this district. The persons taking toll were numerous,-Register, "Provisional" Assignee, Regular Assignee, Attorney, Custodians, Clerks, Marshals-each took liberally, and what he pleased, and without any accounting to court. The purpose and ntention of the law seem to have been understood to be the distribution of bankrupt estates among the members of the close corporation, and they appear to have left nothing undone to carry out that liberal contruction of the law to the fullest extent.

It seems that the Assignee business was an object of special, patronage. JENKINS HANCOCK, and CAMPBELL have had substan tially a monopoly of the business for several years. They are ascertained to have been Assignees in about 1,200 cases, and "Provisional Assignees" in about 240 cases. During their five years' service they had, on an average, deposits of \$300,000 to \$500,000 in some bank, without interest to the creditors. What their average fees in each

case may have been we can only judge from the following item of testimony by an expert accountant who looked at a few of them : "In some cases their charges as Provisional As signees were larger than their charges as regular Assignees. There were charges for commission and for clerk hire, custodians, etc. In one case, the estate of Coan & Ten Brokke, Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee June 22, 1874, and regular Assignee Oct. 10, 1874. He charged \$500 for his services as Provisional Assignee and \$483 as regular Assignee. HANCOCK was appoint visional Assignee in the estate of DELOS S. MILLS March 15, 1876, and was appointed Assignce May 26, 1876. In one place he charged \$98.15 for attorney's fees, and in another \$445; for rent \$187.50; appraising stock, \$25; clerk hire, \$143.55; advertising, \$50; postage, \$15; services as Provisional Assignce, \$175; services as Assignce, \$196.75; Assignce notices and attending neetings, \$15; sending notices and printing \$33.75; Assignee's commissions, \$53.50; cterk's fees, \$45. The total fees, as Provisional and regnlar Assignee, were \$474; attorney's fees, \$543.15; rent, clerks, and custodians, \$363.55, exclusive of the smaller ftems of expense, such as postage, printing, etc.; etc. The amount invol state was \$9, 535, and the total cost of administer-

ing it was 16.24 per cent." One of the "happy family" thus devoured 164 per cent of the estate, and that was omparatively a light case. The Assignees do not seem to have acted as their own at torneys; and to this fact may be attributed the other fact, that the numerical proportion of the Bar appointed attorneys for the Assignees, and paid so liberally out of the es tates, was as limited as the number of Assignees, so the business was confined to as few persons as possible, and these few seem to have carried it on in profound ignorance or contempt of the law, in disregard of what was just and fair, and with the boldness and contempt for the outside world which proceeds from a perfect confidence that there is to be no supervision, no responsibility,

no accountability. All these favorites of fortune operated in the same building. They did what they pleased. They carefully shut out all inquiry er research. Hibbard never made out an itemized bill of his costs; he charged it in lump. They swarmed round the Judge. Whenever they consulted with him they went to his chamber, or they talked to him on the stairs, or in the hall, or on the street. They constituted a sort of court, and were law unto themselves. 'No wonder that Judge BLODGETT, who has been getting his eyes opened of late, feels himself embarrasse and mortified at the way his confidence has

overreaching members of this orporation of the Bankruptey Court. If he were as pure as an angel and his robes as white as snow, the avaricious, loose, and irresponsible way in which they did business and patched up records, and eat up estate could not have failed to have subjected him as the judicial head of the establishment, to

There is not the slightest evidence that Judge BLODGETT shared to the extent of a penny in the plundering perpetrated in the Bankrupt Court. But until these revelations as to the manner in which those underlings abused their opportunities were made public the people aggrieved laid the bulk of the blame on Judge BLODGETT. While the public may have no difficulty in acquitting the Judge, they will always have cause to thank an investigation that did uncover gross official abuses, and placed the responsibility on those who abused their trusts and robbed the

"THANKFULNESS WITH SURPRISE." WEBSTER gives the following as the derivation of the word gramercy : "French grand' merci, great thanks," and the defi-nition: "A word formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise." The same author gives the following illustration of the use of the word: "The gain, the lucre, the revenues we get mus

not be imputed to our labor; we may not say, Gramercy, labor.'"—Latimer.
"Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle Knight."

It will be observed that these illustrations of the use of the word "gramercy" connect

it with the subject of money. revenues, Mammon,"-these are made the ublects of "thankfulness with surprise. LATIMER SAYS: "We may not say, Gramercy, labor," evidently for the reason that gain, lucre, and revenues, accruing as rewards of labor, are not causes of "surprise." TILDEN, doubtless, chose his residence in Gramercy Park for a reason. He expected to be surprised into thankfulness on numerous occasions, in which event he foresaw that an ejaculation of thanksgiving might be uttered in a single word which would convey no information of his real feelings to bystanders. Thus when first informed at the Democratic National Committee headquarters that his nephew, Pelton, had been guilty of an indiscretion presumably involving his honor, he had only to utter the magic word "Gramercy," which would be assumed to mean: "Is it possible that this misguided young man, flesh of my flesh, and blood of my blood, nurtured in my own bosom and into whose heart I have in stilled the precepts of virtue—is it possible that he could, in the sacred precincts of my own domicile at Gramercy Park, have com promised my good name by proposing to buy an Electoral vote?" fact the ejaculation-"Gramercy"-meant an ardent expression of thankfulness with surprise that the secret of the negotia tion of his ungodly nephew still remained locked in Priron's breast. It was this suddenly-gained assurance that enabled him to reproach WEED firmly for his part in Per-TON'S indiscretion. WEED says the good man from Gramercy Park "brought him to order in very forcible terms for having at tempted to make a trade with the Returning Board, and repeated his positive abhorrence of any such scheme." Of course he did, and then he drove home to Gramercy Park and told his nephew, Pelton, that, as he had "suffered considerably from excitement and incidental troubles attending the election, he might go to Canada for his health, and stay there. Nothing in the history of the incidental troubles attending the election of 1876 more forcibly illustrates the gentle forgiving nature of Mr. TILDEN's dispositio than his treatment of his erring nephew. Mr. Pelton, a penniless dependent upon the bounty of his uncle, had, in a spirit of devoto buy, in behalf of his uncle, the Ecctoral vote of a sovereign State for the sum of \$80,000, but had failed! It was his failure that saved Pelton from the wrath of Tir DEN. How often, as he paced the floor of his study, before sending the naughty boy, his nephew, to Canada for his health, Mr. TILDEN must have uttered the word "Gra mercy "in fervent thankfulness for the failure of PELTON to obtain the sum of \$80,000 with which to consummate a corrupt bargain for his (TILDEN'S) elevation to the Presidency. But, if TILDEN is a favorite of Fortune, a

much cannot he said in behalf of WEET How unfortunate that distinguished Demo crat was in failing to see TILDEN before he went to South Carolina! The expenses of the trip might have been saved: the cost of the elaborate cipher dispatches relating to the proposed bribery, which he admits were sent and received, might have been saved his time might have been devoted to more worthy objects. But WEED is evidently ar idiot. He admits that he has long been very intimate with Mr. TILDEN. Judging the Sage of Gramerov Park by this long and intimate acquaintance, he ought to have known that he (TILDEN) would treat with lofty scorn such a base negotiation, and refuse to accept office at the cost of bribery. But WEED, idiot that he was, assumed from his intimate knowledge of the man Tupen that PELTON furnished him with a cipher to carry on a corrupt correspondence by the direction of the man to be benefited by it-TILDEN. the virtuous proprietor of Gramercy Park

and of PELTON! Censorious persons there are who will declare that it was quite natural for TILDEN. after the scheme had utterly failed, to express abhorrence of it, to profess ignorance of it, and to denounce the men who attempted to carry the negotiation to a successful issue. These will say that Mr. TIL-DEN has dragooned the Democratic party nto giving him a clean bill of health by naking a scapegoat of Pelron, and that the young man has been sent out of the country by his uncle to save him from cross-examination by the Republican members of the Potter Committee. But Mr. TILDEN need not fear the criticisms of his political enemies. What he requires is the support of the Democracy in 1880. And if he can compel the Potter Committee to report to the country that he (TILDEN) not only remained in utter ignorance of the existence of the Pelton-Weed scheme to seat him in the Presidential chair by bribing the Returning Board of a State, but that he would have scorned the high office at the price of such a stain upon his honor, -if he can accomplish this, he once more stands before the masses of the Democratic party as a martyr, defrauded of the Presidency. What, then, is to prevent him from grasping the

nomination of 1880? We warn the Porres Committee that in escuing The from complicity in the atempted frauds of WEED, PELTON, MARBLE, and the rest of the conspirators, they are elevating him to the front rank of Democratic Presidential candidates for the next race.

The purported compromise between the advocates of the Mississippi levee scheme

and those who favor the Cownen " outlet" system is not much of a comprom um of \$250,000 is appropriated for the expenses of a Commission" empowered to nvestigate the relative merits of the various projects for improving the navigation of the iver, and expending such sum in surveys and tests as come within that amount. The plan, as already foreshadowed by the Army ingineers, is to select some point below Cairo, and there construct for a certain distance a system of dykes from brush and rubush of all kinds, and resort to dredging, as means for contracting the channel, and thus testing the jetty system as applied to the whole length of the river. If this be entered upon it will probably be found that \$250,000 will be much too little even for this preliminary test of the dyke system, and still further appropriations will asked for the preliminary test alone. In the meantime, the common-sense "outlet" plan will be ignored altogether. Yet it was shown that with this \$250,000 alone the proposed ontlet a few miles below New Orleans into 'Lake" Borgne could be constructed, and that such outlet would not merely be a thorough test of the outlet system, but, in ase of success, would of itself furnish a large measure of the desired relief from the verflow in flood-time, and also increase the elocity of the current in the channel along the river as far up at least as Memphis. This ational experiment has been rejected, and a ommission empowered to fritter away \$250,000 as preliminary to the squandering of untold millions of money for the benefit of political construction rings, and with the purpose of giving the "South" a chance to

get even" on the subsidy business and make up for the time it lost while in rebell-The legislative junketing has commenced. Forty-eight members went off to Lincoln Thursday to inspect the feeble-minded inmates, and on their return some of them, it s said, showed they needed "cinchons rubra." The trip was not of the slightest value to the State, as no useful information could be obtained by such a crowd. The thing was simply a spree. A committee of three or five members might have seen some thing to report, and obtained a conception of the needs and management of the institution; but a committee of forty-eight eavorting around the State in Pullman palace cars is ridiculous and shameful. For month the General Assembly will be broken up into junketing gangs, spreeing about the State and neglecting the business they were elected to attend to. The managers of he various institutions favor and encourage this sort of mob-inspection, well knowing that such committees will see nothing they wish to conceal, and find out nothing unlesirable to have exposed; and that when bose wined and dined bummer battalions return to their chambers they will be in condition of mind to vote whatever sums of noney the tax-eaters demand. This sort of egislative inspection is demoralizing and orrupting, and detrimental to the public inerests. The taxpayers are made to suffer and bleed as the result of those "bums, and the moral integrity of the members is ot improved by the business.

More than thirteen months ago Mr. CONK-LING succeeded in defeating the nominations of ROOSEVELT and PRINCE by the following vote:

Total vote..... On this occasion eighteen Senators did not Three-Cockreil, Jones of Florida, and Thurman—were present, but declined to be counted. Five Republicans and ten Democrats vere absent and unpaired. Only six Republic ans - Burnside, Christiancy, Conover, DAWES, HOAR, and MATTHEWS-supported the President with their votes. The vote last Monday on the confirmation of MERRITT was:

Only five Senators unpaired refused to vote. nd of these only one-Wadleigh-was a Republican. The Administration received the apport of nine more Republicans and five more Democrats than on the previous occasion. Eight Republicans who voted against Roosevery voted for MERRITT. These were CAMERON (Wis.), FERRY, KIRKWOOD, McMILLAN, MOR-RILL, OGLESBY, PLUMB, and SAUNDERS. The ninth vote gained was that of Windom, who before was absent. It will be observed that with one exception-that of MORRILL-all these rains were made in the West; and they were all due, we believe, to the evidence of undervalus tion frauds in the New York Custom-House, the effect of which, if permitted, would be to make New York the sole port of entry in this coun

Not a dollar can be paid out of the Treasury under the Arrears-of-Pension bill until money has been appropriated for the purpose. The Southern Democrats therefore have an opportunity to show how thoroughly they have re pented of their former generosity. An analysis of the vote on BURCHARD's bill made by the Boston Advertiser gives the following results:

One of the three negative Republican votes was that of Mr. BROGDEN, of North Carolina, so that 70 of the 81 on that side came from the

The gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar is 84.26.—New York Press Dispatch.

Does the bumpkin who sent forth that item of news know of anybody who has legal-tender silver dollars for sale at that price, as he can find a purchaser by applying at this office for a few millions of them? After all that are for sale at that price are disposed of, we will engage to find a purchaser for all the rest of the silver legal-tender dollars at 99 cents in gold. Fetch

Modest little Pittsburg has filed a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature for \$4,000,000 damages to recoup the losses sustained in the July riots of 1877. Since the treachery and cowardice of the Pittsburg authorities were the principa causes of the loss, the claim is extraordinary, to say the least. The proper thing would be for all he cities that suffered through the dangerous example set in Pittsburg to sue that city for

The esteemed Uncle of the Senate, Mr. HAM-LIN, rose to a personal explanation the other night and said: "I had gone home last evening and, happening to go to the door, I saw the light in the Capitol-dome, when it flashed across my mind that I ought to be there to vote against the confirmation of one of the New York appointments." So they put the name of this conscientious old gentleman down on the wrong side, the day after the vote was taken.

The Sun has printed a challenge of the Cham pion Pie-Eater of the United States to eat apple ples for the championship, and has received responses from the Champion Plum-Pudding Eater, the Champion Doughnut Eater, and the Champion Saratoga Pie-Eater. It is evident those contests cannot go on unless it is stipulated hat the unsuccessful eater shall pay for his

The action of some of the country members of the Legislature in killing the SEXTON bill for the reform of abuses in civil actions, providhe lives instead of exposing him to malicion prosecutions in any locality the plaintiff may elect, is only another instance of the insance prejudice of some country members against any measure that is introduced by the representa-tives from this county. Every timea bill comes no in which this county is named, certain coun try members array themselves against it apparently without reference to its merits, its necessity, or its bearing upon the rest of the State. he same hostility is manifested in the attacks made by such men as TRUESDELL and others, whose idea of service to the State is abuse of Chicago and Cook County upon any and all oc-

The New York Herald applies the catch in the new comic opera "H. M. S. Pinafore" to the situation in France, thus: Marshai Mac Mahon-"J'y suis, j'y reste. Here am, here I stick. I never 'backed down' in my

M. Gambetta-"What! Nevery"
Marshal MacMahon-"Well, hardly ever

It is so long since Mr. PENDLETON was elected to the Senate that some people have forgotten he is going to cut a great figure in American politics after the 4th of March next. Even Thurman will not throw him into the shade. It's odd that the two ablest Democrats in the The Southern Democrats who voted for the

passage of the Pension bili understood that it would be defrated in the Senate. They were willing to give their Northern Democratic brethren some capital, but they never really intended to give any more money to "LINCOLN All the important charitable societies in Bos-

ton have joined in a new organization known which is to establish a system of registry to prevent fraud and make the work of all ample and more effectual. This is a good move Attention is called to the singular position of

the Democratic Senator from New York during the debate on the Custom-House appointment He dodged, and apparently the only reason be had for so doing was that the New York A The Boston Advertiser criticises Secretary Surp.

man sharply for the change in the form of the public debt statements, "discontinuing the dis tinction between money, that is, coin, and un-issued evidences of debt, that is, paper-money,

Jonas, the new Senator from Louislana is of faith, with the exception of JUDAH P. BENJA-MIN, also from Louisiana, ever elected to the Inited States Senate. Puck wants to know what will be done with a

Chinese baby born on board ship, if the full complement of fifteen is already on the list. The Captain might marry the girl. Ah! The Atlanta Constitution suggests that

Deacon McKze is an enthusiastic GRANT man because, once on a time, GRANT showed Deacon In the face of the revelations, Judge Bron

GETT can well exclaim when looking at his mens Tox Ewing says the Republicans may have

their choice among Blaine, Sherman, or Grant, but he will not "go them one better." No Republican journal of consequence out

President on his triumph over CONKLING. The army ought not to be reorganized, if at all, by a snesk-amendment to an Appropriate bill. That's altogether too Democratic.

No rose without its thorns. Even the offer of Assignee has its disadvantages.

Will the cipher hunt go for naught? John B. Gough is lecturing at the Crystal

Mr. Vanderbilt has named his new horse Straight Flush," because nothing can beat it. The importunious tailor may now be put off with the remark, "Wait till I get my pension. We urgently advise Sitting Bull to co to this country at once, and die of the

plague. A new Grant movement! Orville Grant says he is going to start a restaurant at San Fran-The Rev. Jo Cook is lecturing in Boston.

Mr. Cook's lectures are principally symposiums of other men's ideas. The French people have taken Grevy from the Republicans, but they will take no sau

the Imperialists. A good many impecualous patriots in the Democratic party still regard Mr. Tilden as a power behind the barrel.

A cross-eyed man in New York recently was entirely cured by reading one of ex-Trea Bayard Taylor's letters from distinguished

en filf fifteen packing-boxes, which are stowed away at Cedarcroft. Robert Bonner has a horse that can go in :0914, or 3:0914-we don't remember the time

When in Rome don't do as the Romans do. large share of the native population of that city are professional beggars. We believe that Mr. Merritt will make a

good Collector. The "duties" of his place, though, are very numerous. Gambetta is reported to be seriously ill in Paris, suffering from fatty degeneration of the

Mr. Conkling has been called the President of New York, but New York, we believe, is not bigger than the United States.

In this era of changes, disturbances, and incertainties, we are glad to learn that the date of Washington's birthday remains the same. Mr. Tilden, to the Iaves igating Commit-

tee, says: "I admit that I am the uncle of my Mr. Conkling, being the under dog, would perhaps like to try a little of Mr. Hayes' celebrated and traiy efficacions policy of grace, mercy, and

Nephew Pelton attempts to exculpate himself by saying there was nothing in the cipher dis-patches which all the world might not read, -if it The price of cremating servant-girls by

lighting fires with kerosene oil has materially ad vanced, as one of the depressing results of the outrageous oil monopoly. Tennessee is a repudiator. We refer to

Tennie C. Cladin, who repudiates this country, and declares an intention of spending the rest of her days in England. The steam-hen is delighting the visitors at the rural poultry show. When chickens may be batched by steam, we may say that it's a wise chick-

en that knows its own mother. The late Prince Henry, of Holland, left an estate of \$41,000,000, and we hereby give notice that we shall defend our rights against all contest-ants of his will to the pitter end.

Mr. Murphy generously announces that he shall devote himself to the cause of temperance for \$150 a week until the red nose yields complete-ly to the popularity of the red ribbon.

We hope Mr. Talmage will be able to prove his innocence, though circumstances are somewhat against him. He has no barrel to pay for whitewash and no nephew to load his guilt

The Indian chews tobacco, but the infenority of his nature is displayed in the fact that he has never equaled the waite man either in beauty of delivery or in directness of aim in equitting tobacco juice through his front teeth.

Mr. Talmage is endeavoring to make himself a greater sensational preacher than Beecher, and perhaps he may succeed. It depends entirely on the amount of encouragement he receives from the female portion of his congregation. SPORTING

Singularly Bril sion of the Tourna

Slosson Makes t on Record, an Confid

Schaefer, Starting Wins the Gar Innin

His Average Nearly Record; Loser Over | The Excitement, We

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BILLIA New York, Feb. 7.—I is over. It concluded wi played on a billiard-table, that. Not only was this fal exhibition of up-hill but it included both the it est average on record, t one of the contestan

well as his surpassing sk many a day. No matte tions that were indulg cisive and important su Chicago masters of the more than realized ther to show its satisfa until it was tire until it was hoarse. indeed, was on a parallel was the respect in which from that which watche Sexton by Schaefer. The was not larger, simply not hold any more per and jammed into was! It there was! It fine-appearing company of ladies in the body o

thronging the large stage. No audience hitherto greeted of this country. & Balke Company shou showing not only what the but what splendid and most respectable people ness the game when it is roundings. Billards haven, made a great leap the better classes.

Many well-known citi

interest the progress of and the ladies joined in evincing their apprecia all the elements which c ward the close the scene situation. Here was a er who had scored game since the time his down with but 42 point victory. As the wonde along rapidly and su total, is it strange that tators grew well-nigh bre tators grew well-nigh browns relieved by an to shake the great deep silence reigned ball was driven against t only at the close! It start that the people like " nursing" game, Slosson and Schael entire favor of public by their brilliant no favoritism, and hon the honor was due. I fully displayed his mas and was deprived of world's championship tion of plucky play as Schaefer and Slosson, size and build, and appearance, whose so alike as to be were greeted with were greeted applause as they played roar continued while St made his first count. some fine play for posit sixteenth shot. Schae case, and made a dozen

also failing to get a scored nine more car Schgefer missed count. his score in turn, and gan to look like a did not look so long. his determined way, executed cushion caron
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PENDLETON Was elected

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Never:"
Well, hardly ever.

His Average Nearly 86, the Best on Record; Loser's Average, Over 81.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Singularly Brilliant Conclu-

sion of the Billiard

Tournament.

on Record, and Sits Down

Confident.

Wins the Game in Two

Innings.

The Excitement, Wonder, and Admiration Without Parallel on All Hands.

Schaefer Comes Back Champion, and Without Having Suffered a Single Defeat.

The Enormous Number of 392 Entries for the June Races in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Trionne. New York, Feb. 7.—The billiard tournament is over. It concluded with the finest game ever played on a billard-table. Nobody can question that. Not only was this game the most wonderfal exhibition of up-hill playing yet witnessed, but it included both the largest run and the highest average on record, the run being made by one of the contestants, and the average by the other, whose nerve and pluck, as well as his surpassing skill, will be the talk for many a day. No matter how high the expectations that were indulged in regard to this decisive and important struggle between the two Chicago masters of the cue, the game itself more than realized them. The audience tried to show its satisfaction by applieding until it was tired, and shouting until it was hourse. The enthusiasm, indeed, was on a parallel with the contest. That was the respect in which the audience differed from that which watched the defeat given to Sexton by Schaefer. The number of spectators was not larger, simply because the hall would not hold any more people than were crammed and jammed into it. Such a crush as was! It must have been It's the Mapleson opera nights at Haverly's. A fine-appearing company it was, with hundreds thronging the large platform built over the stage. No audiences like these have hitherto greeted the billiard experts of this country, and the Brunswick & Balke Company should get the full credit for showing not only what the great players can do, but what splendid audiences, composed of the most respectable people, can be drawn to witness the game when it is played with good sur-

roundings. Billiards have, through this tournament; made a great leap into public favor among Many well-known citizens watched with deep interest the progress of the great game to-night, and the ladies joined in the plaudits with a zest evincing their appreciation. The contest had all the elements which create excitement. Toward the close the scene was as impressive as the situation. Here was a boyish-looking player who had scored nearly an entire game since the time his confident opponent sat down with but 42 points between himself and victory. As the wonderful "nurser" counted along rapidly and surely toward Slosson's total, is it strange that the thousands of spec tators grew well-nigh breathless? The suspens was relieved by an outburst that seemed to shake the great fron pillars. Then deep silence reigned again, and the clear click-click could be distinctly heard, or en the sharp rubber-like thud as the object ball was driven against the famous " Monarch ! sushion. Not that the thrilling interest came only at the close! It was apparent from the start that the people like the large-run, rapid-"nursing" game, and that both Slosson and Schaefer had won the entire favor of the New York public by their brilliant exhibitions. There was no tavoritism, and honor was given wherever the honor was due. It was a defeat, too, that even the defeated man may be proud of, for he fully displayed his masterly ability with the cue, and was deprived of his chance for the world's championship only by such an exhibition of plucky play as was never seen before. Schaefer and Slosson, who are about the same size and build, and equally boyish in appearance, whose play, moreover, is so alike as to be called twin play, were greeted with a storm of applause as they played for the bank. The uproar continued while Slosson won the lead and made his first count. This he followed with ome fine play for position, but missed on the sixteenth shot. Schaefer appeared equally at tase, and made a dozen around-the-table caroms, iso failing to get a rail position. Slosson scored nine more carefully-made points and Scheefer missed count. Slosson put a blank in his score in turn, and when Schaefer sat down with but one count added to his score it began to look like a disappointing game. It did not look so long. Slosson went to work in his determined way, and, by a beautifullyexecuted cushion carom, brought the balls into his favorite position. A very rapid applause, as fifty was recorded. On the sixty-ninth shot there was a freeze, and, after counting from the spot, amid cheer ing, Slosson made his seventy-first point, and then failed to count. Schaefer again made but one point, and seemed a little out of sorts. He presently gained his spirits, however, as he saw his opponent counting hun-dred after hundred, with every prospect of running the game out. But the long lane had its turning, and just in time for Jacob

Schaefer. It was Slosson's sixth inning. He was was already ninety-five points to Schaefer's

nineteen. He began to play in the style that

has often delighted lovers of the beautiful

to a rail journey. Steadily, however, with accurate and brilliant strokes, they were forced

toward the "Monarch" cushion. A master was driving them. Through the long and trying way of forty-two around-the-table caroms,

position. As the ivories at last took their place

on the rail, there was a great outburst of enthusiasm. Slosson began to count for that

\$1,000 prize emblem and title. Rapidly and easily now the count began, while the spectators breathed freely, as if

they thought it was all right for George, and

could not be helped for Jacob. Slosson nursed with marve ous delicacy and precision. A wild

outburst greeted his hundredth carom. Twice

Schaefer stopped the quick progress with a

claim of "Shove-shot!" which the Referee

each time overruled. Down the left rail

the ivories were pursued. One hundred and fity caroms had been counted, and, amid an-

Other outburst, the expert turned the lower erotch successfully. Two hundred were an-nounced as the balls crossed the lower rail

around another corner, and in the same relative

position to the rail, while Slosson was as cool as if he had some idea of going on in that way

forever. Cheers and cheers went up as the

count was made 300. Schnefer had reason to

worked up to the desired

game. The balls did not seem willing to take

dredth shot left the balls frozen. What a ringng shout went up as he counted from the spot and began to work for position with the same accuracy that marked the opening of the great run. Fifteen shots around the table, and, amid deafening applause, the master was playing on the rail again. When the count grew to 400 the excitement was intense. It grew yet more intense as the figures crept up toward the largest recorded run which Slosson himself had made. Will he beat himself!—440, 441, Slosson Makes the Largest Run 442-then, when it was 443, what a roar there was! But Slosson kept right on. The balls were as obedient as at any time previously, and the audience became silently eager, expecting to Schaeter, Starting from 19 Points. see the game closed with this run. The scorer called out 464, and then there came the miss on a delicate carom, while the uproar was at its hight. After the game was called, "Schaefer, 19: Slosson, 559," Schae fer sprang to his feet. He seemed inspired by the very apparent hopelessness of his posi-tion. He played around the table as coolly as if nothing were at stake. In ten shots be brought the balls to the rail and began to play exactly as Slosson had done, only perhaps a trifle more quickly. The audience now seemed to catch the spirit of a possibly close contest against all the odds, and grew silent as the score in creased. As Schaefer turned the corner skillfully, with 100 made, there was a great out burst, succeeded by deep silence. This was repeated as 200 were scored, with still the same position. Slosson was yet a long way ahead, with every chance in his favor, but he got nervous as 250 were rolled up. On the 284th shot, however, Schaefer missed a left-handed cushion carom, and sat down, believing himself a defeated man Slosson as fully believed he was to be the victor. Perhaps he was too confident At any rate, he falled to make the thirteenth shot. It is undecided whether he was kissed off, but it was clear that he missed, and this miss lost him all chance for winning what he has dreamed of ever since the tournament was proposed. Few thought so at time, however. The score was read, Schaefer, 802; Slosson, 571." Schaefer rose to take advantage of this unexpected chance. With some admirable position shots he brought the balls again to the rail, and started in on a wonderfully plucky run. Two hundred and ninety-eight to make against 29 on the part of an opponent is big odds. But Schaefer knew it was now or never and he set to his work in a manner that mad the spectators fairly beside themselves. At 200 points there was another shaking of the pillars. Then, as Schaefer's score crept up close to Slosson's there was such an intense stillness as can only be appreciated in a dens crowd. Now the master had equaled Slosson'

> 28 28-142. Following is THE SCORE:
> Schaefer—12, 0, 1, 1, 5, 283, 298—600.
> Slosson—15, 90, 0, 71, 0, 464, 12—571.
> Thus the tournament closed with the first and

score, with the balls in splendid shape, and it

seemed foregone that he was to be rewarded for

his exceptional pluck with an exceptional victory.

Slosson was pale and tremulous. The audience

watched each shot with bated breath. A miss

now would have made them wild, but the wild

ness was reserved till the close. Schaefer

counted on pitilessly, when at last he looked up and found he had but one

point to go, with the balls in perfect position. He made the final stroke.

Then the uproar was continuous. Despite the

protection of a cordon of police, Schaefer was

set upon the billiard-table and cheered to the He had made the unequaled

average of 85 5-7. Slosson's average was 81 4-7, the next highest, and he had the honor of the

largest run. He also has the honor of the

largest grand average in the tournment, having made 37 62-105. Schaefer's grand average is

second prizes both going to Chicago. For third prize Sexton must play off with Daly. That came will decide all questions of position in the finest tournament yet given in this coun-

The following figures are of interest as showing the performances of the players winning the four prizes, two of which, the third and fourth, are to be determined by a play-off between Sexton and Daly, each having won four and lost

	Schae fer.			Daty.
Games won	7	5 2	4 3	4
Highest run	376		214	370
Highestaverage		81.96	40	30
General average	*36 5			18.5
Total points made				2,960
Points by opponents Opponents' highest aver-		2,082	3, 168	3, 269
Opponents' grand aver-	81.6	85.7	50	4.61
age	23,5	26.9	20	21.3

PEDESTRIANISM. Mme. La Chappelle still continues her weary

walk of 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, and bids fair to successfully complete the task which gave Mme. Anderson so much reputation. Now that about half the journey has been done, fatigue begins to tell upon the plucky little French woman, and, notwithstanding the fact that she must be suffering from the want of sleep, keeps bravely on the track, responding to each stroke of the bell with an eagerness that is simply wonderful. Already the "watchers" have begun their work, and for the past three nights a pair of them have faithfully clung to their seats from midnight and the seats from midnight that it is calcaled the past morning in the value. until 8 o'clock the next morning, in the vain hope of detecting something in the nature of a fraud, but without success. Now that the end is drawing near the public takes an interest in is drawing near the public takes an interest in the matter, and every evening the sudience increases in numbers, fully 500 being present last night, and testifying their appreciation of La Chapelle's efforts by frequent applause. The ladies are especially enthusiastic over the matter, and follow the pedestrian around the track with their eyes, waving their handkerchiefs vigorously at the completion of each quarter. At 10 o'clock last night La Chapelle had walked 1,256 quarters, the time of the last being 4:15. During the evening there was a mile walk for amateurs, the prize being a silver goblet. V. R. Davies won the emblem from three competitors, his time being 8:56.

Next Thursday night John Ennis, who is entered in the contest for the Astley belt, will endeavor to walk seven miles in an hour, commencing at 8 o'clock. Next Wednesday night there will be a walk, one mile, for professionals,

ere will be a walk, one mile, for profes the first prize being \$10, and the second a silver WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Miss May Marshall, the Chicago pedestrienne, at 11 o'clock to-night completed 1,741 quarter miles.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING. Yesterday afternoon in the Exposition Build-ing was begun a two days' shooting tournament at glass balls, the opening event being a sweep stakes for a purse of \$100, divided into prizes of \$50, \$30, and \$30. There were eighteen entries at \$5 each, the contest being at twenty single glass balls thrown miscellaneously from three traps. The score of the first round was as fol-

Turell-11011111011111111110-17.
J. Kleinman-111001110111011111110-15.
Gardner-010111100011111111111-15.
Turde-10101111101110110101+14.
Kimball-0010111111111101101101110-14:
Niedhart-11110110110100001111111-14.
Veeder-11110010011110110110-13.
Coles-11010011001110111011-13.
Lydston-11000010101111110111-13.
Skinner-1000011011011111111001-12
Maltox-11000011011110111100-12.
Hobbs-101100011111100100011-11.
Wilard-011100000000110100111-9.
This gave Gillespie the first prize. left Price
Gregory, Wadsworth, and Turrill tied for sec
and money, and John Kleinman and Gardne
for third. The shoot-off for second money, a
ive balls, resulted in favor of Price, who broke
them all, the others missing one each. Gardner

then beat Kleinman for third money, breaking four bails to Join's three.

In the evening Master Borardus, aged 14, shet a match at fifty dive ball a against George Bazzard, for \$100 a side. At the conclusion of the shooting each had broken forty-seven balls, and the match was declared a graw. Capt. Borardus then gave an exhibition of tanes shooting.

This evening occurs the great match between Bogardus and Abe Kleinman.

THE TURE.

Dr. Rowe, Secretary of the Chicago Jockey look anxious as he glanced up at the nineteen points which were all he had to show; but Slosson now met with a check. A masse on the three bun-

who is entered for the Garden City Cup. The total of entries for the meeting is thus increased to the hitherto unheard-of figure of 393, being an average of over forty-four to each event. CHARLESTON, Feb. 7 .- In the races to-day the mile and a half dash was won by Jim Bell, Rappahannoc second, Bill Dillon third. Time, 2:46%. Little Reb sick and withdrawn. The mile beat race was won by Bergamont to 1:50, 1:48%, 1:50. Capt. E. R. Hardt won the first heat. The oue and a quarter mile dash was won by Leroi, Essilah second, Hattle F. third, Egypt last. Time, 2:16%. CURLINGS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Three rinks of the Portage Curling Club arrived here at noon today to play a return match with the Milwaukee Club. The contest took place this afternoon at Kroeger's Skating Park, and resulted in another disastrous defeat of the visitors. Following This evening the visitors were entertained at the Plankinton House. They returned home on AMUSEMENTS. REMENYI. The second of Mr. Pratt's symphony concert was given last evening at McCormick Hall, with the assistance of Mr. Remenyi, violinist, Miss Amy Fay, planist, and Miss Kittle Ward, vocalist. We shall allude to the performance hereafter. The last appearances of Remenyi will be this afternoon evening, in two concerts at McCormick Hall, which promise to be memorable events. The programme for the afternoon will be as follows: Hill". Dulcken

Mr. Franz Renmertz.
6. Piano a. Moonlight on Green Lake. Goldbeck
Solo b. Barcuse. Chopin

Mine. Julia Rive-King.
7. Melodies-Heroques et Lyriques Hongroises. Remenyi

At the concert this evening Mr. Remenyi will play his own Fantasie on the Huguenois, the Paganini Capriccios, Nos. 17 and 24, and the Schubert "Divertisement a la Hongroise," op. 54, transcribed by Mr. Remenyi for solo violin and string quartette, the quartette by Lewis, Muchlenburch, Allen, and Eichheim. Mme. Rive-King will play Chopin's Impromptu in A flat her own Waltz Caprice, and the Stranseflat, her own Waltz Caprice, and the Strause Tausig waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal." MORE LUNACY. The Cincinnati Commercial's inspired idiot is

.....Mozart

at it again. He has now heard Gerster in "Son-nambula." He finds that her voice is "as clear as a drop of distilled dew, and sparkling as the bubbles of a brook as it bab-bles over pebbles," and that her staccato "are distinct and bright as stars in a cloudless sky." At the close of the per formance " the entire house felt satisfied," and " the Goddess of Music, indorsed by the Deity of the Drama, crowned her Bellini's ideal Amina." Foli made quite an impression upor him. He says: "His grand, large, round tones, pouring from his immense frame seem-ingly as freely and with as little effort as water running from a spring, compelled a warm and well-deserved recognition." The "Phantom Chorus," however, is his best hold. Hear him: The next interesting movement in the course of the opera was the familiar and favorite wild, weird, and wonderful phantom choras. The magnificent training of the chorus and of the orchestra was here displayed with marked effect. One can almost see the "rivers in ley fetters bound, the dogs approaching with eyes so low'ring, and birds are crying, in circles flying, and the owl shrieks wildly round and round," while the Phantom, "In robes whose whiteness shine forth in brightness," comes flying from the dark shade on the mountain side.

Therefore Theres is responsible for a good.

Theodore Thomas is responsible for a good deal of the prevailing Cincinnati ideocy in baving opened that musical college.

BOSTON. The Tribune. Boston, Feb. 7 .- Annie Louise Cary's assumption of Mignon in the opera of that name called out a brilliant and demonstrative audience at her benefit at the Boston Theatre to-night. Over 3,000 persons were present, and she met with a tremendous reception, was repeatedly encored, and was called before the curtain half-a-dozen times. Her Mignon, on the whole, was a well-rounded effort. She played the part with her usual good judgment, but her physical heaviness is not in keeping with the spirituelle character, and in some passages she showed herself consequently at a disadvantage with some of her predecessors. The serious music was sung with a great intensity of feeling. The air, "Knowest thou the land!" was sung particularly fine. She declaimed the vicdictive passages in the second act with a great deal of fire, but, while so successful in the heavy music, she showed much timidity in the light passages, and, in the scene before the dress, she played with a very comical spirit, but

looking-glass, where she appeared in a page's with only surface power. The audience was with only surface power. The audience was highly delighted with this, however. It was in the last act that she appeared at her best, and here she retrieved all ber shortcomings. Bouquets, floral designs of all manner of shapes, and baskets of flowers fairly rained upon her all through the evening, and in one scene she had to go off the stage twice, loaded down with her trophies. Miss Kellogg was not at her best as Fi ha, her rendering of the brilliant music falling far short of her previous efforts in the same role. A NEW GRAIN AND PROVISION EXCHANGE. Those who desire to occasionally make small meculative investments in the grain or provision

markets, but who have always been prevented by the exclusive regulations of the Board of Trade or the fear of trusting themselves entirely to unprincipled brokers, will be interested in the opening of the new Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange at No. 126 Washington street, adjoining the Board of Trade building. The new institution is regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Hilinois, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. It will be under the management of Mr. C. R. Doxey, who represents a party of Kastern capitalists, and the other party of Eastern capitalists, and the other officers are all gentlemen well and favorably known in Chicago, and who have had a large experience in the business. The Exchange will be formally opened Mondaynext, and pamphlets giving a full description of the methods of transacting business will be mailed to any adlress on application.

Endurance of a Horse.

A gentleman of North Lowndes came to this city some weeks ago. While here he bought a burgy and horse. On his way homeward, at Gunter's Hill ne got out of the buggy for some purpose, and the horse ran away with it. Darkness had set in, and the gentleman looked in vain for his missing property. He went home and gave notice of the escape, and was much troubled at the failure to recover the beast and vehicle. At last they were found in the woods of Pintlala swamp, near the place of escape. The buggy had become fixed among the trees in such a manner that the horse could not draw it, and there the unfortunate beast had stood, without food or water, for ten, days. Though emacinted and feeble, the horse was driven home Gunter's Hill he got out of the buggy for s ciated and feeble, the horse was driven home without being taken from the buggy.

Poisoning By Burning Gas.

Polsoning By Burning Gas.
Gord Realth.

Though we have often called the attention of our readers to the evil effects of filuminating gas, yet the facts are so well set forth in the following paragraphs from the London Lanest that we cannot forbear presenting them:
"To have our rooms pleasently illuminated with gas is to underro a process of poisoning,—the more disastrous because, thistead of directly producing the characteristic symbotoms of line-blood oxygenation, the gas-poilured atmosphere instaiously lowers the tone of vitality, and establishes a condition favorable to disease. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this household-peril. Pictures are spoiled by gas, gitt-moldings are tarmished, the colors of decorated walls and ceilings fad., and men and women of deheate organ zation are enfeebled and in-

jured by the foul air in which gas is discharged and supposed to burn innocuously. The extent to which this evil works in the midst of families during long evenings is not adequately appreciated. After the first few unpiessant experiences are over, the physical susceptibilities become inured to the immediate results of breathing an atmosphere charged, more or less heavily, with the products of combustion and unconsumed coalgas. It is not creditable to the ingenuity of practical men that no method has yet been devised by which the advantage of gas as an illuminating agent may be secured without the drawback of slow poisoning, with the host of maladies a depressed vitality is sure to bring in its train."

THE WEST PARKS.

The Reconstructed Board.

The semi-monthly meeting of the West-Park Board was held last evening,-being the first since the recent decision of the Supreme Court affecting the Board and ousting the hold-ons. The only member present scated by the decision n question was Commissioner Wood. The other members present were Messrs. Woodard, President, and Bennett, Branock, and McCrea. Several communications were read and re

ferred, one of which was a proposition to rent the unimproved park property at Humboldt Park, and use it as a vegetable garden, and the others were applications and petitions for positions, etc.

The Secretary reported the financial condition

of the Board to be as follows: Cash on hand, of the Board to be as follows: Cash on hand, \$6,488; can draw on Town Collector for \$7,000; and in the hands of the late Town Collector, John Hoffmann, \$2,800; total, \$16,238. The liabilities of the Board were given, in addition to accruing interest, as \$314,496, of which \$232,989 was for bonds issued in payment for lands purchased; \$24,006 to the estate of Alexander Brand on land contracts; \$35,548 to the estate of William Butterfield; and \$41,992 for hayment of youghests for gravel, trees, etc. The payment of vouchers for gravel, trees, etc. The report, speaking of the outstanding bonds, and the interest due on the same, recited that the Treasurer's report, Nov. 1, 1871, showed a balance on hand of \$160,476, when \$2,-413 of the bonds and interest matured; that Nov. 1, 1872, \$27,001 was on hand when \$2,000 of bonds and interest had matured; that Nov. 1, 1872, \$27,000 was on hand, when \$2,000 of bonds and interest had matured; that Nov. 1, 1873, there was \$94,825 in the Treasury when the last of the bonds and interest matured, and that it "seems reasonable to suppose these ends and interest would all have been paid at maturity if they had been presented at the office where they are made payable for pay-

ment."

The report led to some discussion, and the Secretary read letters from New York bankers who had been handling the bonds to show that there was no question about the validity of them, etc., and finally the report was approved by the Board and signed by the Finance Committee and the Secretary was ordered to putify lttee, and the Secretary was ordered to notif those holding the matured bonds, amounting t \$12,200, that they would be paid upon presents

tion.

The Finance Committee reported, and recommended the payment of bills incurred in November to the amount of \$15,682; December bills amounting to \$24,827; and January bills to the amount of \$5,836. The report was concurred in.

the amount of \$5,500. The report was concurred in.

The report of the Finance Committee made at the last meeting, recommending with the mandamus proceedings commenced in April last in the Circuit Court against John Hoffman, ex-Town Collector, to compel him to pay over to the old Board (the Lipe-Holden crowd) the balance of \$7,403.39 held by him and belonging to the Park Roard by dismissed, was taken up and the Park Board, be dismissed, was taken up and unanimously approved. The money will now be turned over to the present Board, the only dis-pute heretofore being as to which of the two Boards existing was the rightful owner of the

ISSUING BONDS. Commissioner Bennett read the following sec

Commissioner Bennett read the following sec-tion from a bill now peuding in the Legislature, looking to giving Park Boards the power to is-sue bonds, etc.:

SEC. 10½. In all cases in which any Board of Park Commissioners shall have contracted debts which have become due and payable, or shall here-after become due and payable, it shall be lawful for such Board of Park Commissioners at any time to issue bonds onvable not more than twenty years for such Board of Park Commissioners at any time to issue bonds payable not more than twenty years from the date thereof, at a rate of interest not to exceed 7 per cent per annum, payable seminanually upon the amount called for by the face of such bonds, and with such bonds or the proceeds thereof pay off and discharge any indebtedness clue or to grow due. Provided, that in no case shall the bonds issued exceed the amount of inebtedness existing at the date of the passage of this act, together with the interest accrued thereon to the date of payment.

The gentleman spoke in favor of the proposed amendment to the law governing Park Boards, and moved that the Board recommend the passage of the bill in question.

Gommissioner Woodard was not satisfied that

and moved that the Board recommend the passage of the bill in question.

Commissioner Woodard was not satisfied that the bill was just what was wanted, and suggested that it might be amended in various ways by which the Park bonds that might be issued under it would be enhanced in value. He wanted a clause providing for a sinking fund and the fixing of the rate of interest at a lower limit, etc.

Commissioner McCrea did not think that the bill met all of the requirements or wants of the West Park Board, and moved that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bennett, Woodard, and Wood, be appointed to suggest such amendments to the bill as in their judgment would make it meet the necessities of the West Park Board's financial condition.

The motion elicited some discussion, and finally prevailed by a unanimous vote, and the Board adjourned.

After the adjournment the President instructed the Secretary to assign the new members of the Board—Messrs. Wood, Wilcox, and Wilken—to 'the places on committees made vacant by the ousting of their predecessors.

It Failed.

Jack Shepard, the big newsboy, struck an idea the other day which came within a hair's breadth of making his fortune. He bought a dime novel and subdivided it into twenty parts, which he planned to deliver to Little English in monthly parts at two cents per month, on the plan pursued by the usual subscription book agencies. However, his own keenness in selecting a work of vivid interest proved his ultimateruin. The first monthly part delivered to English left the hero of the story in the grasp of three Indians, and the desire to ascertain his fate became so strong that the reader could not wait for the next installment to be delivered. Taking three or four companions into his confidence, they resterday waylaid Jack in an aliey, went through him for the other nineteen monthly parts, and, while three boys held the monthly parts, and, while three boys held the "agent's" head against a snow-bank, the fourth read the rest of the story aloud and satisfied all cravings.

Gambling in Europe.

Paris Correspondence; London Neus.

Not long ago 1 heard of a young American who had come over from New York to play roulette at Monaco, believing that he had a "martingale," that is, an infallible recipe for winning. At the end of two days' play he had cleared £900, and his young wife, who had rejuctantly accompanied him, was fain to desist from her objections. But on the fourth day the New Yorker lost all he had won, and in the course of the ensuing week he dropped above £1,000 of his own money. Then the young wife storned, and her foolish, distracted husband went out of his mind. I know another story of a Parisian woman who went mad last summer owing to a stroke of luck which fell to her in the shape of a legacy of £8,000. During five days and nights the poor creature could neither eat nor sleep from agitation, till, exhausted nature breaking down, she caught brain fever and died of it.

An Afflicted Family.

An Afflicted Family.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 5.—There was a general expression of sympathy and surprise in the city to-day at the remarkable affliction that has visited the family of Thomas Murphy, a laborer, who resides in the Eighth Ward. Ten years ago a son had both legs taken off by the cars, and within the last year six members of the family have died,—the wife and four daughters, and this footless son. One of the daughters died last week, and another was immediately taken down on Monday last. Another daughter went into the room to see the sick sister, and, taken down on Monday last. Another daughter went into the room to see the sick sister, and, upon returning to the sitting-room, fell dead upon the floor. Last night another daughter died, and a son, overcome with grief at the sight of the corpses in the house, was suddenly thrown into violent convulsions, and for several hours lay in a critical situation. The family are physically frail, and those of them who have lingered in sickness have died of consumption.

A Novel " Lay." Two men have come to grief at Rochester who were operating on a novel "lay." One would assail a lady on a dark street and the other come assail a lady on a dark street and the other come up as the chivafrous rescuer, drive off the hellish ruffian, protect the lady on her homeward way and agree not to mention the occurrence to her husband or father in consideration of a donceur. They had worked the business successfully in

New Haven, Conn. Licenses in Louislana. The Louisiana House votes to abolish the Moffet beni-punch, but adopts a general revenue bill in its stead. This prohibits the transaction of any business without the payment of a license, and then lays taxes in wholesaic fashion. insurance agents, \$1,000; theatres, shows, junk-shops, telegraph and express companies, \$500; bankers and private clubs, \$250; and so on down to druggists, doctors, and lawyers, who must pay \$30 each. Warmoth wanted to tax daily newspapers \$5,000 as a common nuisance, but of course that did not pass. If Louisians can collect such licenses as these, she ought to meet her interest right on the minute, and pay all her debts within five years.

LAKE FISHERIES.

The Bill Now Before Congress for Their Protection—Mr. John P. Clark Has Some Views Respecting the Propagation of Fish.

A few days ago John P. Clark published over

his signature in the Post and Tribune the state-ment that "if the whitefish could be protected on their spawning grounds, and allowed to remain unmolested twenty days, our lakes would be replenished with whitefish in a few years. Mr. Clark repeated that assertion to a Post and Tribune reporter yesterday, and added that whitefish would become even more plentiful than for former years, for the reason that their natural enemies, pike, bass, pickerel, and sturgeon, have been very largely destroyed. Mr. Clark believes that the aftificial propagation of whitefish, so far as any practical results are concerned, is a failure. He thinks that in their natural spawning-beds whitefish eggs do not hatch before the lat of May, whereas in the not hatch before the 1st of May, whereas in the hatcheries, owing to the artificial heat and the haudling, they hatch in February or by the 1st of March. No successful plan of teeding them has been devised, and they cannot be kept more than ten days after hatching. They are deposited at once in the lakes and rivers, and, being thus prematurely hatched before the season has sufficiently advanced for the production of their natural food, they perish, or fail an easy prey to carniverous fisnes. He expressed the belief that not one in 10,000 of the whitefish artificially hatched in the last three years is now alive. If it were possible to retard the latching process six weeks or two months better results ess six weeks or two months better results would follow. This might be done, perhaps, by the use of ice and by excluding the light from the eggs.

But in his opinion this artificial batching bus-

iness, so far as whitefish are concerned, is an entirely useless expense. As he says in his note, protect the fish on their natural spawning-grounds from the 1st to 20th of November in each year, and the lakes will soon be abundantly and the production of the protection of the production. in each year, and the lakes will soon be abundantly replenished. He would have this protection afforded by national legislation. A bill which meets his views was introduced into Congress by Gen. Williams, is now before the Committee on Commerce. Since the death of Gen. Williams Mr. Conger has taken it in charge, and an effort will be made to secure its passage before the adjournment of Congress.

It provides for the appointment by the Senate, on the nomination of the President, of a Superintendent of Fisheries and sixteen Commissioners, who shall constitute a Board of

Superintendent of Fisheries and sixteen Commissioners, who shall constitute a Board of Fish Commissioners for the Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and the Rivers St. Lawrence, Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, St. Mary, and the Straits of Mackinaw. The Superintendent shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Board, shall be appointed from among the officers of the Government, and shall receive no compensation as such Superintendent. The Commissioners shall be apportioned as follows: New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 3; Michigan, 4; Wisconsin, 3. The term of office is four years, and they are so arranged that four shall be appointed each year. The term of office is four years, and they are so arranged that four shall be appointed each year. The pay of each Commissioner is fixed at \$1.500 a year and actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. The Board are to report to the Secretary of the Interior, and the money to pay their salaries and expenses is appropriated out of the Treasury.

It gives the Board succevision of all fisheries on the lakes and rivers named, and full power and authority to prescribe and regulate the size of the meshes of pound-nets, trap-nets, stake nets, sweep-nets, or any set nets, to the

of the mesnes of pound-nets, trap-nets, stake ends, sweep-nets, or any set nets, to the end that the necessary protection against the taking of fish of immature growth may be effectual; reference is had to all that variety and kind of fish that are being propagated by artificial process, and that are not of sufficient size to be useful and profitable for food. The Commissioners shall make are not of sufficient size to be useful and profitable for food. The Commissioners shall make all the measurements necessary to define the limits where pound-nets, trap-nets, and stakenets may be set, and to designate and to locate the natural spawning grounds of fish, and to place buoys thereon; and all persons are prohibited from employing any kind of device for taking fish on all places so buoyed and designated as spawning grounds; and any regulation as to the size of the meshes, the limits prescribed in which nets may be set, and the location of spawning grounds, that may be made by the Commissioners shall be of force as part of this act; and all violations of said regulations shall be punishable as if the same were a violation of any of the provisions of this act.

each pound net, and \$10 for each 100 fathoms of each pound net, and \$10 for each 100 fathoms of gill nets.

Pound, trap, or stake nets are prohibited at a greater distance than one mile off headlands, or one and a half miles off bays, or one and a half miles off islands, or within a radius of three miles from the heads or mouths of rivers. The taking of fish is prohibited from the 1st of July to the 1st of September south of the forty-fith parallel, or on the natural soawning-grounds of fish from the 15th of October to the 25th of November, or to take whitefish between the 10th of November and the 1st of March, or salmon between the 1st of August and the 1st of March. Fishing with hooks and spears is permitted at any time and in any place, except upon the spawning ground. Devices to divert the natural progress or running of fish by frightening them with shingles or otherwise is strictly prohibited.

Violations against this act or the regulations of the Commissioners are to be tried in the United States District Court of the district in which the offense was committed, and may be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months. Sturgeon, pike, and carniverous fish of all kinds may be taken at all times and in all places.

There is a Canadian Fisheries law of some-

in all places.

There is a Canadian Fisheries law of some

There is a Canadian Fisheries law of somewhat similar or even more rigid provisions. It has not been enforced so strictly as it should have been, owing to the fact that there were no regulations whatever upon this side. The Canadian authorities say that if Congress passes the above law they will firmly enforce their own, and thus the taking of fish will be properly regulated upon both sides.

Mr. Clark, commenting upon the assertion of a correspondent of the Monroe Monitor, that Detroit River is the natural spawning ground of whitefish, says that this is an error. His position is that there is but one spot in Detroit River where they spawn, and that is at Stony Island. But so great has been the contamination of the water of Detroit River within the past few years by the refuse of gas works and the sewerage of the city that the whitefish have not come into the river at all to spawn. This contamination has killed millions of whitefish on their passage up toward Lake St. Clair. In his opinion, the City killed millions of whitensh on their passage up toward Lake St. Clair. In his opinion, the City Gevernment should prohibit the emptying into the river of refuse of gas-works, which is the chief cause of fatality among the fish. The coal-tar and its exhalations kills them almost in-

chief cause of fatality among the mai. The coal-tar and its exhalations kills them almost instantly. So far as the sewerage is concerned, there is no remedy for that.

The natural spawning ground for whitefish in this vicinity is on the shores of Lake St. Clair. But their favorite resort is about the Put-in-Bar Islands. There they congregate in vast numbers and there their destruction has been carried on during the spawning season in the most reckless manner without let or hindrance. The only salvation for the fish is for the General Government to take hold and regulate the matter, and this, in his opinion, it has a right to do by virtue of its jurisdiction over all these navigable waters. The States have not jurisdiction, and if they should attempt to enforce it the results would not be satisfactory, from the fact that each of the five States interested would be likely to have separate, conflicting, and very inadequate laws on the subject. He is confident that the bill now before Cohurress meets the case, that its provisions would be enforced, and that the speedy replenishing of our lakes and rivers with fish would result therefrom.

Private Hines' Trousers.

Private Hines' Trousers.

The case of Private Hines' trousers, after occupying the attention of the War Department for some years, is at last settled by act of Congress. The articles in question were spoiled by "the destroying element" which burned up Hines' tent at Alken, S.C., and his surperior officer, rather than have the poor fellow go about his duties bare-legged, furnished him with a new pair. It has been a question ever since how to judge this impulsive and unauthorized act. Nobody in the War Department dared assume the responsibility (about \$10 worth, including blanket), and the Secretary finally sent it to Congress, which has scarcely anything to do, and would rather settle a bill for drinks than waste a minute, and which has at last justified private Hines' commander,

Parker, Not Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has often been cre lited with the expressive phrase, "Of the people, by the people, for the people," It was not original with him, however; Thedore Parker has used it, and often used it during the last decade of his life. A lady who was long a member of Mr. Parker's household, and who assisted him in his intellectual work, says that the idea did not spring at once to his mind in its perfect conciseness; he had expressed it again and again with gradually lessening diffusiveness before he gave the address to the Anti-Slavery Society, May 13, 1854, where it appears thus: "Of all the people," as published in Additional Speeches, Vol. 2, p. 25° "But that," she adda, "was not quite pointed enough for the weapon he needed to use so often in criticising the National action to pierce and penetrate the mind of hearer and reader with that just idea of Democracy, securing it there by much iteration; and I can distinctly recall his joyful look when he afterward read it to me in his library, condensed into this gem: "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

THE BLENNERHASSETTS.

Melancholy Sequel to the History of a Once Celebrated Family.

Maria P. Woodbridge, a resident of Marietta, Our readers generally know how Harmon Blennerhassett lived in ease on an island in the

Upper Ohio; how his wife was admired for her beauty and kindness, and how her husband's connection with Aaron Burr brought ruin upon the family. The subsequent fortunes of the Blennerhassetts is less familiar to the public, and it is of them that the author has written. and it is of them that the author has written.

Mr. Blennerhassett joined Burr on the night of Dec. 10, 1806, to escape arrest. He was followed by his wife a week later. A party of drunken by his wife a week later. A party of drunken by his wife a week later. A party of drunken by his wife a week later. A party of drunken by had already taken possession of the special by his wife a week later. A party of drunken by his wife a week later. soldiers had already taken possession of the house and spread desolation all around. By the 1st of January Mrs. Blennerhassett had joined her husband. The Burr expedition proved a failure, and they went to Natchez. The husband was arrested, but acquitted. He then returned to the North, only again to set at liberty after several weeks' confinement. Meanwhile a flood had added its effects to the vandalism of the marauders, who had stripped the house of its furniture and broken its windowframes to get possession of the leaden weights his negroes had either been sold to satisfy impatient creditors, or had escaped to the Ohio shore. The island itself was in the possession of a Kentucky creditor, who devoted it to the cultivation of hemp. There was nothing to do but to go back to Natchez, where Mr. Biennerhasset bought a plantation. Talis he sold for \$27,000, after the War of 1812 had cripsold for \$27,000, after the War of 1812 had crippled all branches of business. The above sum paid his debts, but httle more. What remained of his island home was burned by the accidental ignition of the hemp with which it was stored. He took his family to New York, where he had a friend in his countryman, Thomas Addis Emmet. He did not succeed, however, in the practice of law, which he now took up, nor was he more prosperous in Montreal, whither he had removed at the recommendation of his friend the Duke of Richmond, then Governor-General. He had been promised a Judgeship on the ocurrence of the first vacancy, but none occurred. His once lovely wife is described about this time as having "lost every vestige of her former elegance and beauty," though, when animated by conversation, the interesting expression for which she was so remarkable would become noticeable.

by conversation, the interesting expression for which she was so remarkable would become noticeable.

As his law practice did not prosper, Mr. Blennerhassett tried to enforce a reversionary claim to property in Ireland, but was barred by the statute of limitations. Added to this was the grief which the dissipated habits of Dominick, the oldest of their three sons, occasioned. The second was amiable but helpless, while the third was too young to be of any service. Finding it impossible to make a living in Montreal, Mrs. Blennerhassett visited her friends, the Emmetts, in New York, in 1832. They cheered her by their friendly counsels, but the misconduct of Dominick caused her fresh grief. He had studied medicine, and she finally obtained for him a position as surgeon's assistant in Commodore Porter's expedition then about to sail. He behaved so badly, however, that he was very soon sent back to her. She regarded him as almost irresponsible in his fearful appetite for drink and placed him to board with a poor woman at \$3.50 a week. Just as she and her husband was starting for Montreal, having discovered that there was no chances for employment in the States, it was found that Dominick had enhated as a common soldier. His mother never saw him again. A friend of the family afterwards found him wandering about New Orleans in rags. A position as apothecary in a charity hospital was found for him, but he soon left for \$1. Louis, where he probably died unknown and uncared for. Meanwhile her husband was making desperate efforts to gain a livelihood. He went to England and sought appointments Commissioners shall be of force as part of this act; and all violations of said regulations shall be punishable as if the same were a violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Every person to be entitled to fish with nets must have a license from the Board, paying therefor \$10 a year for each seine fishery, \$5 for each pound net, and \$10 for each 100 fathoms of must have a flocuse from the Board, paying therefor \$10 a year for each seine fisherty, \$5 for each pound net, and \$10 for each 100 fathoms of gill nets.

Pound, trap, or stake nets are prohibited at a greater distance than one mile off headlands, or one and a half miles off bays, or one and a half miles off bays, or one and a half miles off islands, or within a radius of three miles from the heads or mouths of rivers. The taking of fish is prohibited from the 1st of September south of the forty-fifth parallel, or on the natural souwning-grounds of fish from the 15th of October to the 25th of November, or to take whitefish between the 10th of November, or to take whitefish between the 10th of November and the 1st of March. Fishing with hooks and spears is permitted at any time and in any place, except upon the spawning ground. Devices to divert the natural progress or running of fish by frightening them with shingles or otherwise is strictly prohibited.

Violations against this act or the regulations of the Commissioners are to be tried in the Lunted States District Court of the district in which the offense was committed, and may be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding.

The author tells us that:

The Wind the Poems," but it was a failure. Finally Mr. Blenner-hassett's maiden afailure. Finally Mr. Blenner-hasse

which began life under the pleasantest circumstances.

The author tells us that:

"It was Mrs. Bleanerhassett who introduced vaccination into the West. During one of her frequent visits to New York her children were vaccinated. She preserved the virus, invited parents to send the little ones to the island, and successfully performed the operation. One of these children is now living, and, although he has become a child again, under the weight of almost a century, he still remembers the

of these children is now living, and, although he has become a child again, under the weight of almost a century, he still remembers the beautiful Mrs. Blennerhassett of his youth."

We have room for only one more extract from this very interesting paper:

"A few weeks since the writer visited Blennerhassett's island, but found little there to remind one of its former beauty. The Ohio and Virgioia hills, the beautiful river and the blue sky are the only things which look in the least as they must have done to the original inhabitants. The island, now owned by a gentleman of Parkersburg, is rented to a tenant who is apparently fond of cabbages; for not only did oceans of Cabbages roll their billowy heads as far as the eye could reach, but the little house standing just where the mansion formerly stretched its hospitable arms was redolent of the same vulgar vegetable. The only remains are the foundation of the house, barely traceable; the old well, unusually large and still in use; two large apple trees, said to have been planted by Mr. Blennerhassett; and the caps to the stone gateway, now used as steps to the humble house. The upper part of the island is strewn deep by the frequent high waters with driitwood and decaying logs, and tall, tough weeds standing very thick give the place a most uncivilized, inhospitable look."

A Roman Stamp.

A Roman stamp is preserved in the British Museum. It is the very earliest specimen we possess of printing by means of ink or any similar substance. It is made of metal, a sort of Roman brass; the ground of which is covered with a green kind of verdigris dust, with which antique medals are usually covered. The letters with a green kind of verdigris dust, with which antique medals are usually covered. The letters rise flush up to the elevation of the exterior rim which surrounds it. Its dimensions are about two inches long by one inch broad. At the back of it is a small ring for the finger, to promote the convenience of holding it. As no person of the name which is inscribed upon it is mentioned in Roman history, he is therefore supposed to have been a functionary of some Roman officer or private steward, and who perhaps used this stamp to save himself the trouble of writing his name. A stamp somewhat similar, in the Greek character, is in the possession of the Antquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Type-The Way Out.

In a case before the Recorder vesterday a witness for the defense, in giving his evidence, observed: "The whole affair, vour Honor, did not amount to a row of pins." Counsel for the prosecution—"What is the value of a row of pins?" Witness (naively scratching his no e—"That all depends upon the extent of the row." Counsel—"I have no more questions to ask this witness."

A poorly clad young man was found dying Sunday evening in Bayare street, and was conveyed by the police to the Eldridge street station. From papers in his pockets it was found that he was the sou of well-io-do parents but

at Leipsic, Saxosy, where he had studied with the intention of making it his profess Circumstances brought him to this count, few years ago. Here he sought to earn a life by coloring pictures for pastographers painting occasional portraits. Several mo-ago he became till and gave up his work, was refused admission into at least one hosp and died of asthma, cold and starvation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favorof the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheris, and all disease of the thrust and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

DRY GOODS, Etc. Maria P. Woodbridge, a resident of Marietta, describes in Lippincott's Augusius the secret to some of the most romantic and painful events

Annual Clearing Sale

BOTH STORES, West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Side Dry Goods House North Clark and Erie-sts.

SPECIAL SALE

Hamburg Edgings, i to i inches wide, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5c.
Hamburg Edgings, 1 to 1 inches

wide, fine patterns, 6, 7, and 8c. Hamburg Edgings, 2 to 1; inches wide, new and choice designs, 100 patterns to select from, 10 and 1240. Hamburg Edgings, 1 to 1f inches. very fine work, 15, 16, and 18c.

Hamburg Edgings, 1; to 2; inches, elegant designs, 28, 30, and 35c. Hamburg Edgings, 2 to 4 inches wide, superb quality, 40, 45, and

400 pieces extra fine quality Flouncings 45 to 75c per yard-extraordinary chesp. 1,000 pieces Hamburg Inserlings. to match all our Edgings, from 80

upwards. A full line of Fancy Colored Hamburg Embroideries very cheap.
3,000 pieces of Imported Marseilles Trimmings in white and fancy colors, 10c per piece, worth 50c

per piece.

1,000 pieces Cashe's Coventry Rufflings, plain and fancy, 25 and 50c per piece, usual price 75c to \$1.25 per piece.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD. NEW AND IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.



COLDI

The human sys-tom is affected by the cold and heat in preper-tion as it is vig-orous and heal-thy or weak and diseased.

TRADE MARY.

THERE IS NO POOWN REMEDY THAT will so promp by and efficiently insure a healthy 5TOMAO, and LIVER, and so thoroughly fortify the sy tem against extreme cold and effects of sud en changes, as the wonderful, vitailzing, by lith-giving HOLMAN LIVER AND STOME H PAD. It is a sure preventive of Colds a Catarrh. Do not fall to try it.

SPECIAL AGENTS

Wanted throughout the Northwestern States. We dant immediately a Pominent Druggist in every town, who has had experience, and is interested in the success of these wondern, remedies, to act as our Special Agent. Address with tamp, 134 Madison-st. Chicage, BATES & HANLEY. N. B.—The follow or Druggists have been appointed as our special (local) Agents for the CITY of CHICA-GO, for the RETAIL-boly of the Holman Liver Pad

BUCK & RAYNER,
Cor. State & Madison-sta.
ISAAC H. FRY,
853 Wabash-av.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS,
4 1401 Indiana-av.
HENRY S. MAYNARD,
628 West Lake-st.
A. C. BELL,
495 West Nadison-st,

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of HAQE-DON, BOYLE & CO. having expired by limitation on Jan. 15, 1879, is hereby dissolved. William H. Hagedon will collect all accounts and pay all l'abilities of the firm.

WILLIAM H. HAGEDON,

The undersigned will continue the business of the old firm at Nos. 42 and 44 Madison-st., Chicago, Chicago, Feb. 5, 1879. WILLIAM H. HAGEDON. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Moore, Ole Berg, and John McConnell under the firm same of John McCotte. & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. John Moore and John McConnell, having purchase the interest of Ole Berg, will continue the business un-der the firm name of John Moules & Co., at the oi-stand, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe-st., they assuming the decis and collecting the outstanding accounts of the

rago, Pet. 7, 1879. OLL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING GARD,

OTTO West Labe Street,

OTTO AGO.

liator. We refer to epudiates this country, of spending the rest of ghting the visitors at When chickens may be say that it's a wise chickd we hereby give notice ights against all contest-

he cause of temperance red nose yields complete-

mage will be able to ough circumstances are le has no barrel to pay sphew to load his guilt

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preacher than Beecher, ed. It depends entirely gement he receives from congregation.

avoring to make him-

Sepator Hamilton's Revenue-Commission Resolution Sent to the Revenue Committee.

Considerable Discussion Regarding the Management of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum.

The Expediency of Investigating the Condition of the Working Classes to Be Considered.

Fallure to Remain Steadfast Against the Further Admission of New Bills.

An Extract from the Legislative Record of Feb. 6, Touching Junketing.

The Ingalls Quarrel in Kansas-Wisconsin and Minnesota Legislatures.

ILLINOIS. SENATE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.—Senator William Archer, a Democrat, has a measure pending bere the Legislature claiming \$1,000 as comr twenty minutes before the Court of Claims August last. Mr. Archer was a member of the Joint Commission on Drainage appointed by the Thirtieth General Assembly, and as ch made an investigation of the damage canals. For this service he has been paid a per diem and traveling expenses, and now demand \$1,000 additional compensation for an argument which should have been made by the Attorney-General. The subject is in the hands of a Com mittee, and the impropriety of a State Senator, presenting a claim of his own to be passed upon by the body of which he is a member is now

SENATOR HAMILTON'S JOINT RESOLUTION, providing for the appointment of a Revenue Commission to revise the present or devise a new Revenue law, came up this morning.

ator Whiting said that the most glaring evil in the present revenue system was the res. This he termed unjust and outrageous. and said it was easy to devise a law dividing the taxation between the owners of the land and the owners of the mortgage. He thought the present plan of taxing personal property, paralariy notes and moneys, was unjust, and was of the opinion that, if the law was changed, s vast amount of property represented in mor rages and notes might escape taxation. He that the taxation of capital was just, and that the rules i by the Board of Equalization capital stock reasonable pertaining to capital stock reasonable and proper. He was not in favor of the Comon contemplated, until it could be ascer ned whether or not the General Assembly

Mr. Archer said that he had been a member of the Senate for some years, and believed that he had heard all the questions involved in the evenue law thoroughly discussed. He thought the question now was, whether the Legislature its multiplying business should attempt to agree upon a revised revenue system, o tt the business to an independent Com mission, who would have plenty of time and else to claim the Commissioners' attention. He favored the resolution, but would presed solely of members of the General Assem-

ator Riddle moved to amend the resolution so as to provide for a special committee, to sist of four Senators and five members of the House, who shall consider the Revenue law and report to the General Assembly. Senator Hamilton was willing to have the res-

olution sent to the Committee on Revenue, where it might be amended as seemed best for Senator McDowell moved to lay the resolu-

tion on the table, which motion was lost-yeas, 9; navs, 32. The resolution of Senator Hamilton, with all other resolutions on the revenue subject, were then sent to the Revenue Committee.

VARIOUS. Senator Bash offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Drainage, providing for the appointment of an

Drainage, providing for the appointment of an agent to prosecute before Congress, or in the courts, or any of the Departments of the United States Government, any claim of the State of Illinois growing out of any act of Congress granting public lands, or the proceeds thereof, to the State.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported back the bill to regulate the manner of granting pardons by the Governor, with a slight amendment, with the recommendation that it pass.

The Committee on Municipalities presented a substitute for the bills introdused by Messrs. Lee and White, providing for the punishment of persons violating the ordinances of cities and villages, which were ordered to a first reading.

reading.

A memorial was presented from the members of the Bar of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, composed of Bureau, La Salle, and Will Counties, representing that the facilities for the trans-action of judicial business in that district are fundequate to the wants of the community, and request that an additional Court be established. NEW BILLS

were introduced as follows:

By Senator Archer, to provide that confes sions of judgment will release all errors in the entering up of judgments and making the record thereof.

By Senator Whiting, a bill to appropriate \$34,219 to pay the damages caused by the construction of locks and dams in the Illinois

By Senator Ware, a bill to amend the law re-

By Senator Ware, a our to amend the law re-lating to gateways, roads, and bridges in coun-ties not under township organization. By Senator Mayborne, a bill to amend Sec. 42 of an act to establish and maintain a system of free schools, approved April 1, 1872. By Senator Kelly, to require the verification of all claims by the oath of the claimant against the State.

the State.

By Senator Hoener, to amend the law in relation to fees of Coroner, and to authorize the payment of the expense of postmortem examinations, and the attendance of expert medical witnesses.

pations, and the attendance of expert medical witnesses.

By Senator Bonfield, to amend the law relating to criminal jurisdiction.

By Senator Hoener, to appropriate \$409,000 to complete the Southern Penitentiary.

By Senator Shott, to punish grave-robbery by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years; also a bill to amend the act relating to fees and salaries of Justices in counties of the first, second, and third class.

By Senator Riddle, to regulate the practice of dentistry, and make it unlawful for persons to practice that profession who have not been licensed by some legal dental college.

By Senator Dement, to authorize the Governor, at the request of the Penitentiary Commissioners, to rearrange the districts from which convicts shall be sent to the Penitentiary.

The Senate adjourned to 10 a. m. on Monday.

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HOUSE.

The Rev. Mr. Brentz, a colored clergyman of Springfield, offered prayer on behalf of legislative shortcomings this morning. The effort, though entirely inadequate for the emergency, was a very creditable and truly prayerful supplication for Divine favor.

Mr. Trusdell, of Lee presented a resolution, by consent of the liouse, extending to Representative Hall the sympathy of this body on account of the sudden death of his wife, and granting bim an indefinite leave of absence.

Mr. Meyer, of Cook, presented a resolution stating that as the Trade and Labor Council of Chicago had passed a resolution asking for the

appointment of a Legislative Committee to in-quire into the condition of the working class, therefore, be it resolved, That a Special Com-mittee of five be appointed to visit Chicago for the purpose indicated. The resolution was re-ferred to the Committee on Labor and Manu-

ferried to the Conditions of the Condition asking that all matters of legislation referring to the Illinois & Michigan Canal be referred to the Committee on Canals. The resolution was adopted. This is understood to be a measure to supersede the Special Committee of Mr. Bisbee, which has the subject of legislation for this canal under consideration. THE JACKSONVILLE INSANE ASYLUM.

THE JACKSONVILLE INSANE ASTLUM.

Mr. Frew again brought up the subject of abuses in the public institutions of the State in general, and the case of John Calvin, of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, in particular, this moroing, in the shape of another resolution, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the treatment of patients and report to the Legislature. He said mittee of five to investigate the treatment of patients and report to the Legislature. He said that the keepers of the Jacksonville Asylum, had been charged with cruelty in the treatment of a poor, helpless, and insane inmate of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum. He wanted to know the truth of these charges. He was a friend of these insane asylums, and it was his feeling for these poor people that had prompted him to ask for this inquiry.

Mr. Hookins arose and asked the gentleman from Ford (Mr. Frew) if the insane inmate alluded to was made so by being a client of his (Frew's). [Laughter.]

(Frew's). [Laughter.] Mr. Hopkins sat down.

Mr. Hopkins sat down.
Mr. Crooker spoke as to the form of the reso lution, and objected to some limitations con-tained in it. He believed the Committee would be perfectly competent to make the examina-

Mr. Day moved to strike out a portion of the resolution.

Mr. Frew said that he believed the only thing he had heard that John Calvin had done to make him brazy was the shipment of some cattle to the Stock-Yards of Chicago. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Munson stated that Calvin had been an nmate of the Asylum at Jacksonville, and had run away from the re, feaving behind him a Ma-sonic pin. He had never heard of any cruel treatment received by him. Mr. Brignam offered an amendment referring the matter to the regular Committee, instead of the Special Committee. The resolution was finally amended and adopted, leaving the hands

of the Standing Committee untrammeled as to its, method of investigation.

A number of the members of the House this morning received the privilege to frank messages over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This is thought to be inspired in consequence of the proposed legislation concerning the rates charged by telegraph companies in the State.

nies in the State.

Mr. Grauger is the author of the pending bill to ameliorate the present electric monopoly. MORE BILLS LET IN. The rules were suspended this morning, and a large number of bills were introduced, each member apparently having three or four concealed about his person. There seems to be no diminution of the amount of contemplate

egislation, and the introduction of bills will pably last as long as stationery holds out. The Legislative Committee on State Institu-tions will visit Chicago on Tuesday of next week, and will inspect the Eye and Ear Infirmary of that city. COOK COUNTY. Mr. Hopkins offered the following, which was

read:

WHEREAS, Sec. 29 of an act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto, approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, provides that the members of the Board of Commissioners of Cook Count; shall each receive the sum of \$2.50 per day for the time actually and necessarily engaged in the discharge of their duties, and mileage each way for necessary travel, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; and

with the control of said Board are one receiving, the sum of \$5 per day for their open receiving. services; therefore,
Ileasticed, That the Attorney-General of the
State be and he is hereby ordered to examine and
report to this House whether, in his opinion, the
said Commissioners are entitled to receive any other or further compensation for their service than \$2.50 per day and mileage as aforesaid. Mr. Hopkins explained that he simply desired

Mr. Hopkins explained that he simply desired to secure a legal opinion on the subject from the Attorney-General, and the resolution was adopted without objection.

Shortly atterwards Mr. Granger called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Hopkins' resolution was lost on Tuesday. This was the resolution was lost on Tuesday. This was the resolution directing the Attorney-Genera to institute proceedings against the Commissioners. The vote was reconsidered and the

resolution sent to the Judiciary Committee MR. WEBER'S SCHEME. Among the many bills introduced to day was one by Mr. Weber, of Cook, which provides for the election of fifteen County Commissioners next November, eight of whom shall hold office for two years, and seven for one year, and eight to be elected annually thereafter, in the years bearing even numbers, and seven in those bearing odd numbers, to hold office two years The bill also provides for dividing Cook County into six Districts, composed of the following towns: First, North, South, and West Chicago: second, Lake View, Evanston, New Trier, Niles, Jefferson, Northfield, and Norwood Park; third, Maine, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Eik Grove, Schaumberg, and Hanover; Fourth, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Cicero, Riverside, and Lake; Fifth, Hyde Park, Calumet, Worth, and Thornton; Sixth, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Paios, and Lemont. Ten Commissioners are to be elected next fall in the First District and five annually, thereafter, to serve two years. The be elected next fall in the First District and five annually thereafter, to serve two years. The other Commissioners are to be elected by the County Districts. Commissioners are recuired to have been residents of the district for two years to be eligible, and to give bonds for \$10,000, conditioned that he will henestly and faithfully discharge his duties, and will not accept or receive any bribes. Their compensation is fixed at \$1,500 per annum, with 10 cents mileage to the county members.

BRIEF MENTION.

BRIEF MENTION. Mr. Snigg's bill fixes the penalty for bodysnatching at from one to ten years in the Per

snatching at from one to ten years in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Neff's bill requires Appellate Courts to file written decisions when cases are reversed.

Mr. Scott presented the bill introduced in the Senate March 8, 1878, by Senator Robinson.

This bill takes the entire business of inspecting grain from the control of the Railroad and Warehouse. Commissioners and relegates it to the Boards of Trade of the various cities.

Mr. Wentworth introduced the two bills in the interest of the hotel-keepers.

Mr. Wneeler evidently aims to destroy the County Agricultural Societies, as his bill pro-

County Agricultural Societies, as his bill pro hibits the sale of liquor and gaming on their Mr. Murray, of Chicago, sent in a bill provid-

Mr. McKinlay's pill repeals that section of the military code authorizing the levy of a tax.

Mr. Matthews' bill makes provision for creating a sinking-lund by the county authorities to meet local indebtedness.

Mr. Wilson, of Chicago, introduced a measure

to provide for the division of school-districts having a bonded debt, which requires the part Mr. David resided a bill te that effect.

Mr. Marston desires to provide for the organization of associations to detect, arrest, and convict horse-thieves and other felons, whose members shall have the same powers as Constables. He introduced a bill to that effect.

Mr. Lovell president a bill providing that eller. Mr. Lovell presented a bill providing that all proceedings under voluntary assignments may be discontinued on the assent of the debtor and

one half of the creditors.

Mr. Jackson's bill provides for the forfeiture of all the interest when persons or corporations contract to receive a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent.

A bill was offered by Mr. Crooker requiring

A bit was ofered by Mr. Crooker requiring the election by the City Council of all city officers not elected by the people.

The bill introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, provides for the restoration of any city officer removed by the Mayor when two-thirds of Mr. Pleasants introduced two bills, one re-

districting the Circuit Courts and changing their terms, and the other changing the Judicial Dis-tricts of the State. Thirty-four bilis in all were introduced.

Thirty-four bills in all were introduced.

AT LAST.

Mr. Harts, of Lincoln, presented a resolution recting that the employes of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Jacksonville were paid \$74,978.30 during the past two years, which amounts to more than 45 per cent of the entire cost of maintaining the institution, and directing the Superintendent to report a list of all employes, the amounts paid them, the nature of the work done, and whether any of the employes were clothed at State expense. The resolution was adopted. This investigation is the result of the exposure made by The Tribung of the manner in which this institution is managed, and is directed especially at Dr. Gillett, the Superintendent, who was allowed to draw pay while traveling in Europe.

REVENUE MEASURES.

REVENUE MEASURES. Some of the members have been considering the propriety of adopting the Moffet register, and Mr. Neal submitted a resolution directing and Mr. Neal submitted a resolution arresting the Committee on Licenses to report upon the advisability of adopting it as a means of securing the better collection of revenue. It was referred to that Committee.

Several additional propositions in regard to

of a Con appointment of a Commission, to be considered of three Senators, five Representatives, and three citizens, appointed by the Governor, to sit at once, and report in time for the action Mr. Durfee's resolution recites that the as-

Mr. Durfee's resolution recites that the assessment of property at a cost valuelhas stimulated an increase of indebt-dness without producing any decrease in the amount of taxation, and directs the Revenue Committee to consider the propriety of having all property assessed at one-third of its cash value.

Mr. Mileham's resolution directs the Committee to report a bill providing that any person who neglects to return to the Assessor for taxation any note, mortgage, etc., shall forfeit to the debtor all the interest thereon, if the latter informs on him.

forms on him.

Mr. Granger's resolution calls on the Committee to report what changes are necessary in the Revenue law; whether they can best be ma-tured and secured in open session or by a Com-mission, and whether such a Commission, if ap-pointed, should be composed only of members

of the Legislature. THE OPPOSITION TO THE MILITIA found vent in a resolution presented by Mr. Thomson, the Greenbacker from Will County, Thomson, the Greenbacker from will country, which recites that it is reported that the militis have not in all cases been called out in accordance with law; that the expenses for which they are with law; ask pay were not all legally incurred, and directs the Military Committee to investigate and re-port as to the facts. Referred to the Military

Somebody wants to sell gas-machines to the State, and has induced Mr. Wheeler to present a resolution showing that it costs \$700 per month to light the State-House with gas, and providing for a Special Committee consider whether it would not be cheaper for the State to make its own gas, and report what machinery is best adapted for making gas for the State House and State institutions. Re-ferred to the Committee on State Institutions. Speaker James laid before the House, in reresolution, a communication from of the State Board of Agriculture, stating that it had received an average of five reports from each county of the State last year on the subject, and that no one case of cattlelisease was reported.

isease was reported.

An attempt was made to adjourn till Monday,
but the yeas and nays were demanded on the
motion, and but twenty-one members went on ecord in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned till morning.

JUNKETING LEGISLATORS. The following remarks of Senators Jones, Merritt, and Calion on the swindling propensi-ties of junketing members is taken from the Legis are et Record of Feb. 6:

By Mr. Jones-Resolved, That the Committees visiting the sevheir actual expenses for so doing, and that they be required to present an itemized account of their

expenses upon their return from their tour of inspection to these institutions.

Mr. Jone—I would ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the consideration of the resolution at once, as some of these Committees will start on their tour of investigation in a short time. It was said, recently, in the Senate, that the expenses of these visiting committees were only \$2, 100 last session. By referring to the Auditor's report, I find that the expenses were over \$5,000, and I think if this resolution is adopted it will save a great deal of money to the State.

By unanimous consent, the consideration of the resolution was taken up.

By unarimous consent, the consideration of the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Calion—I desire to offer a substitute.

Whereas, Transportation for the Visiting Committee is to be furnished free; therefore Resolved, That no utils for expenses of said Committee shall be allowed.

Mr. Calion—I understand that arrangements have been made by which two Pulman balace-cars, with an engine, are placed at the disposal of the Committee, without any expense to them. I cannot understand, toerefore, how any gentleman can claim one dollar of extra expense, and I hope that this resolution will be adopted. I do not know who furnishes these cars, but suppose they are paid for out of some unknown fund of the several charitable institutions, and makes another reason why the Committee should present no bill for extras. ommittee should present no bill for extras, Mr. Bonneld—I understand that \$30 per day is to their actual expenses, incurred in these investigations, paid by the State.

Mr. Mayborne favored the resolution of Mr

ones.

Mr. McClellan spoke in favor of the substitute.

Mr. Moffett was opposed to it.

Mr. Dement moved to a lay the motion on the

table.

The yeas and navs were demanded with the following result—yeas, 11; nays, 32.

Mr. Riddle epoke in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Callon, and, the vote being taken on the substitute, it was adopted.

Mr. Merritt—I, sir, wish to state that I think this pass, but should be lived up to. It has been the practice of both Houses of the General Assembly

tion to see an old friend that they had not seen for years. I have been a member of the Honse five sessions, and have never been but once a member of any of these Committees. I was toen on the Peniteritary Committee, and paid a visit to that institution in company with the other members of that Committee. Certain members of that Committee charged from \$10 to \$50 for extras during that trip, when the Lecessary extra expenses were not more than \$1.

I was perfectly surprised when I saw that every member of that Committee with the exception of two, another member and myself, had put in a bill for extras. If men wish to make money by these operations, and at the same time come here to talk economy and practice the other thing, then let them vote down this resolution. If you want to talk economy are printed and sent to the clerks of your respective counties, and when your constituents look over this journal, you can be proud of your record, then yote for this resolution. I, sir, am in favor of this resolution and hone it will pass.

The question then recurring on the resolution as amended, it was adopted.

WISCONSIN.

HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. Madison, Wis., Feb. 7 .- A bill introduced b the Committee on Education, to cheapen the cost of text-books, was accompanied by a report advising the passage of the bill, it being the same one recommended by the Text-Book Commission. A communication was received and read from the Secretary of State, in which that official stated that, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, there had been paid out of the State Treas ury for bounty on wolf-scalps the sum of \$9,734; in 1877, \$7,667; in 1876, \$5,456; in 1875, \$7,225; and in 1874, \$7,192. Bills passed amending Secs. 3,329 and 3,330, Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of Liens"; to legalize the acts of John Carel, Justice of the Peace in Kewaunee County; amending the Revised Statutes in the matter of religious societies; regulating the practice of dentistry in Wisconsin; relating to the preservation of fish; amending the charter of the City of LaCrosse; amending the Revised Statutes in the matter of excise and liquor trafic; establishing a Municipal Court in the City f Wausau; appropriating \$1,200 to the State Board of Health; providing for the erection of Taylor County; authorizing the payment of expenses in securing lands to which the State is or may be entitled; amending the Revised Statutes entitled. Of penalty for killing game by nets, traps, etc."; amending the Revised Statutes in the matter of Normal Schools; providing for the election of Justices of the Peace in the City the election of Justices of the Peace in the City of Watertown; providing for the payment of county orders; to facilitate the execution of trusts assumed by the State in her assumption of the North Wisconsin Railway landgrant; relating to the preservation of the public health in Milwaukee County; making ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn an honorary life member of the Board of University Regents; amending the Revised Statutes in the matter of property exempt from execution; relating to the Mutual Hail-Iusurance Company of Wisconsin; appropriating \$1,000 to the Governor as a Contingent Fund; authorizing the School Land Commissioners to loan a portion of the Trust Funds to the City of Beaver Dam; relating to evidence; to authorize the Secretary of State to to the City of Beaver Dam; relating to evidence; to authorize the Secretary of State to audit the accounts of the Text-Book Commission to the extent of \$125; relative to the protection of game in St. Croix County; to provide for the construction of fish-ways in the outlet of the Big Green Lake, Lake County.

the outlet of the Big Green Lake, Lake County.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

Dills passed to amend Sec. 1 of Chap. 318 of the laws of 1878 entitled "An act to authorize Frederick G. Stanley and others to build and maintain a dam or dams across Court Orelle River, in the County of Chippewa, State of Wisconsin"; relating to the preservation of trout in the waters of St. Croix, Pepin, and Pierce Counties; to amend Chap. 145 of the laws of 1878 entitled "An act relating to the publication and saie of the reports of the Geological Survey, and amendatory of Chap. 121 of the laws of Wisconsin; to legalize the actions of School District No. 4 in tory of Chan. 121 of the laws of Wiscensin; to legalize the actions of School District No. 4 in the Town of Clear Lake, in Polk County; to regulate the time for holding the general and special terms of the Circuit Court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and to authorize the Circuit Judge of said Circuit to appoint special terms therein; to authorize William T. Price, his associates and Assignees, to erect and maintain a dam or dams across and make other improvements in O'Neill

Creek, in Clark County; to confer certain powers upon the cities and incorporated villages of the State of Wisconsin in respect to the of their streets and alleys; to provide for serms of the Circuit Court in the First Judicial District, and to provide for special terms therein; to prohibit the killing of deer in Door County for shipment outside of Door County; o amend the Revised Statutes relative to the collection payment of taxes; relating to the municr The principal topic of conversation in railway

Grant County,
The Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

RANSAS.

INGALLS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOPEKA, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on nvestigation of the recent Senatorial election is composed of three members bostile to Ingalls and two favorable. Politically, the Committee stands four Republicans and one Democrat. The Chairman (Randolph) was a warm supporter of Anthony for Senator, but a fair-minded gentleman, and his selection is the most satisfactory that could have been made to both elenents. In the Senate, to-day, an investigating resolution was passed similar to that in the House yesterday. The Senate is much more avorable to Ingalls than the other body, and the resolution adopted to-day was to give Ingalls such advantages in the investigation as might be denied him in the House. The entire affair is simply a contest between the Senate and the House, and there are many memof each body who sincerely regret that an investigation has been ordered. Nothing has yet been charged against Ingalls, either directly or indirectly, and all the accusations thus far made are only intended to accusations thus far made are only intended to implicate certain members in alleged bargains among themselves. There is no indication that anything can be developed that will any way

connect Ingalls with any violation of the law, or show that his election was se ured by fraud. Owing to personal feeling growing out of the investigation business, Mr. Eckles, Chaplain of the House, to-day resigned that position, and the Rev. T. W. Henderson was elected to fill the vacancy. Eckles is also a member of the House, and an earnest supporter of Ingalls. The investigation will be commenced immediate by both Committees, and completed as speeding the committees.

SENATE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7 .- The Senate to-day passed the Interest bill, fixing the legal rate at 6

INDIANA.

per cent, but allowing 8 on contract. The bill to abolish Assessors and Treasurer of cities, and allowing the election of Marshals y a vote of the people, was ordered to engrossment by a decided majority. This bill, it is believed, will be a great convenience to taxpayers.

BOUSE. In the House, the bill fixing the first Tuesday of March as the date for a special election upon he amendments failed to pass-ayes, 49; noes, 43. The Democrats who voted for the amendments, except Davis and Speaker Cauthorne, did not vote for the bill to allow the people an opportunity to pass upon them, while two who voted against the amendments voted for the

The Democrats are making strenuous efforts to defeat the bill so as to prevent the adoption of the amendments in time to accomplish any legislation this session. The afternoon was spent on a bill reported

from the Committee apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. It is a most unfair measure, giving the Democrats, who cast 46 per cent of the votes, thirty-three enators and sixty-six Representatives. So fa as acted upon, fifty-two Democrats have solidly voted to adopt the scheme reported from the

> MINNESOTA. LEGISLATIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune Sr. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 7 .- In the Senate this orning resolutions were introduced looking to the taxation of greenbacks, on the ground that being equivalent to coin, redeemable on de mand, they are no longer to be regarded as evi dences of public debt, and therefore exempt from taxation. Bills were introduced to prohibi the bleaching of barley and memorializing Con gress for the improvement of the St. Mary's River and Lake Superior harbors. The House was without a quorum, sixty members having gone to visit the Insane Asylums.

THE STATE-PRISON INVESTIGATION was continued to-day, three ex-convicts testifying in about the same strain as the evidence heretofore telegraphed, but Deputy Hall is to-day represented by an attorney, whose crossexamination does away with the most damag

MISSOURI.

IMPEACHMENT. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.-A private dispatch from Jefferson City says that the articles of impeachment were presented to the Lower House this morning against State Treasurer Gates.

SUICIDAL.

Cold Poison-Deliberate Self-Murder Kalamazoo. Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 7.—A man named

Hadley, of Oshterno, this county, attempted suicide this morning by poisoning, and then hanging himself. He was cut down just in time to save that death, and antidotes were adminis tered, with the chances of his recovery extreme ly doubtful at this writing.

A man named Heath committed suicide here

to-day under very peculiar circumstances. It seems that one N. P. Tuayer, of New Boston, Wayne County, this State, bad a daughter whom he desired to place beyond the influence of this man Heath. So he sent her to her uncle's, J. H. Thayer, of Cooper, this county. To-day her father came after her to take her home, and they went to the Central depot to await the arrival of the 1:35 express, which should take them east to their home. While they were thus waiting for their train, the 1:15 going west arrived, and Heath got off, and, going to the ladies' waiting room, discovered what appears to be the object of his search. He approached to salute her, when her father, N. P. Thayer, stepped between them, saying to Heath: "This is my daughter, sir; you have no business with her." Heath whipped out a revolver, and threatened to blow the top of his bead off, when Thayer quickly produced one, and effected him. Thayer then turned to his daughter, who was crying, and spoke a few words to her, and, while he was so doing, Heath again drew his revolver, and, turning to the frightened ladies occupying the room, said. of Cooper, this county. To-day Heath again drew his revolver, and, turning to the frightened ladies occupying the room, said. "Good-by, ladies," held it close to his head, just above the ear, and fired. He fell to the floor, and lived in an unconscious state about twenty minutes. A Coroner's inquest was held, and his body is now at the undertaker's, subject to the orders of his wife, who has been telegraphed at her home in Keed City. From all that can be ascertained, Heath was a worthless character, engaged in bringing to ruin young girls from the country, and enticing them to different cities.

MIDLAND CITY, Ill., Feb. 7.—This evening Jacob Maddox, aged 20, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was a son of one of DeWitt Country's prominent farmers. No cause for the suicide can be assigned.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mayor Jacob Krohn. Gen. S. D. Atkins, and Capt. Young, an authorzed committee of the citizens from Freeport waited upon Col. Brazec, of the Third Regiment, to-day, to learn such conditions as was necessary to secure the annual encampment at that city Lieut. Silsby, Regimental Quartermaster, made his estimates of the cost and the accommodations necessary for the regiment and other military organizations expected to be present. The Committee, on behalf of the citizens of Free port, at once accepted the conditions, and gave their guarantee for all expenses and will provide the accommodations required. This not only fixes the annual encampment of the Third Regiment at that city on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of July, but is also a conditional provision for the First Regiment, and the Sixth Battalion of Chicago, and such other military organizations from Wisconsin and this State as Col. Brazee may see fit to invite.

The people of Freeport are alive, and will give

the military and all visitors which will be largely drawn thither a grand entertainment the 4th of July. Your correspondent is informed by these gentlemen that it will be one of the grandest ever held in the northern part of this State.

RAILROADS. CATTLE AND CANUCKS.

circles and among stock-shippers here during the last few days has been the action of the Canadian Government in prohibiting the entrance into the Dominion of "horned cattle," either for through shipment or otherwise, for the period of three months. This action cuts off the Michigan Central, Great Western Grand Trunk, and Canada Southern from doing any through stock business. A large amount of live stock which had been shipped for the East from this city over the Michigan Central and Great Western was turned back at Windand Great Western was turned back at whotsor, opposite Detroit, and had to be taken via
Toledo. At the advent of the present trouble
it was understood that stock would be
received into Liverpool, subject
inspection, and under such condition of things
there might have been no real hardship. Latterly, however, doubt was thrown upon this
point, and Canadian shippers, acting on advice
from their agents, decided not to send any fresh
cargoes. The English Privy Council, urwed by
the agricultural interests, are considering the the agricultural interests, are considering the advisability of scheduling the United States as an infected country. Should the decision be favorable to the States, the Canadian Government will have to undo what it has done in prohibiting for the space of three months the importation of American cattle into Canada, or their present through any part of Canada. If neir passage through any part of Canada. If this is not done and the base of the talt lie trade will have to go over roads that have not to pass through Canada. It is claimed by shippers here that the action of the Dominion Government was unwarranted, as it must be aware of the fact that there exists no epidemic cattle disease in any part of the United States, and at the same time it strikes a severe blow at its own railroads, which will suffer immense losses on account of the stoopage of their stock traffic. It is charged that a ring of Canadian cattle-shippers are mainly responsi-ble for the action of the Dominion Government. This ring wants to exclude American cattle from Canadian and English markets for a short period to dispose of a large amount of inferior distillery-fed cattle they have now on hand, and cannot dispose of as long as they have to compete with the Americans. The reason that they cannot compete is because the steamship lines from the various Eastern scaports do not charge so much per hundred pounds in cattle shipments, but so much per head, regardless of the weight of the cattle. The American cattle are aimost twice as heavy as the Canadian, and, therefore, the rates lor the latter are almost twice as large. The Canadian Government has evidently made a bad mistake in excluding American cattle from Canada or from passing through its Dominion, and, while it cannot be denied that this action greatly injures the American shippers and some of the s because the steamship lines from the various jures the American shippers and some of the American roads, yet their sufferings can in no way be compared with the damage that is in-flicted by it upon Canadian railroads and Cana-

A WAR BOTH EAST AND WEST. The General Managers of the roads leading East from here who have been in the city for the last three days waiting for "something to turn up" which would enable them to settle the East-bound freight and passenger difficulties, left for their respective homes last evening without having accomplished anything, and matters are continually growing worse. At their first conference, day before yesterday, they soon became convinced that ther could come to no understanding, so diversified were their ideas about the settlement of the difficulties. The matter was therefore submitted to the trunkline Presidents, who are also the Presidents of
the roads East from Chicago, and an immediate
decision was requested. They waited patiently
for an answer until yesterday, when a reply was
received that a meeting of the trunk
lines could not be held, owing to
the inability of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, to be present at this time. This
settled the matter, and nothing was left for the
managers here to do except to pack up their
duds and go home and allow matters to go on
as they have during the last mouth or two.

The competition between the various Eastern
roads on both freight and passenger business
has now become more active than ever, and
cutting of the rates is the order of the day.
There are no regular freight-rates quoted, and it
is understood that the various lines take the
business at the best rates they can get. All the natter was therefore submitted to the trunk

ness at the best rates they can get. All the roads leading East sell passenger tickets yet at \$17 from Chicago to New York, \$3 less than the regular rate, but the feeling is such that a further reduction may be made at any oment. The scalpers are already the same tickets for \$ ey are enabled to do this by buying B \$15.50. tickets and selling the Boston coupons to New York scalpers. The West-bound is in no better shape than the East-bound business, and cutting snape than the East-cound outsidess, and cutting in freight and passenger rates is just as active. The competition for the Southwestern passenger business is particularly active, and large posters announcing a large reduction appear in the show-windows of the various ticket offices. The Chicago & Northwestern Railrond made the following announcement last evening: "The road has until now kept out of the fight of rates to Colorado points, but patience he ceased to be a virtue, and it has now given and reduced the rates \$5 per ticket Of course all other roads leadin to Colorado points bave made a similar reduced. tion. Where all this is to end is hard to tel but the indications are that a gigantic war will have to be fought both by the and Western roads before a change in the situ-ation can be effected.

JAY GOULD.

A reporter for the New York News had an interview recently with Jay Gould. Mr. Godld said the enemies of the Union Pacific would not again have an opportunity to break down Union Pacific stock on washed sales. Mr. Gould thought there had never been a more Gould thought there had never been a more fictitious rise in Wall street than that of the last thirty days. None of the Western railroads, in his opinion, were making any money, the severity of the winter weather having caused serious losses both to the traffic and to the rolling-stock. He estimated the losses to the Lake Shore Road alone during January at \$100,000 per week, and thought the stock dear at 60 instead of 72, which is the market price. With regard to the Union Pacific Road, Mr. Dillon, who was present, said this Company had no floating debt to the Union Pacific Road, Mr. Dillon, who was present, said this Company had no floating debt on Jan. 1. The road had not suffered from the deep snows, which had so badly crippled the Lake Snore and the New York Central, and they were not likely to suffer from them, because about 700 miles of their track hak been raised above the level of the earth from one to seven feet, and this prevented the snow from filing up the road-bed. Mr. Gould felt very bitter because of the attack against his credit in the New York Times about a week ago, and it is claimed that he had begun a suit against that paper for libel, fixing begun a suit against that paper for libel, fixing the damages at \$500,000. It was further stated the proprietors of the Times had agreed to make retraction, and if this was done, as promised, he legal proceedings would be dropped.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—At a meeting of he pool managers to-day, it was decided, without a dissenting vote, to reduce the rate to 2714 cents to New York for grain. The rates for other classes, and to other points, are proportionately reduced. This was done to meet the cuts of Chicago and other competing points, The action of the Board was a surprise to many of the shippers.

ILLINOIS RAILWAY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—Ties are now being distributed along the Springheld Division of the Illino's Railway. This will put the road in splendid condition.

It is understood that Mr. A. A. Hobart, for-merly Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will be appointed to a similar position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. James H. Mountain has been appointed

City Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Mr. Mountain has held similar positions on the Chicago & Northwestern and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and a mra better acquainted with this branch of the business could not have been selected by the managers of the Rock Island. SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7 .- The details of

the compromise between the Sutro Tunnel Company and mining companies is progressing satisfactorily.

The Bank of California has sold the Governent 200,000 ounces of silver, deliverable here,

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

America's Greatest Astronomer Goes from Michigan to Wisconsin.

The Professors Compelled Work at Home or Quit Their Jobs.

Extended Statement of the Result of Extraordinary Complications.

Beal's Magnificent Fight for the Right, Told by a Beal Man.

EFFECTS OF THE WRANGLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Regents to lay accepted Prof. Watson's resignation, and the Wisconsin University can congratulate herself on having secured Michigan University's most distinguished alumnus, as well as m famous Professor. The Board also opened the way for further resignations by prohibiting all Professors and employes of the University from absenting themselves from duty for more than three days without obtaining the written con-sent of a majority of the Board. The most able Professors here, during the past few years, accepted invitations to deliver short courses of lectures at other colleges, doing double service here after their return, to make up for the lost time. For instance, Morris and Judge Cooley have lectured for two years at Johns Hopkins College, Prof. Ford in Brooklyn, Prof. Palmer at Bowdoin, President Angell at Cincinnati, etc., none being ab sent generally more than a weak. They have MAKE UP IN A MEASURE FOR THE REDUCED

SALARIES HERE, but, it appears, they can do so no more. Judge Ramsdell, counsel for the University, to-day discharged the \$5,000 judgment held against Rose and his sureties. It is said that the Beal Regents will now make a determined effort to secure the removal of all Professors who have been hostile to Rose. Prof. G. S. Morris, one of the most able and popular Professors, to-day was tendered the Chair in Ethics at the Johns Hopkins University, which he will accept, and leave here at the end of the year.

A ROSE MAN'S STATEMENT.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 7 .- The great University fight, which has now existed for about four years, is ended. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S correspondent first stated the nature of the difficulty in November, 1875, and added that not withstanding the fact that the great power of the University was leagued against Rose, there would be developments that would cause other hearts to bleed. THE TRIBUNE's correspondent then foreshadowed the whole future history of this case, -the most celebrated that has ever occurred in this State. Yesterday afternoon about 5:30 might have

celebrated Professor of Astronomy laboring in he corridors of the Franklin House with mem pers of the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives who are now visiting the University. During the whole afternoon it was felt in this classic city that something of great importance was on foot, although no one seemed to know just what it was. It leaked out, however, towards evening that the Legislative Committees

een seen a Justice of the Supreme Court and a

now visiting the University were bent on SERIOUS BUSINESS. It was whispered that they would ask unaninously for the restoration of Preston B. Rose. The whisper created alarm: it spread to a rumor, and this in turn produced consternation in the little ring of aristocratic college retainers and mutual admirers who have stuck by the desperate fortunes of the late Douglas through ears of evil report. To avert such action was the work and effort of the gentlemen above

To be brief: The Board of Regents convened about 8 p. m. last evening. After transacting a House Committees were introduced. Representative Shaarts read and presented a paper indicating the duties and purposes of the visiting gentlemen, and concluded with a strong appeal for the restoration of Rose. This was signed by every member of both Committees except Senator Brown, who was absent, but who had already signified his

oncurrence with the document. IT FELL LIKE A BOMB-SHELL. An exceedingly able paper, presented by very able men who held the purse-strings, could no well be ignored. For three minutes all was silent as a graveyard at midnight in the absence of body-statchers. Everybody looked to Regent Rynd, the eloquent, able, shrewd manager of the Rose-Beal interest. Rynd was sick, and evidently suffering from the results of severe indisposition. He sat pale and motionless Regent Climie took the initiative by introducing a resolution making Rose Assis ant Professor of Physiological Chemistry at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. Then a dear silence reigned supreme for fully five minutes The painful suspense was broken by Regent

Cutchern, who made A BITTER AND PERSONAL ATTCK ON ROSE. and was evidently in bad humor with the Legislature and with everybody on the Rose side. Rynd, pale and baggard, sprang to his feet, and in a ten minutes' speech covered the whole ground, delivered a bitter and stinging review of the history of the case, reviewed the position of Judge Huntingdon's Chancery Court with stinging sarcasm, and closed with a magnificent tribute to the crippled soldier who had been for years so cruelly abused. The speech was Rynd's. No other man in Michigan could have delivered it. It shattered the ideas of antiquated college respectabilities, and carried the audience, which by this time filled the President's room, by storm. It was the concentrated eloquence of a man great by nature in an emergency. He sat down exhausted, but settled the case in the mind of every spectator. Every doubtful Regent was fixed, and the Legislative Committees and spectators applauded. The case was then managed by Rynd, who, after two hours' strategy, forced a vote, and restored

Rose by 4 to 2.

The decree against him was vacated by the same vote. Beal donated the magnificent Beal-Steere collection to the University, and the Regents adjourned till 9 this morning. So ends

THE GREAT ACTOR IN THIS FIGHT, for the past three years, has been Rice A. Beal, of the Ann Arbor Conrier. He has given his time, traveled over the State, visited Legislatures, spent \$20,000 to vindicate a man whom he believed innocent. He has succeeded and and today is honored by every humane. whom he believed innocent. He has succeeded, and to-day is honored by every humane, generous, manly man in Michigan; and, through this fight, he is at this time an immense power in Michigan politics.

The final result is: Douglas and his son are ont of the University; Rose is in. The opposition to the University Ring, at first feeble, is to-day controlling the situation. Rynd, Beal, and their friends are masters of the situation.

BEAL'S MOTTO.

At the meeting last April, when the matter was fought with great bitterness, the following little episode occurred, and has been nailed to the masthead in Beal's paper ever since: the masthead in Beal's paper ever since:

After the announcement of the vote upon the resolution of Regent Maitz to reinstate Dr. Rose in the inboratory, which vote stood Regents Rynd, Climie, Maitz, and Duffield for, and Regents E. C. and S. S. Walker, Grant, and Cutcheon against. Regent Rynd said: "I make the prediction, in the interest of justice, that the much-abused and persecuted Dr. Rose will, provided he retains the use of his remaining leg, oe restored to the Dosition which he filed so well and honorably on the other side of the grounds."

The Regents adjourned about the property of the country of the country of the second of the grounds."

BEAL'S MOTTO.

The Regents adjourned about midnight, and THE NEWS was spread around Ann Arbor. The band came was spread around Ann Arbor. The band came out and paraded the streets, followed by 1,000 of more students and citizens, who marched to the residence of Dr. Rose, and afterwards to that of Mr. Beal, where great enthusiasm was manifested, and where short speeches ware made by the members of the Senate and House, by Representative Sawver, Mr. Beal, Judge Harriman. Dr. Duffield, and others. Rynd was very much indiscosed, but was forced by the immense crowd to put in an appearance. He made an eloquent talk, and stirred up the enthusiasm to a pitch of white-heat miensity. It has received its verification. Prof. Watson, who is holding the dual relation of Professor at Ann Arbor and in Wiscousin, and is believed to be in receipt of a full salary from both places, was forced by Rynd into either staying or going. The dilemma was intolerable. He was obliged to choose, and with the hes persolration rolling down his glowing cheeks he resigned, to take effect the first day of October next, thus holding on to his salary of \$2,200 per annum to the last moment. You will see, therefore, that

Though on science he is bent, He has a frugal mind.

He has a frugal mind.

It is now thought that there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary appropriations from the Legislature.

Notwithstanding all that has transpired, this immense institution has now 1,372 students,—a larger number than any university on this Continent. It is prospering in all interests, and is the pride of Michigan.

Mynd has given notice that he will this morning bring up the question of

ing bring up the question of ABSENTERISM on the part of Professors, and secure such action as will compel the Professor to give his full time to the work. This will create no ordinary breeze. The Regents who go out this year fee Dr. Rynd and Col. Grant. The Colonel had been unfortunate in taking the Douglas side, in the fight of the last three years. He will not be a candidate for renomination. The popular sentiment of the State is overwhelmingly gainst him.

im.

Rynd was interviewed this morning, and states.

Rynd was interviewed this morning, and states. that he will not be a candidate. thought that the nomination will be forced nim, as he has popularity everywhere.

SPRINGFIELD. The Editors Finish Their Conventi Workingmen.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Iil., Feb. 7.-The Illinois Press Association closed its business session to-day and adjourned. Papers on "Job Printing" were presented from Fred L. Alles, of the Pontiac Sentinel, and E. B. Buck, of the Charleston Courier. The election of officers was postpoued till the June meeting. A committee was appointed to confer with the Press Ass and publishers of the Northwest, with a view of organizing a mutual Protective Association of Publishers and Printers, with headquarters at Chicago. It was decided to hold a regular meeting next summer, the time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee designated by the Executive Committee, and the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted. The session has been well attended and interest-ing. Forty-eight new members in all were ad-

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen installed its officers to-day and adjourned no business of general interested transacted.

DONNELLY'S CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Feb. 7.—Donnelly yesterday and to-day has taken evidence to show that over 10 railroad laborers voted in Kittson's precinct last fall, nearly all for Washburn, and that inties who attended to the election, and be the laborers twelve or fifteen miles to he polls, said they were paid for their trouble. It ap pears, however, that, so far as known, all who voted were legal voters, residents of Minnesot and had gained a legal residence in the precinc by residing within its bounds for ten days prior to election-day. Also nothing appears in evidence to show that the election was not properly conducted. This was one of the precincts where Donnelly's notice of contest asserted that Indians, Canadians, and Dakotians were voted.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago:

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the understaned until and including the 25th day of February, 1879, for the following described property:

1. The property known as the Hyde Park Hotel property, situated upon Lake Michigan, in the Town of riyde Park, two miles south of the city limits of Chicago. This is one of the most eligible sites for a hotel in the Northwest.

2. The building and lots known as 168 and 110 East Randolph st., between Dearborn and Clark, Chicago.

3. The residence and lot situated upon the southeast corner of Prairie av. and Twenty-third-st. Calcago.

4. The residence and lot No. 809 Wabash-av., Chicago.

5. The residence and lot No. 901 Indiana-av., Chicago.

6. The residence and lot No. 201 Indiana-av., Chicago.

7. The building and lot No. 211 Eush-st., Chicago.

5. The residence and lot No. 301 Indiana av., Chicago.
6. The residence and lot No. 211 Rush at., Chicago.
7. The building and lot No. 1:56 State-st., Chicago.
8. Lots 31, 34, and 85 In Block 9, in Pierce's Addition to Holatein, with the three frame houses situated thereon, Chicago.
9. The property situated south of the Eastern Division of the South Park, described as follows: The cast 1/6 of the southwest 1/6 and the northwest 1/6 of the southwest 1/6 of the southwe

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

BEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAYOTA, Office of Chief Quartermaster, S. FAUL. Minn. Jan. 5, 1879.

Scaled proposals in triplicate, subject to the untal conditions, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named posts and at Yackton, D. T., until 12 o'clockhoon on the J2th day of March, 1879, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders for turnishing and delivery of WOOD, COAL, GRAIN, BRAN, HAY, AND STRAW, required during the facel year commencing July 1. WOOD, COAL, GRAIN, BRAN, HAY, AND STRAW, required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, at the following possand stations, viz.: St. Paul and Fort Sneiting, Minn. at Yankton and Forts Pembina. Sisseton, Totten Baford, Stevenson, Abraham Lincoln, Meade (formerly Camp Rohlen), Yate (Standing Rock Agency), Bennett (Cheyenne Agency), Hale (Lower Brule), Randall, Suly, and Camp Hancock, D. T.; as Forts keepa, Custer, Ellis. Shaw, Loyan (Camp Baker), Missoula, Suly, and Camp Hancock, D. T.; as Forts keepa, Custer, Ellis. Shaw, Loyan (Camp Baker), Missoula, Benton, Assinaboine (new post on Milk Silven), M. T. Delivery of such of the supplica—Grain and Bran—ab the Government may need, before June 30, 1879, will be required; and the acceptance of, or execution of contract for the remainder, depends upon appropriation applicable for the purpose by Congress.

Separate bids, in triplicate, are required for each post and for each class of supplies, and should be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement. Bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be received and preference given to articles of domestic production.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty that in

and preference given to articles of domestic production.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarant that in case the contract is awarded to the person processing it will be accepted and entered into, and good and suncicina security furnished by him immediately. This guaranty must be staned by two responsible persons to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by Utited states District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer of the United States Government, or any other officer of the United States Government, or any other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to the officer of the bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. In bidding for grain bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds and not per busted.

Elank procossis and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be conserved by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or the Quartermasters at the several posts and stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals shall be marked a Proposals for the proposals shall be marked a post of the contract and payment, and addressed to the undersigned or the respective post or debt quartermasters.

Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., C. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOIL MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTEMBASTER'S OFFICE.

No. 11-9 Girard 41.

PHILADEPHIA, 4nd. 23, 3879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triolicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until noon. Wednesday, March 5, 1579, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.:

500 Dress Capa, artillery: I,500 Dress Capa, infantry: I,400 Dress Capa, artillery: I,500 Dress Capa, infantry: I,400 Dress Cap Pompons, infantry: 500 Cap. Cetters: 10,000 Cap Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 4:00 sets stencil Plates, complete: 50,000 Cap Cetters: 10,000 Cap Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 4:00 sets stencil Plates, complete: 50,000 Cap Cetters: 10,000 Cap Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 1500 Cap. Cetters: 10,000 Cap Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 1500 Cap. Cetters: 10,000 Cap. Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 1500 Cap. Cetters: 10,000 Cap. Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 1500 Cap. Cetters: 10,000 Cap. Numbers: 500 Trumpets with exts. crocks: 1500 Cap. Cetters: 10,000 Cap. Cetters: 10,0

troffice St. Louis, Kaneas City & Northern Railway Company, St. Louis, Jan. 25, 1873. era Railway Company, St. Louis, Jan. 28, Scaled proposals will be received at the office of Emerson, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, up to Fet 1879, for the gradustion, masonry, bridging, and thing of sixty miles west from fattenaburg of the ci Bluffe & St. Louis Railway Company Plansies, and specifications to be sent at the disc.

BRAVE B

A Good Dog, Sure Over the Natio

What Is Said by His Man Who Balker Brigadi

Unqualified Respo ration for the Southern

Interview with on This In Topi Special Dispatch to pent and generally observe of the State to-day is Ger

recent departure from th policy has caused so muc Your correspond this evening and passed a his company. He was by unbosomed himself of his tion, and certainly withou man who evidences in his the possession of a nerve is below medium hight, a fair counterpart, physics ander H. Stephens, witho man's bodily ailments. I and substantially on his s compromise between gray he is speaking he impre

HE MEANS WH.
He can say more in fewer
yer or politician in Wisc who add that for clearned ciseness of speech, power questioned pluck, he has the Badger State. years of age, ar public life since he came ago. He has filled the o ney, Legislator, and Repr and, it is said, carries me bers of both Democratic elected to Congress in salary-grabber and Dem-nounced Bourbon type; if an election should take could enter the lists we man, it is said, of the rations with his fellows,—a and is specially noted to back at folks who attack his temper, and if THE SOUTHERN

afford him an opportunit of what stuff he's ma-

War of the Rebellion, g

Captain and coming out He commanded what is Brigade" during the fi Richmond, and was seve tietam. After the War l practiced law there for practiced law there for however, to Fond du stated, he is to-day the dent. Politically he has a "War Democrat," at the party in Wisconsin manipulated by G. B. Paimer and Mitchell, of His constituency are et taken by him, and speak coming man for Senate Democracy gaining an sin. In short, he is a labilities, a politician fa means to the attainme A MAN OF DET character, and nerve, self with friends who w the end. He resides in

speech he had delivered expressed his views, he entertained those view constituency who were his conclusions on that b he said, he wasn't thr either, and when the su it would, he should de clearness and at some le "I can't help that,

brief conversation on

opportunity presents it. "You hold that the the Union, and that the allegiance to the Gove "THAT'S MI Don't you think lo bursed for losses entaile allegiance?"
"I do not. I don't the

"I do not. I don't the men in the South during enough to be affected made by the Federal an. "In other words, the were, were composed of who could have suffer were disloyal?"

"Precisely; that's the How will the quest the States during the Recipion of the words was "In what was 'In what way!"
'Why, as to whether
the Union!"
'The Supreme Cour can be appealed to, an Court could construe a doctrine of States right sionists. I always me were in the Union. In

THE DOCTAINE I contend that each St I contend that each Stother, but each is regul controls them all. The being in their own of system. None of the without entailing the d "Suppose that the passed upon by the Su the South, what woul "In what way?"

"As affecting these "That is not a sup should be passed upon settle Southern claims trouble. The Souther regarded as conquered in that connection.

the Supreme Court has ported in second Bi regulate us are the an among nations."

"Wouldn't it be pol claims, and ascertain i loval men?" claims, and ascertain loyal men?"

"It might be politic involved. I hold, as never were out of the either actively or pass being the case, I am nat to raise money?

"The Southern Reigard it from that stan

who seems to be in sy "Yes, Gen. Hill is my position." "How was his spec ocracy?"

"I think it was gen "I understand that entertains an idea tha get along without the entertains an idea that get along without the bons, and, if they are other respects, the De "Whoever assumes man who hung his bodisplacement. The moved by any such the that no more War det "If Gen. Chaimers threat, he is a representational it not be regardern sentiment!" " Gen. Chalmers I

he is bent.

re will be no diffisary appre has transpired, this nw 1,372 students,y university on this at he will this morn-

nd secure such action r to give his full time He will not be a candidate. It is not on will be forced upo y everywhere, and i e ability. ALPHA.

IELD. heir Conven

The Tribune.
7.—The Illinois Press on "Job Prin L. Alles, of the Ponck, of the Charleston flicers was postponed hwest, with a view of ctive Association of the Association of the headquatters at to hold a regular time and place to be tive Committee, and hanks were adopted strended and interest the Ancient O'der of d its officers to-day, s of general laterest

to show that over 100 in Kittson's precinct shourn, and that parlection, and brought en miles to the polls, heir trouble. It ap lents of Minnesota idence in the precinc ds for ten days prior thing appears in evi-ection was not proper-one of the precincts of contest asserted that Dakotians were voted.

ver of the Third of Chicago. SALE eived by the undersigned

the Hyde Park Hotel prop-Michigan, in the Town of of the city limits of Chi-st eligible sites for a hotel

roposals is reserved. N W. JACKSON, anal Bank of Chicago, EL, FORAGE, AND

AN, HAY, AND STRAW, AN, HAY, AND STRAW, year commencing July 1, 580, at the following posts and Fort Sneilms, Minn. 1 has been provided in the following to the Lincoln, Meade (formerly ding fock Agency), Hendeldower Bruter, Ramerly Company, March 1, 1997

LITARY SUPPRIES.

No. 11/29 Girard et.
No. 11/29 Girard et.
Delletia, Jan. 23, 1879.
In triolicafe, with a droy of
wid be received at this
, March 50, 1579, for furuartermaster's Department termaster's Depot, as Philtermaster's Depot at San

oo Dress Cap Pompona. In-nies: 50 sets stencil Plates, Sky-Blue Ecrsey, heavy is live Finnel. a rigid inspection, and bid-compliance with specifi-and that no article juverithe right to reject any of be used in the States and

A Good Dog, Surely, to Watch Over the National Treasury.

What Is Said by His Neighbors of the Man Who Balked the C. S. A. Brigadiers.

BRAVE BRAGG.

Unqualified Respect and Admiration for the Hater of Southern Claims.

interview with Gen. Bragg on This Interesting Topic.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 7.—The most prom pent and generally observed man in this section of the State to-day is Gen. E. S. Bragg, whose recent departure from the lines of Democratic policy has caused so much and varied speculation. Your correspondent met the gentleman this evening and passed a very pleasant hour in his company. He was by no means reticent, but unbosomed himself of his views without hesitation, and certainly without ambiguity. He is a man who evidences in his makeup and actions the possession of a nerve and courage to do what he thinks is right, and do it like a man. He is below medium hight, spare, narrow-chested, a fair counterpart, physically speaking, of Aiexander H. Stephens, without any of that gentle man's bodily ailments. His head is large, -apparently too large for the body, -set squarely and substantially on his shoulders. His eye is a compromise between gray and hazel, and when he is speaking he impresses one with an idea

HE MEANS WHAT HE SAYS. He can say more in fewer words than any lawyer or politician in Wisconsin, say his friends, who add that for clearness of expression, con riseness of speech, power of sarcasm, and un questioned pluck, he has few rivals at the Bar of the Badger State. He is about 50 years of age, and has been in public life since he came West, twenty-five years ago. He has filled the offices of State's-Attor ney, Legislator, and Representative in Congress, and, it is said, carries more influence with memhers of both Democratic and Republican parties than any other man in the State. He was first elected to Congress in 1876 over Eldredge, a salary-grabber and Democrat of the most pro nounced Bourbon type: re-elected last fall, and if an election should take place to-morrow he could enter the lists without a rival. He is man, it is said, of the radical school in his relations with his fellows,—a friend or an enemy,—and is specially noted for his faculty of getting back at folks who attack him. He rarely loses

THE SOUTHERN PHIGADIERS afford him an opportunity he will show them of what stuff he's made. He did this in the War of the Rebellion, going into the army as a Captain and coming out a Brigadier-General. He commanded what is known as the "Iron Brigade" during the five days' fight around Richmond, and was severely wounded at Antietam. After the War he went to Chicago and practiced law there for two years, returning nowever, to Fond du Lac, where, as above stated, he is to-day the most prominent resident. Politically he has always claimed to be a "War Democrat," and is so considered by the party in Wisconsin, except that branch Paimer and Mitchell, of Milwaukee, and others His constituency are, enthused at the course taken by him, and speak of him as the probable coming man for Senator, in the event of the Democracy gaining an ascendency in Wisconsin. In short, he is a lawyer of very superior abilities, a politician familiar with ways and means to the attainment of political ends,

A MAN OF DETERMINATION, character, and nerve, and with a happy faculty of attracting admiration, has surrounded him-self with friends who will "bank" on him to the end. He resides in a pleasant home, where brief conversation on passing topics, obtained some points which may be interesting. The speech he had delivered in Congress had fully expressed his views, he said, as to the payment of claims growing out of the War. He had always entertained those views, and was elected by a constituency who were entirely familiar with his conclusions on that behalf. What was more, he said, he wasn't through with the subject either, and when the subject came up again, as it would he should define his position with clearness and at some length. The views you hold, General, are not those

of the Democracy, are they?" "I can't help that. I speak for myself, and shall certainly do so in that connection when an

opportunity presents itself."
"You hold that the States were not out of the Union, and that those who maintained their allegiance to the Government are not entitled to compensation for property appropriated by the Federal army?" "THAT'S MY POSITION."

"Don't you think loyal men should be reim-bursed for losses entailed by maintaining their allegiance?" "I do not. I don't think there were any loyal

men in the South during the War who owned enough to be affected by the appropriations made by the Federal army."
"In other words, the loval men, if any there were, were composed of the poor whites—those who could have suffered by the levies made were disloyait".

were disloyal?"
"Precisely; that's the case exactly."
"How will the question as to the status of
the States during the Rebeilion be decided?" "In what way?"
"Why, as to whether they were in or out of

the Union?"
"The Supreme Court is the only tribunal that can be appealed to, and I don't see how that can be appealed to, and I don't see how that Court could construe any law favorable to the doctrine of States rights, as claimed by sccessionists. I always maintained that the States were in the Union. In regard to

THE DOCTRINE OF STATES RIGHTS, I contend that each State is independent of the other, but each is regulated by a general law that controls them all. They move and have their being in their own orbits, like the planetary system. None of them can be knocked over without entailing the destruction of all."

without entailing the destruction of all."

"Suppose that the right of secession was passed upon by the Supreme Court favorably to the South, what would be the result!"

"In what way!"

"As affecting these Southern claims?"

"That is not a supposable case. But if it should be passed upon as you suggest, it would settle Southern claims without any prolonged trouble. The Southern States would then be regarded as conquered territory, and so treated in that connection. In wars between nations all on either side are regarded as enemies, and in that connection. In wars between nations all on either side are regarded as enemies, and the Supreme Court has decided, in a case reported in second Black, that the laws which regulate us are the same as those which prevail

"Wouldn't it be politic to examine into these claims, and ascertain if they are presented by loyal men?"

"It might be politic, but there is a principle involved. I hold, as I stated, that these States never were out of the Union, and all in them, either actively or passively, were Rebels. This being the case, I am not disposed to submit to a tax to raise money for any such purpose."

"The Southern Representatives do not regard it from that standpoint, unless it may be

BEN HILL, who seems to be in sympathy with your views. "Yes, Gen. Hill is apparently in accord with my position."
"How was his speech received by the Dem-

I think it was generally satisfactory." "I think it was generally satisfactory."

"I understand that Chaimers, of Mississippl, entertains an idea that the North can't possibly get along without the votes of Southern Bourbons, and, if they are not favored in these and other respects, the Democracy will be left?"

"Whoever assumes that position is like the man who hung his boots up and challenged their displacement. The Democrats will not be moved by any such threats, but will recommend that no more War debts be paid."

"If Gen. Chaimers was the author of this threat, he is a representative Southern man, and could it not be regarded as an index of Southern sentiment?"

"Gen, Chalmers I don't think is a Southern

leader. John Carlyle and Blackburn, of Kentucky, are representative Southern men, but they wouldn't further any such sentiment. Even if they thought so, they are too politic to give averaging the property of the sentiment. give expression to such conclusions."

"Whom do you regard as the truest representative of Southern politics at present in the House!" "I think Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, is the ablest Southern man in Congress."

"How do the Southern representatives of to-day compare with those who flourished in Washington previous to the War?"
"The South has no leaders now, as she had before the War. This generation has got to pass away before the Southerners can be what they war."

pass away before the Southerners can be what they were."

"Do you think the emigration of carpet-baggers to the South has been the means of impoverishing the country, and of driving the able men into comparative obscurity?"

"I think it has; and I think, further, that the carpet-baggers, who, as you know, are not representative Northern men, have done more to defeat the friendly relations which we, as a people, must cultivate, than any other element. The War has been over now nearly fifteen years, and concord should begin to resume its sway. But it does not, and those political adventurers who went South and elected themselves to office are largely responsible for such a state of affairs."

"Returning to the position of, the Northern

such a state of affairs."

"Returning to the position of, the Northern Democracy in regard to Southern claims, let me inquire of you as to how many of these peculiar Southern demands they will stand?"

"I don't think they will stand any of them. I am opposed to the whole business."

"How if these demands are made in the shape of a request?"

"It won't make any difference. The Northern Democrats are willing to vote for the same

Democrats are willing to vote for the same privileges, immunities, appropriations, etc., for the South, that are demanded by the North. This is the limit of their concessions in that

SUBSIDIES. "Will the Northern Democrats subsidize with money or bonds a Pacific or other railroad to 'offset' the subsidy to the present roads?"
"No: I do not think they will." THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

"How about the proposed levee system at the South. Will the Democrats of the North vote to levee the Mississippi for the purpose of expending that much money at the South?" "No, sir! I wouldn't vote for the appropriation of money to levee the Mississippi, and I am confident the Northern Democrats feel as I do." "Will the Democrats, do you think, recognize a 'moral right' of the South to have money expended there because the cost of the War was expended at the Northern?" "No, sir! I don't think the South is recognized as politically equal. The Northern Democrats are determined to secure the Southern States in their political rights; they are to be taken as a child, protected and educated." "Will the Northern Democrats try, by subsidies, emoluments, and internal improvements at the South, to make times good there or money plenty in order to lift them from the poverty consequent upon the War, and in the money plenty in order to litt them from the poverty consequent upon the War, and in the same way by a liberal use of national money compensate for the loss of slavery?"

"They will not, and what is more, I don't

think Southern men would vote for any such measures. They would be introduced for the exclusive in benefit of the proposers and no one else. This being the case, no such schemes could be passed by Democratic votes." "What, in your opinion, will be the ultimate result of the Southern business?"

"Oh, it will come out all right. The country down there is possessed of inexhaustible reaources that only await development. When that is begun these claims will cease to be a "What do you think of the political troubles in the South—in Louisiana and South Caro-

"The investigation is a perfect farce. There is manifest perjury somewhere, as the evidence is so conflicting that nothing can be made out of it. You prove one thing one day and snoth-THE PRESIDENCY.

"In regard to the Presidency, have the Democrats indicated any preference that might lead to any conclusion as to whom will be nominated?" "None that I know of. There are a large "None that I know of. There are a large number of candidates, as you know, to select from."

"Do you think that Gov. Tilden will meet with favor in his pursuit of Presidential honors?"

honors?"
"He is pretty old, but it is possible he may succeed in his efforts. He was elected, and cheated out of his election, and many think he should be vindicated."
"The Democrats will be obliged to earry New

"Hayes went into office with great pretensions to honesty and reform, and I think it is the cheapest Administration we ever had. This cry of 'honesty and reform' has got to be practiced, and we have got to have some one there who can say to the departments, 'Here this is your allowance.' Gov. Tilden could hav done it, and the country would have prospered during his Administration."
"How do the Democracy regard the proposed renomination of Grant!"

SECRETARY SHERMAN. "They don't take much stock in it, I guess. I think he will not be nominated. In my opinion, Sherman will be the candidate. Hayes can't be; he has done nothing to specially astract support, while Sherman will have the backing of Hayes' friends and the moneyed interests of the country. In possession of this knowledge, he is shaping his course to that end, and I would be surprised if he failed to attain it."

GEN. BRAGG THINKS, in brief, that the Southern claims agitation will never result in draining the Treasury, because the Northern Democrats are not pretared to saddle such a burden on the country. He is emphatically opposed to recognizing them at all. If the precedent was established there would be no end to the business, and to avoid this calamity he proposes to fight the establishment of a precedent. He returns to Washington this morning, accompanied by the hearty support of his constituency, as siso the Republican party, and will be heard from again before the session is over. GEN. BRAGG THINKS,

CANADA.

The Cattle Disease-Immigration from London_Breadstuffs Tariff_A Police Carousal — Home-Industry — Suit Against Mayor Beaudry-Railroad-Extension-Ontario Ex penditures for 1879.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 .- Dr. McEachren, veternary surgeon, who has just completed a tour through the State's and Ontario, at the instance of the Dominion Government, to report on the cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, returned to the city this evening. He had visited Sarnia, London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Kingstor, and Ottawa, and had found no trace of the disease in Canada. Yesterday he had a long interview with the Governor-General at Ottawa on the subject, and ways and means for the prevention of the disease were discussed freely. His Excellency is taking an active interest in the matter. Dr. McEachren thinks that the three months' prohibition of American cattle will have to be extended so far as Eastern-State cattle is concerned, but the Western cattle are almost entirely free from the disease. Canada would, however, be compelled to protect her-self by a rigid examination of the cattle until the Western States proved that the disease did not exist there. The prohibition will seriously affect the Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, Great Western, and Michigan Central Railways, and the steamship lines. The order in council not only prohibits the importation of American cattle into Canada, but also prevents their transportation on Canadian railway lines for

points in the States. Mr. Penault, of the Canadaian Commission at the Paris Exposition, has been decorated with the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Another claim upon the Queen's bounty has been established by the family of Mr. John McAllister, of Covey Hill, Province of Quebec, to which has been added two daughters and one

son at one birth.

Dr. Larocque, the City Health-Officer, is trying to arrange for a conference between Alder men and medical men concerning the health of

the city. Joseph Dontre, Q. C., has been instructed to enter an action for \$10,000 against Mayor Beaudry, by David Grant, District Master of the Orange Society, for false and filegal arrest

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Feb. 7.-Mr. E. C. Ekstromer, o Stockholm, Sweden, is here, in connection with emigration matters. He says the financial condition of Sweden at the present time is far from prosperous, and business is paralyzed. A general desire for emigration has appeared, and, during the past few months, he, being known as interested in emigration matters, was the recipient of numerous inquiries about America. These inquiries became so numerous and pressing, and were so largely from the hardy agricultural classes, the most of whom would be able to bring from \$500 to \$1,000 capital, that he determined to visit Canada, and see what arrangement could be made. He says the Swedes live in a climate somewhat similar to that of the Northwest Territory; that they are a thrifty, contented, and frugal race, accustomed to hardship, and attached to a place in which they are once settled, and would form a desirable people for the settlement of the Manitoba region. Since Mr. Ekstromer arrived in this country, he has been in the West, with the intention of waiting on the Manitoba Government; but, from information received while on the journey, he returned to Ottawa to see the Minister of Agriculture. Prior to arriving here, he visited Montreal, and saw Sir Hugh Allan in connection with his mission. It is understood that, besides the homestead-grant, the immigrants only rethe homestead-grant, the immigrants only require to be assisted in their journey over this continent, they making their own arrangements for the ocean-voyage. A free railway-pass from Quebec to their settlement is desired. The class that will emigrate will not come into competition with the city populations of the present populated Provinces.

The proposed tax on breadstuffs will press heavily on the inhabitants of the frontier of British Columbia, who, owing to the want of railway facilities, depend upon Oregon for their supply of flour. The Pacific Province imports over \$0,000 barrels of wheat-flour per annum. The Maritime Provinces will pay the greater portion of the tax on flour, as they import collectively over \$00,000 barrels per annum, besides purchasing the principal portion of the 281,244 purchasing the principal portion of the 281,244
barrels imported by the Quebec merchants.

A letter dated Fort Walsh, Dec. 28, appears
in the Free Press, in which it is alleged that, on
the 7th of December, "Upon the arrival of the
mail at Fort Walsh, the officers and men of that
station violated the act, and their oaths as mem-

station violated the act, and their oaths as members of the Northwest Mounted Police Force, in this manner: On receipt of the news of the success of the British troops in the East, the commanding officer assembled at his quarters the constables of the force to drink, which they did until they all became drunk." A description follows of a disgraceful drunken wht. An investigation is to take place.
It is understood that, at the state dinner on the 18th inst., Cabinet-Ministers, Lieutenant-Governors, etc., will appear in the Windsor uniform.

form.

Dr. Schultz, M. P., has received a telegram advising him of the action taken by the Board of Trade at Winnipeg in relation to the Pacific Railway contract about to the let. They ask that the work be given to Can, han contractors, and that some arrangement be made by which the material used in the construction of the road may be purchased in the Dominion.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—A deputation of over 100 gentlemen from the Countles of Perth. Sincoce.

gentlemen from the Counties of Perth, Sincoe, Oxford, and Wellington waited upon the Government with a petition praying for assistance to the extension of the Stratford & Huron and the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railways to the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railways to Georgian Bay. The petition was signed by 5,156 rate-payers of the municipalities throng which the railways pass, four County Councils, twenty-six Townsoip Councils, four Village Councils, and St. Town Councils, The extension proposed is seventy-six miles long, and will cost \$1,135,000, of which sum the Government is asked to contribute \$24,000. The Premier, on behalf of the Government, said he would give the matter his most careful consideration.

It is said that the Hon. William McDougall is to be Postmaster of Toronto, at a salary of \$4,000; and that Mr. Lesslie, the present Postmaster, is to be superannusted.

\$4,000; and that Mr. Lesslie, the present Postmaster, is to be superanuated.

The estimated expenditures of the Province of Ontario for 1879 have been submitted to the Legislature. The amount is placed at \$2,287,075,—being a reduction from the expenditures of 1878 of \$255,298. Among the decreases is the proposed reduction of \$17,000 in the sessional indemnity and mileage of members,—being in effect a reduction of the indemnity from \$500 to \$600 per member. Ministers have also reduced their salaries \$500 each. The item for immigration is also cut down by \$10,000,—the appropriation for assisted passages being cut "The Democrats will be obliged to carry New York, and must place in nomination some one who will realize this obligation, won't they?"

"I don't think he can carry New York. If he could, he would be an available candidate."

"What effect will the cipher dispatches have on his political prospects?"

"None whatever. He had nothing to do "Ith the first year, to be made in 1878 to provide the necessary acwho will realize this obligation, won't they?"

"I don't think he can carry New York. If he could, he would be an available candidate."

"What effect will the cipher dispatches have on his political prospects?"

"None whatever. He had nothing to do with and knew nothing of them, and if his friends did, their course is the same as that pursued by Morton and the Republican leaders."

"HATES' ADMINISTRATION.

"How does Hayes' Administration suggest itself to the Democracy."

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"Ballowood.

"Radbwood.

"Radbwood.

"Ballowood.

"The freatest reduction on its in its all and the announcement made in the Treasurer's financial statement last year, to the effect that extra efforts to be made in 1878 to provide the necessary accommodation for the insane would render unnecessary and heavy expenditure for some years to come for that purpose.

A petition to the Legislature, praying it to take the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal into consideration, was adopted.

There has been considerable discussion, since the time of the riot, upon the subject of the time of the riot, upon the subject of the safety and well-reader of public are of the State.

We therefore petition your honorable body to remain the office of Major-General Commanding the Division, and to reduce the rank of the Adjulant-to commodation for the insane would render unnecessary and heavy expenditure for some years to come for that purpose.

A petition to the Legislature, praying it to take the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal into consideration, was adopted.

POLITICAL.

OHIO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—Plans for a fusion of the National and Democratic parties in Onio for the next campaign are taking shape. The Nationals have appointed their Convention for the 4th of June, in advance of the Democratic Convention, and it is understood in political circles that they will nominate Gen. Ewing for Governor, relying on the Democrats to ratify the nomnation. The conferences which took place at the Jackson banquet in January, and expressions of Democratic leaders, make the Nationals confident that the Democratic Convention would not oppose Ewing by nominating any-

At the election last fall the Republicans cast 274,000 votes, the Democrats 270,000, and the Nationals 38,000. The argument among both Nationals and Democrats is that an alliance Nationals and Democrats is that an alliance would make victory certain, while separate action would be sure to result in defeat. The principal newspapers of the Democracy in the State (and most of the Democratic leaders) are in substantial harmony with the Nationals on all financial questions.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Disputch to The Triberta TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 7 .- The personal wrangle in the Republican party of this city has culminated in the resignation of Gen. Frank White from the position of United States Rev enue Collector. His successor is to be Mr. D. W. Minshal, a wealthy gentleman of this city. There is no charge of anything wrong in the affairs of White, who has held the office nearly seven years, during which time over \$10,000,000 have been received, and jevery cent accounted for by him. Recently four different official investigations have been made of the affairs in the district, all very creditable to him. The resignation is attributed to Secretary Thompson, and bitter quarrel le probable.

INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

A Wrangle Indicating that There Must Be Lots of Money in Working for the Govern

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7 .- The Special Committee appointed to investigate the State-House Commissioners and the awarding of the plan met again to-night, and received the sworn charges of A. J. York & Co. York was a competing architect at the time of second examination, but, since then, r. J. Vatis has been associated with him as the company, and he formulated the charges They are ten in number, two of them of serious nature. The first is that the expert architect was corrupted to suggest changes in May's plan, which, when first submitted, was unsafe; that this gest changes in shay's bans, when they well first submitted, was unsafe; that this was in violation of the ruing of the Board at the first examination, when Eppinghausen offered to make any desired change in his plans at his own expense if the Board would name him architect. The Board held that this could not be done, as it was not in accordance with the terms of the law. The other is that Gen. Love, a member of the Board, had received more pay than he was entitled to. The charges make more than a column of matter. Nothing further was done to-night. To-morrow the Commissioners will file their reply, which will be simply a general denial. The taking of testimony will begin Monday. Among the witnesses will be the experts employed by the Board; Messrs. Haynes and Tarkington, the former the Secretary's draughtsman employed by May; J. F. Gookins, of the Bedford & Chicago Stone Company; several of the architect, and others. Meyers, the Detroit architects who was announced as having withdrawn from the fight, will be here next wear THE MILITIA.

Considering the New Law---Abolition of Division Headquarters.

Who Was Responsible for Sending Troops to Braidwood.

A conference of officers of the Illinois National Guard was held yesterday afternoon to express opinions regarding the new Militia bill known as "Senate bill No. 80." The officers present numbered from twelve to twenty, and represented every military organization in the ing in the conference, and all agreed that there were many things in the bill which needed amending, while some of the provisions in i were outrageous. There was but one opinion expressed regarding the scheme to abolish the Division Headquarters, and that was a determined opposition to the movement on the ground that it was believed to be a political scheme whereby it was intended to make a ma chine of the militia system. THE SUBJECT OF LIMITATION

was also brought up, but no decided move was made in this direction further than that a motion was made that it should be resolved to be the sense of the meeting that the number of State troops should be limited to \$,000, which was carried. It was suggested that the State should pay into the hands of the commander of each organization a certain sum per capita yearly for the support of the command, according to the actual number of active members on the roll, a muster to be made by said com-manding officer sixty days before the date of the payment. But this matter was postponed

manding officer sixty days before the date of the payment. But this matter was postponed for future consideration.

Each officer present had been furnished with a printed form of the proposed new bill, and the Secretary read this over carefully from beginning to end. It had been the intention of the meeting to consider the document section by section, but owing to the luteness of the hour and the length of time consumed in the reading it was resolved to defer further action until some time next week, and in the meantime, on motion, a committee of seven was nominated to go through the bill and mark such sections as in the minds of the members required to be changed, to report to the meeting next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting then adjourned to the appointed time and place, at which time it is not improbable that an entire new bill will be presented for the approval of the officers.

The others who took part in the meeting yesterday were all members of the First Brigade, which comprises three-fourths of the entire militia of the State.

litia of the State.

The new bill is regarded by the officers of the The new bit is regarded by the officers of the military organizations as even more defective than the present Militia law, and they are determined to have it modified so as to meet some of the requiremints for which it was intended, and not be made a stepping-stone for the aggrandizement of a few politicians as a means of furthering the interests of a political ring. THE FOLLOWING PETITION

was circulated among the State military and the citizens generally yesterday for signatures, and thus far appears to meet with hearty ap-

Forthe Members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois. We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, have seen during the past two years the friendly and successful efforts of the Major-General commanding the Division of the Illinois National Guard, and the Brigadier Generals commanding the brigades, to bring the Illinois National Guard to a state of commendable efficiency. We understand abill has been presented to the Legislature of the State of Illinois, providing a militury code for the State of Illinois, providing to the Legislature of the State of Illinois, providing to be a bill from a committee of the officers of the Illinois National Guard, legislating out of office the Major-General commanding the Division, and in no manner fairly representing the views of that Committee, nor those of the officers and men composing the National Guard, nor of the citizens interested in its well being.

That we hereby desire to remonstrate against any bill abolishing the office of Major-General Commanding the Division of the Illinois National Guard and placing his authority in the Adjutant-General, an officer appointed by the Governor and removable at his will, as being unmilitary and calculated to destroy the efficiency of the Illinois National Guard.

That the introduction of any such measure looking to the aggrandizement of the Adjutant-General will result in-the defeat of an improved military To the Members of the Legislature of the State of

BRAIDWOOD, and the fact that a small army was moved down in front of that small eity in order to terrify its inhabitants into an unconditional surrender, and different opinions have been expressed as to who was responsible for this illegal piece of ioolishness, with the immense expenditures which it necessarily entailed, to be footed by the State. The following, from a trustworthy source, explains itself fully, being the statement of two or three officers who ought to know:

The first dispatch from Adit. Gen. Hilliard in

of two or three officers who ought to know:

The first dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard in relation to the trouble at Braidwood directed that Gen. Torrence should go to Braidwood with the troops. Upon consultation by Gen. Ducat with Gen. Torrence it was decided that, as Gen. Torrence had charge of the police and several civic organizations in Chicago, it would be better for him to remain here. Gen. Torrence said twenty-five men would put all the men, women, and children in Braidwood under arrest. Gen. Ducat agreed with him, and telegraphed Hilliard to that effect. But Hilliard telegraphed that 1,000 men would be needed. The total force at Braidwood was about 830 men.

THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 6.—The subject of the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal has been agitating the citizens, from Chicago to Peoria; but there is a deeper interest taken in the matter by the people than appears upon the surface. It is a fact that ever since the water from the Chicago River was let down into the Illinois River, the stench has been almost upendurable. People have been unwilling to say much publicly about it for many reasons, but mainly because they thought it would have a tendency to injure their property and interfere with their business, and also because they believed that after the water had been running for a year, Chicago River would be so washed out that the accumulated filth would be washed away, and then the water from the lake would be clear; another reason is, that the people have been at a loss to know what good it would do to complain; but the nuisance has become so intolerable that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The stench is greater now than it was

the first year after the water was let down, so that instead of being better, it is worse.

Before the Chicago River emptied into the filinois River, the Illinois River was full of choice fish; immediately thereafter, the fish died to such an extent that at the mills at Marsellter they were soldiered to keep warens and choice fish; immediately thereafter, the fish died to such an extent that at the mills at Marseilles they were obliged to keep wagous and men with pitchforks to remove the thousands of dead fish which accumulated at the bars of the sluiceways tin such quantities as to prevent the water coming through. The fish all along the river have been so poisoned that they have made many sick who have eaten them. But the greatest trouble is the stench which constantly arises from the river. It can only be compared in strength with the rendering establishments near Chicago; and it is not only so strong as to be unendurable at Lockport, Joliet, Morris, Seneca, Marseilles, and Ottawa, but is perceptible even as far down as Henry. A person who had not investigated it would not believe it possible that so small a canal could pour an amount of stench into a body of water as large as the Illinois River, which would to so great an extent poison the country on bota sides, but it is so repulsive that on approaching the river on either side a person will involuntarily hold his nose.

The question is now being seriously agitated, What right has Chicago to pour its filth down into what was before a sweet and clean river, poilute its waters, and materially reduce the value of property on both sides of the river and canal, and bring sickness and death to the citizens? We learn from the chicago papers that citizens of Chicago think that the rendering ostablishments, even if situated in other towns, by the stench that they create, become nuisances and should be abated; and we notice that suits are brought to recover damages for such nuisances. Now, the question naturally arises, are brought to recover damages for such nui-sances. Now, the question naturally arises, whether the offactory nerves of those living out of Chicago are not just as sensitive, and their lives just as precious, as citizens of that big

Is connection with this it is urged that, by widening the canal 100 feet and deepening it two feet, the filth from Chicago will become so diluted that it will not be offensive to the peo-ole on the line of the cunal; and they are in-

duced to believe that, as a compensation for receiving Chicago's filth, they will have a ship canal two feet deeper than the present canal; but the question naturally arises, whether a canal two feet deeper than the present canal will be a ship canal, or of any greater benefit than the present canal.

So far as the transportation of grain is concerned, the present canal can do 100 times the business that it does; and unless the proposed ship-canal is dug deep and wide enough to admit of the passage of vessels from the lakes down the canal, without breaking bulk, and of allowing vessels to load in the canal and pass to Buffalo without transferring at Chicago, it would be of no greater benefit than the present canal. Will Chicago allow a genuine ship-canal to be built which would admit of lumber passing from Michigan down the canal, and grain from the canal into the lakes, without paying its tribute by being unloaded in Chicago! It is feared that the result of an enlargement of the canal 100 feet wider and two feet deeper would be only to give a greater sewerage, and carry more of Chicago's fifth into the river.

It is well known that at Joliet the canal ends upon one side of the Des Plaines River, and commences again on the opposite side; and the same at Chanahon. The result is that little, if any, of the water from the Chicago River ever goes into the canal below Chananon; and sill of the filth from Chicago which goes down the canal mingles with the waters of the Des Plaines, Du Page, Iroquois, and Kankakee, whien unite to form the Illinois,—nine miles east of Morris,—down the river, the sewerage from Chicago mixes with ten times the volume of the canal,—that is, it is diluted at least ten times when it reaches the Illinois River; and yet from the headwaters of the Illinois River; and yet from the headwaters of the Illinois River; and yet from the headwaters of the Illinois River; and yet from the headwaters of the Illinois River; and yet from the headwaters of the Illinois River; and yet from the headwaters of

It is probable that, if the canal should be widened, deepened, and constantly kept open, and no dams or locks to impede its progress, so that the water could rush with increased velocity down the river, it might help the matter to some extent; but we are informed by one of the most experienced canal men that the fall in the canal from Chicago to Lockport is so slight that if every impediment at the end of the canal at Lockport and Joliet be removed it would not increase perceptibly the flow from Chicago.

Some writer recently in The Tribune, over the signature of "Sampson," suggested that the trouble arose in the gates being shut at Lockport and Joliet, keeping the water back; but if the statement above be correct it would not better the matter in the least. If the gates were open constantly it at any rate would not help the matter from Joliet down.

There is a serious objection to increasing the flow of the water in the canal, as it would cause an entire abandonment of the canal as a means of transporting grain to Chicago. It is well known that now it takes twice the team to haul a canalboat from Joliet to Chicago that it did before the deep cut was made; and we think it will not be disputed that a current sufficiently strong in the canal to be of any benefit to Chicago would ruin the canal for boating, because no teams could pull canalboats against such a current.

This certainly is a very serious matter, and It is probable that, if the canal should be wid-

cago would rull the canal for boating, because no teams could pull canalboats against such a current.

This certainly is a very serious matter, and worthy of the consideration of the good citizens of Chicago. Something must be done. The people on the line of the canal and river will not much longer stand this nuisance, and although they would be glad to see Chicago have a means of exress for its sewerage, they are not willing that their own homes should be destroyed, their property sacrificed, their health undermined, and perhaps their lives lost, for the purpose even of assisting Chicago in so laudable and undertaking.

Committees have been appointed from the various cities on the line of the canal and river to visit Springfield for the purpose of lobbying the members into effecting the proposed change of the canal into a ship canal; but we think that if any one will stop to seriously consider the matter they will be satisfied that the canal proposed, that is only two feet deeper and 100 feet wider, will be no ship canal at all, and it will in no respect be better than the present canal, and that it will not in any way to any degree relieve the present intolerable nuisance, for the reasons previously given.

E. S.

CASUALTIES.

RUNAWAY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sioux City, la., Feb. 7.-G. M. Coombs, of Woodbury Township, a few miles south of here, was returning from a meeting Wednesday night with his wife and little daughter when the horses ran away. The wagon ran into the ditch. The occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Coombs

had a shoulder-bone broken and suffered con-cussion of the brain. Her recovery is doubtful. The daughter had several ribs broken. The team ran five miles before it stopped. FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 7.-Eisenmayer's louring-mill, in this city, the largest in Arkansas, exploded a boiler last night, killing the engineer, Horace Burns, and making an utter wreck of the engine-house. Burns has a wife and two children in St. Louis, Mo.

OCEAN COLLISION. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.-The ship Van Dieman vas sunk by collision with an unknown vessel. I'wo of the crew were picked up in a small boat. They report their shipmates and the crew of the unknown vessel as probably drowned.

THE INDIANS.

SURVIVOR OF THE CUSTER BATTLE The following letter from Capt. J. W. Walsh, of the Canadian Mounted Police, dated at Wood Mountain Post, Jan. 2, is of some interest, as the horse referred to is probably the only survivor of the Custer fight. The letter is addressed to Terry:

the horse referred to is probably the only survivor of the Custer fight. The letter is addressed to Terry:

A gray horse in the neighborhood of 12 years of age, and branded "U. S." on the nigh shoulder, came into my possession this day. In the month of Augustiast I saw the horse in the Sloux camp, and inquired of Sitting Bull how he came to be with his tribe. He, wih Long Dog present, informed me that the horse was captured by Lame Deer's son in the Custer battle on the Rosebud in 1876. I sent for Lame Deer's son, and on his arrival asked him to exchange the norse with me for another, but he declined. Riding out this afternoon and passing by a half-breed camp, I again saw the horse, but he was lame and in very poor condition. I finquired and found the persen who claimed to own him, and he informed me that the horse was very lame from being staked in the hoof, but when cured he thought that he would make a very good eart-horse. The thought of his poor old trooper ending his days in a cart touched my feelings, and I determined to purchase him before leaving the spot. I asked the half-breed to put a price on him, which he did, and the old veteran passed into my charge. I handed him to one of my men, with an order to take him to my stable, where his hoof was examined and dressed, and a bran-mash given him, which he appeared to relish. Until the hoof is well he will be under the care of the veterinary. I have ordered for him a forage of eight pounds of grain per day on his recovery. Although the horse has been purchased by me, I feel that he is still the property of the United States Government, and if the Government or you, or Col. Sturms, of the Seventh Cavairy, wish to have him, I will be happy to nand him over. Of the many relies that I have seen of that memorable battle, none ever took my fancy with any force, until I to-day saw this poor old trooper, and was informed that he was likely to end his days in drawing a cart. Having been for years an admirer of the gallant cluster, and having on so many occasions co grentest pleasure. I can assure you the horse always have the best of care. SUDDEN DEATH.

Sioux Cirr, Iowa, Feb. 7.—Mr. Smith, an old settler and farmer, living on the West Fork, east of here, came to town with his wife and daughter, to do trading. On his way back, Mr. Smith and his daughter sat on the front seat, with the wife behind. When a quarter of a mile out of town the husband turned around to say something, and discovered that his wife was dead. Previous to this time she had been in good health and spirits. This same lady last Tuesday saved the lives of a woman and three children that had broken through the ice in the West Fork, while crossing in a wagon.

An Element of Doubt Introduced.

An Element of Doubt Introduced.

Memphis Appeal.

A grave joke is told on a little Irishman in this city who was sent down into a well by a maristrate who sought to hold an inquest apon the body of a colored man who had fallen into the well and who was supposed to be dead. The Irishman carried down a rope, and instead of tying it around the body of the negro tied it around his neck. He was hauled up, but the Coroner's jury were unable to say whether the negro was killed by the fall or died from strangulation.

Reply to the Petition for Leave to File an Information.

What the Transit Company Has Done for the State--- Motives of Petitioner.

Some time ago in the Criminal Court Jacob Frye asked for leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warrante against the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago, basing his application on certain reasons which are set forth in the answer to the petition, filed vesterday by the Stock-Yards Company through its attorneys, Messrs. Dexter, Herrick, and Storrs. The respondent denies that the petitioner is or has been a shipper of stock to this city for sale, and insists that the other pretended petitioners referred to in Frye's petition have no rights or standing in court, the Court not being advised that the signatures are genuine, and the petitions are not sworn to or authenticated. During the past year the respondent has charged for yarding for sheep and hogs 8 cents each; for cattle and horses 25 cents each; for corn \$1 per bushel in the early part of the year and & cents in the latter part; for hay in the early part of the year \$20 per ton for prairie, and \$30 for tame hay, and in the latter part of the year \$15 and \$25. Respondent denies that these prices are unreasonable or extortionate, or an unjust ax upon any person dealing in or shipping stock at the yards. Leave to file an information ought not to be

granted on the UNSUPPORTED AVERMENTS

UNSUPPORTED AVERMENTS
of petitioner that the charges of respondent are
unreasonable, petitioner having set forth no
facts on which to base his allegations, nor which
would enable the Court to determine whether the charges are reasonable or not. The relator has tailed to set out the nature or character of the conveniences furnished by the respondent. There is nothing to show that he has been connected with the management of such business, or knows anything about it, and, since no has failed to set out any facts from which a conductor with the constraint of the constrai falled to set out any facts from which a con-clusion might be reached as to the unreason-ableness of respondent's charges, leave ought not to be granted him to file an information. Respondent also submits that in the deter-mination of the prayer of this petitioner the Court should weigh the consideration of public convenience and the magnitude of the interests involved, and consider whether respondent has fulfilled the

fulfilled the

DESIGN AND PURPOSE OF ITS ORGANIZATION, and also take into consideration the position and motives of the relator. Respondent goes on to state that the Stock Yards Company was organized in 1865. Prior to that date the facilities for handling cattle were very poor. There were many yards, rudely and cheaply constructed, in which cattle often froze to death, the water supply was boor, the yards were far apart, and there was no quiformity of prices between these various competing yards. But poor as those facilities were as compared with those furnished by the respondent, yet the same prices were charged for yardage as are now charged, while higher prices were charged for feed. The great facilities of the present Stock-Yards Company are stated and its great expenditures for taxes, etc., set forth. Its charges are as low as any yards in this city and less than those in any yards east of it. Owing to the unequaled facilities which it has furnished shippers and owners of live-stock, an Immense traffic has been developed here, the trade at the respondent's yards now reaching in value \$100,000,000 per year. Of this, three-fourths of the stock cared for here are attracted by the superior facilities furnished. The indirect influence of this great enterprise is also referred to, and it is claimed that the respondent has fulfilled the purpose and design of its organization. Its yards are still superior to any on the Continent in grainage, railroad facilities, shelter for stock, quality of feed, etc.

MR. FRYE

has been for several years engaged in selling live-stock on commission at the yards. Further DESIGN AND PURPOSE OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

has been for several years engaged in seiling live-stock on commission at the yards. Further than his commission he has no interest in the stock, and has no capital invested. His charges as commissions for sales requiring but a short time, made by him and against the shipper, are \$6 a car-load on hogs and 50 cents a head on cattle, such charges exceeding in amount all those usually made by respondent for yardage, fees, etc. Relator has no interest, public or private, in the question presented by his petition, but, having falled in his deslings with respondent to comply with the rules and regulations which it has found necessary to adopt for the safe and successful prosecution of its business, he has sought to excite dissatisfaction with respondent's charges, and filed his petition for the promotion of purposes personal to himself.

All laws in this State affecting corporations should be general in character and uniform in operation.

THE BAST ST. LOUIS TARDS

THE BAST ST. LOUIS TARDS

charge the same rates as respondent. These yards have been economically managed, but have never paid any dividends. The reduction of charges by legislative or judicial action would close those yards, stop the business at East St. Louis, and transfer it to Missouri. Under a reduction of the rates proposed by a bill recently introduced in the Legislature, at the instance, it is believed, of the relator, the property cannot be maintained and the business carried on, and such reduction would result in the withdrawal of the yards to the State of Indiana, where ample facilities are offered without expense, in which case the people of this State would lose four-sevenths of their entire commerce. The mere fact that the business has been prosperous and moderately remunerative to its stockholders, and decidedly beneficial to the people of this State, ought not to be regarded as reason for interference. It is not the purpose of the law to foster failing, or hamper successful business, enterorises. The stock-grower, owner, and shipper will seek as a market for his stock those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which furnish the best care and most reanumber of those yards which yards where the property of the pre

Pet Dogs.

The New York Home Journal says the amount of luxurious tenderness bestowed upon pet dogs in that city is almost incredible. It is not at all uncommon to see a carriage with two livered men upon the box driving through Central Park on a pleasant morning with only a dog, or perhaps a pair of them, inside taking a suiff of fresh air. They had their bath, their locks have been dressed, and fresh ribbons adorn their necks, while a short-haired dog is carefully blanketed.

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A DISTRESSED FAMILY. Sleepless Nights and Anxious Days Pollow-

ing Each Other in Painful Succession. The Doctors Puzzled, and Unable to Relieve the Sufferings Which They Behold.

How Relief Came at Last, and the Blessings It Bestowed.

The extremes of temperature which have oc-The extremes of temperature which have occurred of late have caused a marked increase in the number of colds, congestions, and other pulmonary troubles. It is often that these symptoms are looked upon with indifference by their cossessors, but they are certainly the heralds of coming disease, and must be checked. The world is filled with remedies, but,from the legion few really valuable ones can be found. For over thirty years, however, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been used by the public, and it is safe to say that no remedy has proved so efficacious in so many different cases. The following testimonials furnish some evidence in this respect:

in this respect:

Dr. Buil's Congh Syrup relieved four of my children of a most alarming attack of Whooping Cough, from which their throats and necks became so swolien as to prevent them from swallowing. Nothing would give them even temporary relief until this Syrup was triedneed bottle, in one night, saved their lives, as I verily believe.

GEO. W. EAEHART.
Captain of Police.

Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1877.

Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1877.

Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1877.

Captain of Police.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1879.

I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family, and find it a valuable remedy for Croup, Coughs, and Colda.

Acting Chief Clerk U. S. Post Department.

In conclusion, it only remains to be said that this valuable remedy can be procured of any druggist for 25 cents per bottle, and that all who try it will not only be pleased but greatly helped by ite use.

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The Hon. Amasa Jones, Pittsburg, is at the The Hon, E. R. Smith, Washington, is stop ing at the Pacific.

The Hon. Sumner R. Stone. New York, is regtered at the Pacific. Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Minnesota, is

iong the guests of the Pacific. The Hon. J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General of The Hon. H. G. Loomis, Naperville, is among

e arrivals at the Tremont The Hon. Charles L. Osborne, Sedalia, Mo., is one of the guests of the Tremont. The Hon. Thomas W. Halliday, Cairo, State presentative from that district, is at the Tre-

Henry Shuteldt and daughter, and Miss Shueldt, his niece, are spending the winter in the couth at the Egmont Hotel, Fernandina, Fla. Mr. George W. Ballantine, Stock Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in ebraska, was at the Union Stock-Yards yes-

W. D. Washburn, President of the St. Louis t Minneapolis Railroad, and George C. Kimball, lenersi Manager of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, are at the Pacific.

A Swedish woman named Mary Johnson, 35 cars of age, was picked up on North Clark treet last evening in an insane condition, and ... was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station.

Thomas Lynch and daughter, Miss M. J. Lynch, and Alfred H. Sellers and wife and son, are among the Chicago people who are enjoying the climate of Florida at the Egmont Hotel,

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 22 degrees; 10 a. m., 28; 12 m., 32; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.77.

A little colored girl, quite black, about 10 years of age, has run away from No. 385 Superior street, where she has been employed for some time. Any person having any information as to her whereabouts will please notify There is now circulating on the North Side

petition to the Legislature to abolish the present Lincoln Park Board and substitute Commissioners elected by a popular vote. The paper has received many signatures, especially

He is not now traveling for another house. le is not now traveling for another house.

Chaplain M. N. Adams, U. S. A., has made Chaplain M. N. Adams, U.S. A., has made-his report of the spiritual condition of the sol-ders at fort Adams, where he has charge. His report is favorable, especially as to the success of the temperance work. They have day and night schools, and strong efforts are being made to secure a properly furnished school-house.

Thursday afternoon William Harrison, an employe of the Chicago Maileable Iron Works, while exercising a horse in the yard, was thrown off and severely injured about the head. He was taken to his home, No. 754 West Twenty-second street, and was attended by Dr. Hobbs. who says he is suffering from a depressed fracture of the skuil, which may prove fatal.

Great preparations are being made to have be Masquerade of the Germania Maennerchor t Braine's Hall this evening a memorable affair, n order to exclude all doubtful characters and

Patrons of the Tremont House will be sur-orised to learn that Mr. E. A. Gillette, the wellnown, and, it is needless to say, popular cierk f that hotel, severs his connection with it to-ay. He leaves this evening for Philadelphia, there he is to assume the sole management of the LaPierre House, and whither he will be fol-led by many good wishes from friends in

The donations received by the Chicago Hos-The donations received by the Chicago Hos-tal for Women and Children during the month I January were: From Armour & Co., \$50; om the Central Church Fund, \$39; from Mrs. Vilsiam Blair, \$25; from Baeder, Adams & o., \$20; from Mr. Henry Corwin, \$20; from Ir. H. Farrar, \$10; from Mrs. E. W. Brooks, 5; from Mrs. Abjah Keith, \$5; from Mrs. Abjah Ke

A team of horses attached to a farmer's wagon owned by George J. Eckhoff, of the fown of Jefferson, ran away yesterday afternoon at 1:20 o'clock from the corner of Halsted and Indiana streets, and, colliding with a wagon belonging to the Pioneer O ster Company, damued both wagons badly. A team attached to a buggy also took fright and collided with several other rigs along the street. One of the horses was injured, the buggy demolished, and the water, F. Hart, of No. 81 Pratt street, was hrown out and injured about the head and ace.

At 9:30 vesterday morning the dead body of a man was found under the sidewalk in front of P. Abt's saloon, No. 93 Canal street. A rumor at once gained circulation that the man had been slugged and robbed, and his body stowed away under the sidewalk in order to conceal the crime. Hat the marks of violence were within away under the sidewalk in order to conceal the crime. But no marks of violence were visible. In a pocket were Thursday's papers, and a letter addressed to Mrs. Catherine Weber, No. 5to Thirteenth street, New York City. This was a goed Christian Weber, and as nearly as can be ascertained this was his name. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and looked as though he had been in pretty bard luck.

he had been in pretty bard luck.

Wednesday evening a number of creditors of the late City National Bank, representing \$460,000, met very privately on Lake street, to consider what was best to be done to advance their interests, and bring about an early winding up of the affairs of that concern. After a lengthy discussion, and a free interchange of oninion, it was resolved to petition the Comptroller, and urge him to consent to the appointment of Trustees for the reappraisement of the bank building, who should have nower to sell it immediately (if its cash value could be obtained) for the benefit of the creditors. In reference to all of the other property, the meeting recommended a reappraisement and immediate sale also, and one of their number was appointed to proceed to Washington in the matter, and not only to urge the above propositions, but to insist that a dividend of 5 per cent be declared at once, to be paid out of the funds now on hand. If the suggestions are, or can be, acted upon by the Comptroller, the creditors believe that at least 25 per cent of their claims will be speedly

The reform movement which was inaugurated on the Board of Trade immediately after the last election pans out very much like the promises of Wade Hampton, of South Carolma. It was expected that there would be an end to the one-man power, which for so long a time has been one-man power, which for so long a time has been the marked characteristic of the scalpers' abode. But the realization has not come up to the an-ticipation. The Ring, though slightly put out of shape, was not broken, and its powers are to-itac practically as great as one year ago. Last March Mr. L. G. Pratt, of the legal firm of McCoy & Pratt, purchased a membership in the Board. Sometime afterwards he made a formal application to have it transferred to him on the books of the Board. The matter was referred application to have it transferred to him on the books of the Board. The matter was referred to the Directors, and Mr. Pratt was "black-balled." He had the mistortune to be of counsel to "Jack" Sturges, who at that time was worrying the Board a good deal. Being "Jack's" lawyer was, in the eves of the one-man power and the doughface Directors under his thumb, an offense that should be punished with death, but, having no gallows near by, they did the next best thuse, and determined he should not commune once more brought into action, and the Last Sunday a woman of rather below the usual stature, about 30 years of age, not bad looking, with her hair very much stuck out in front, called upon Mrs. G. B. Marsh, President of the State Industrial School for Girls, and wanted to get a copy of the last report. She said that she and her aunt, who lived at Englewood, were very much inter-

of sending a woman who has been at the school to California: that she had raised nearly \$100, and wanted to get about \$10 more. This lady gave her \$5, and she has probably made collections in other quarters. From the description she is the same person who, hot very long ago, wrote a letter purporting to be signed by Mrs. Morton, President of the Old People's Home, and succeeded in raising about \$100. The regular solicitor for the Industrial School, like the solicitors for other charities, has a book, duly certified to, and any person giving to any other than the solicitor is certain to be imposed upon. Any person on whom this to be imposed upon. Any person on whom this "Miss Williams" might call with a letter pur-porting to be signed by Mrs. G. B. Marsh is requested to turn her over to the police. SUICIDE.

night clerk at the Gault House, staggered out of the reading-room, and fell in front of the office-railing, exclaiming "Dear, dear, God forgive me." A couple of scrub-girls and some of the employes of the house rushed to his assistance. He exclaimed, "May God have mercy on me," and fell back dead. At first it was thought that the cause was recolered but the consequence was recolered. "May God have merey on me," and fell back dead. At first it was thought that the cause was apoplexy, but upon opening his vest a bulletbole was found in his left breast in the region of the heart. Upon looking over his night's work, several letters were found,—one to Mr. Gates of a purely personal nature, another to his father, in which he says that, in his work at the hotel, he frequently became confused and was hurried too much, and promises to send money to him as soon as Mr. Gates settled with him. He also claims that he is ha ed, but has never done anything wrong. In a third letter to his brother Frank, he says, "Don't believe them. I may have been a fool, but am no rascal." Coroner Mann impaneled a jury at the hotel at 7 o'clock in the evening and proceeded to hold the inquest. P. W. Gates, Jr., proprietor, knew Percy R. Gaylord for six years, having had nim in his employ as porter and night-derk for the bast three years. Deceased was past 21, temporate and sober. He was left in charge of the office at 11 p.m. When witness saw him this morning he was on the floor. Domestics and witness, not seeing any blood, supposed him in a fit. Had never heard him threaten suicide, or ever saw him depressed. Was in the habit of attending dances. Deceased had written a letter to his half-brother, F. A. Gregor, in lowa.

P. W. Gates, Sr., had known deceased since

dances. Deceased had written a letter to his half-brother, F. A. Gregor, in Iowa.

P. W. Gates, Sr., had known deceased since boyhood; the boy's mother on her death-bed had bidden witness to be guardian to her child. She left \$1,500 also in his care. He was appointed guardian. Considerable ill-feeling existed at the time amongst Percv's relatives, Dr. Tavlor not sanctioning the request made by his mother. He supplied him with all the necessaries for making reports to Probate Court. The deceased was economical and apparently happy. The witness always gave him money when he asked for it. He had no bad habits. The witness had requently conversed with deceased relative Witness had expended money for his education and there was now due him about \$800. Witness had been through bankrupter and had taiked with the boy in regard to this money, and it was understood that the witness would pay it when able. Percy's position paid him \$12 per month and his board. M. B. Harrison testified that he knew all about the deceased's monetary affairs, and knew that the best of feeling existed between him and Mr. Gates, Several employes testified as to the shooting. The jury returned a prompt verdict of death from suicide while suffering from a weakened mind. THE CORONER.

Coroner Mann vesterday held an inquest upon Edward D. Van Dalsen, an employe of the Pittsburg. Cincinnati & St. Louis Rairoad, who died at Washington Heights of injuries received while coupling cars. The remains were taken to North Judson, Ind., for interment. Also upon Hugh Reedy, who was killed at the Stock-Yards by the Manney of the Muchigan Southern Raif. a switch engine on the Michigan Southern Rail-road near the Halsted-street crossing. Also upon Lawrence McKune, who died suddenly of aponlexy at the Stock-Yards. The inquest upon James Brada and Anton Ardlicka was concluded at the West Twelfth Street Station. The enat the West Twelfth Street Station. The engineer and fireman swore positively that the bell was ringing, and the former swore that the men got off the track, and stood in a space between the tracks which is some 14 feet wide. The Bohemians testified that five of them were walking along the track, that the bell was not ringing, and that they did not notice the approach of the train until it was quite close to them, and so fast was it running that one had barely time to jump into the datch at the side of the track and the four others to step into the space at the other side of the track. The stood in a row, and found themselves in pretty close quarters. One found themselves in pretty close quarters. One of the cars, presumably a sleeping car, struck the first man on the head, and aimost instantly killed him, but bow the second man was caught and thrown under the cars neither of them could, say. All were positive that the train was running much faster than the law allows, and that the bell was not ringing, and that no other warning was given them. The jury comprised several men of the same nationality as the deceased, and after they retired a strong fight was made by them to censure the railroad company, and it found themselves in pretty close quarters. One them to censure the railroad company, and resulted in a verdict as follows:

That deceased came to their death by being struck by a train of cars on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The jury found that the said train was running faster than allowed by the law inside the

THE SALOON-KEEPERS

held their regular mouthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the North-Side Turner Hall. The Committee on the collection of funds to defray the expenses incident to the prevention of leg-Committee on the collection of funds to defray the expenses incident to the prevention of legislation adverse to saloon-keepers reported \$250 as the amount collected during the month. The Finance Committee presented its report, which was adopted. Since the 16th of August last \$503 had been collected, which, added to a balance on hand at that date, makes the total receipts \$1,429; the expenditures amounted to \$823, and there was a balance on hand of \$601. Mr. Wasserman, Financial Secretary, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and John Moerl elected to fill the vacancy. The Chairman spoke briefly on the efforts in progress at Springfield by the "Temperance League" to influence legislation, and recommended the Association to continue its labors to counteract the influence directed by the League. A number of communications from different portions of the State of similar import were also read and disposed of. At their conclusion, John Feldkamp, President of the Association, tendered his resignation. The duties were exacting, he said, and he was unable to properly discharge them without interfering materially with other business. A long discussion followed this announcement, the Association declining to accept the resignation, which was finally tabled. Some talk was indulged in relative to the employment of assistant counsel at Springfield, but ome talk was indulged in relative to the employ ment of assistant counsel at Springfield, but action was deferred for the present.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. Mr. Culberson lett for Washington last night, but Mr. Knott. having an engagement, and another for to-day, will linger until this evening.

As has before been stated, these gentlemen came to Chicago simply to take the testimony. When the stenographer has fluished writing out his notes, and gotten the copy in shape, which will be by the middle of next week, the evidence will be submitted to the full Judiciary Committee of the House, and they will deede whether or not it justifies the recommendation of the prepatee of the House, and they will decide whether or not it justifies the recommendation of the preparation of articles of impeachment. As there will be at least the equivalent of 2,000 pages soft manuscript to read over, some time must necessarily elapse before a conclusion is reached. There is time enough, however, if immediate attention is given to the matter to prepare a report and submit it to the House before adjournment, which takes place at noon March 4, but, as other important subjects require consideraas other important subjects require considera-tion, it is questionable if the matter reaches the present House.

THE TWO ORPHANS. J. H. Cruver, of the River House, corner of Lake and Canal streets, last evening reported to the police that a girl baby some 5 or 6 months of age had been left at his house by a months of age had been left at his house by a man and woman who had been stopping there temporarily, and who had registered as J. O. Sloat and wife. They left a note to the proprietor that they had left town, and that it would be useless for him to follow, also that they had no further use for the child, and that he might care for it. The walf was sent to the Foundling's Home. Miss Amalia Stephens, en route from Wilkesbarre. Pa., to Stevens Point, Wis., was met on the Fort Wayne Railroad at Mansfield, O., by a lady passenger on the train, who requested her to care for her baby a few moments while she went to get it some milk. The woman failed to return, and Miss Stephens brought the infant to this city, and reported at the depot to Officer Fechter, who took it to the Foundling's Home. ling's Home.

THE CITY-HALL.

About \$1,100 of scrip was redeemed yesterday. The City Treasurer paid out \$300 in scrip yesterday.

he last report. She said that she and her aunt, the lived at Englewood, were very much intersted in the school, and thought they might be ble to raise money out there for it. She excessed a desire to visit the school, and Mrs. larsh gave her her card, with directions to call pon the Matron, and she would be furnished a to the information she wanted. The next Mrs. Marsh heard was that its woman, fortified with a letter introduction purporting to be signed by Mrs. larsh, had called upon a lady on the West Side and said she was raising money for the purpose The police arrested during January 509 criminals and 421 vagrants.

From licenses and special assessments the city received yesterday about \$100. Only one case of scarlet fever was reported yesterday at the Health Department.

South-Town Collector Ayres handed into the Treasury yesterday \$6,892 in scrip; Casselman,

from the West Side, \$18,473 in scrip and \$10,000 in cash.

The City Treasurer's cash receipts yesterday were \$13,403; disbursements about \$1,500. The receipts from water yesterday were reported at \$3,141. The Comptroller turned in \$302.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division will meet next Monday to consider the question of opening Butterfield street from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets. The Water-Works of Chicago have cost the city up to the 1st of January \$8,430,000. The cost of operating and maintaining them amounts to \$4,353,000. The interest paid on the water bonds foots up \$3,750,000. The receipts of the Department have been \$9,412,164. Health Commissioner DeWolf says that the Health Commissioner Dewoit says that the leath rate last month was a little higher than isual, owing to bronchial and lung troubles. The greatest anxiety be now feels is in regard to the river, which is in a very bad condition,

and he is auxious to have the Council take some action to remedy it. He also thinks that the Council should make immediate provision for draining the South Fork of the South Council should make immediate provision for draining the South Fork of the South Branch, into which the stuff from the Stock-Yards and packing-houses is drained. Unless something of this sort is done, any epidemic disease breaking out here would derive material assistance and support from this undrained stream. The Doctor spent some hours at the Stock-Yards last night, and says there were no percentible strenches. He thinks there were no perceptible stenches. He thinks there supply.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING. The February Grand Jury will be impaneled

week from Monday. Commissioner Spofford is confined to his home and quite ill with pneumonia.

The jail-birds indicted by the Grand Jury will e arraigned to-day in the Criminal Court. The County Treasurer announces that he is ready to pay all county orders issued prior to Oct. 30, and all jurors' certificates for Novem-

hold a caucus this morning to agree upon whom to elect engineers for the several county institutions Monday. The time and place is not

The Committee on Roads and Bridges will visit the Town of Jefferson Tuesday and Willow Springs Thursday, to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for bridges which have been asked for. The fight on the engineer at the Insane Asy

lum has caused him to abandon the repairing of the gas machine there, which recently exploded, and the Committee on Public Charities are looking for some one to complete the work. Andrew H. Reeves and Sidney Smith, doing a

gold-leating business at No. 130 Adams street, made a voluntary assignment vesterday in the County Court, and Orlin R. Bronse was appointed Assigner, under bond for \$7,250. The assets are set down as about \$3,600, and the liabilities The wood at the Poor-House, which has at

lications are that it will be reduced to ashes be fore the Board decides whether it will pay for it or not. The Warden says of it that it is the best The troubles of the Jones family continu upon contributing his quota toward the support of the father, but the other could not raise his

share of the money, and remains behind the bars. The two who are now enjoying Reerly occupy their time by swearing at their aged and decreoit parent, and are trying to get him in the Poor-House, so that the county will support

The Committee on Printing yesterday agreed to report to the Board Monday and recommend that the contract for supplying the county with printing, stationery, and blank books be let to the J. M. W. Jones Company for the coming year, they being the lowest bidders. It is generally believed that the firm will not make a forture out of the ich and it is certain that the erally beneved that the firm will not make a fortune out of the job, and it is certain that the county never made as close a bargain before. A sample of the prices charged for binding will give an idea of the contract. They agree to bind ten-quire cap books, half Russis, for 25 cents, and the other propositions for binding are equally low. The bidders evidently made a mis-take, but the Committee will not allow any cor-rections, but will insist on the contract being carried out if the Board concurs in their recom-

was yesterday handed a letter from Col. W. S. Brown, of Lemont, which had been received by the County Attorney. Mr. Brown expressed great indignation at the way in which outdoor relief had been dispensed in that town, and ofof those who were being relieved, to visit them on his own account, and report whether they were needy or not. The following passage from the letter expresses the opinion of Mr. Brown and the interest he takes in the matter: "The inlamous reputation which attaches to this town in consequence of these bills (for outdoor relief) must be wiped out, and the wholesale swindle perpetrated under the guise of peacest. swindle perpetrated under the guise of pauper-ism be exposed and exploded." The Commit

up the cost of the jury in the Clark-St. Peter case. The fees and mileage foot up about \$412, and this would be all but for a conflict in the and this would be all out for a conflict in the rulings of Judge Gary, who heard the case, and Judge Williams, who is now presiding in the Criminal Court. There was considerable difficriminal Court. There was considerable diffi-culty, it will be remembered, in getting a jury, and about 100 persons were brought in on a special venire, many of whom, though they were not accepted as jurors, have applied to be paid, etc. Judge Gary held that they could not be paid, but Judge Williams takes the contrary view, and holds that they are entitled to one day's pay, but no mileage, and the Clerk of the day's pay, but no mileage, and the Clerk of the nal Court is issuing certificates according y to all who apply and prove their attendance summoned, then, come in, the expense of jurors' fees in the case will foot up about \$600.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The disbursements of currency vesterday were \$75,000. The subscription to the 4 per cent bonds yes

terday in this city amounted to \$15,900. The total receipts of the Internal-Revenn Department yesterday were \$28,056; of which \$23.797 was paid by spirits, \$2,507 by tobacco and cigars, and \$1,669 by beer. Edward Fitzgerald was brought before Com-

missioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling liquors and cigars, at No. 28 West Randolph street, without a proper license. He was held till Wednesday in \$500 bail. United States Marshal Hildrup vesterda Wolfstein, tobacconists, to satisfy a claim for \$5,000 held against them by Barnett, of New York. Thursday night the same parties were arrested by the Marshal, on a capias, for obtain

ing goods amounting to \$4,336.58, as it was alleged, fraudulently. The Marshal accepted bail in double the value of the goods. CRIMINAL.

John F. Hancher was held to the Criminal Court yesterday in bonds of \$300 by Justice Meech for obtaining money under false pre-

Joe Gorman, John Harrington, and John Mulloy were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Scully in bonds of \$500 each for as-saulting Officer Henry Smith upon the Mil-wankee arone yielder.

A. H. Waggoner was discharged yesterday by Justice Haines, upon the charge lodged against him by Mr. Minier, of Tazewell County. The accusation was that Waggoner had failed to account for \$300 worth of flour consigned to

Officers O'Connor and Larsen report that they take no stock in the alleged larceny of a number of cloaks and dresses from No. 625 West Madison street, and that if any such goods were stolen some one upon the premises must be the guilty one. Detectives Shea and Keating vesterday car tired the third man of the rang that robbed Russell's planing-mill. John Donahue, who was at first arcested with Kennealey, has proven

his innovence, but vagrancy is none too strong s charge to put against him. There were seventeen gambling cases pending at Justice D'Wolf's Court. One of them came up yesterdar, and the "gam's" jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The venires for the sixteen remaining cases are in the hands of an officer of the city. It remains to be seen whether the sixteen men will be conducted.

Thievish boys will do well to keep out of the West Division. A boy who has himself served in the Reform School is doing yeoman service as

a boy detective, and during the week has caught four or five petty anealy thickes. Last night he four or five petty sneak thieves. Last night he brought in James Lakey, whom he caught steal-ing a pair of corsets from in front of the store of Joseph Stewart, No. 167 West Madison street.

James Burns and Joe Gorman were held to \$1,000 each for burgiarizing the house of Mrs.
McDonald, No. 131 West Thirteenth street.
Mrs. McDonald and her daughter Maggie identified the men as those who held knives and pistols to their heads while they in turn ransacked the premises. acked the premises.

John Doran is a youth of 13 years, and a very John Doran is a youth of 13 years, and a very bad disposition. He was before Justice Scully yesterday, and was identified by Albert Morris as the youth who picked the pocket of Lizzie Perkins, of No. 235 West Madison street, of a silk handkerchief. Mr. Morris also swore to having seen him pick the pockets of five other people within a period of half an hour. He was held in \$300 bonds to the Criminal Court. There is an assault and battery warrant out

from Justice Meech's Court for the arrest of J.
L. Preshman, one of the press-room employes of the Inter-Ocean. The complainant is N. Markey, an employe of the Teegraph, and he avers that Preshman beat and maltreated him without cause. What argravates the case is the fact that Markey is a small man, afflicted with Justice Meech yesterday discharged Frank T.

Cole, who was charged with the larceny of the houshold effects of Hattie M. Hamilton, of No. 14 Eldridge court. It was shown that in taking all her furniture at 7 o'clock in the evening, he was acting by virtue of a chattel-mortgage held by film. Hence there was no larceny. Incease gave rise to what might have been a bloody fray between Col. Charley Cameron and Mr. Cole. Friends interfered.

Officer Dooley, of the West Twelfth Street Station, yesterday arrested Louis Marree, who has been identified by P. B. Mechan, of No. 325 West Twelfth street, as the thief who etole his watch and chain at a dance in the West Twelith-street Turner-Hall, on the night of the 1st. Marree was caught at the time by Officer O'Grady, but was rescued by his friends, and in the melce a thief named Frank Taliy was shot in the leg below the beauty

Michael Skelley, a quasi-politician and ward dummer living in the West Chicago-avenue district, was before Justice Morrison yesterday upon a charge of disorderly conduct, and, as there was no one in court for the prosecution, he asked to be discharged. Just as that order was about to be entered, a young woman stepped forward and stated that Mrs. Skelley was in outle a pregrious condition, and that the brutal quite a pre-arious condition, and that the brutal tellow had beaten her most unmercifully and had thrown a dipper full of boiling hot water over her nead and neck. The prisoner was held without bail to the 11th.

Four daring young thieves named Jame Mahoney, William O'Brien, John McDonald, and Arthur Howard, who were arrested out of a Canal street lodging-house, have been identified as the ones who broke a pane of glass in the hardware store of Hodge & Homer, No. 47 West Randolph street, upon the night of the 5th, but who were frightened off the 5th, but who were frightened off before securing anything by the neighbors. Some hairpins and other acceptable to the neighbors of the possession when strested have been identified by P. Segler, of No. 8 West Lake street, as a part of the property stolen the same evening from his saloon by thieves who broke a piece of glass in a side-window. It is thought that this gang has been doing most of the recent petty sneaks and burglaries along West Randolph and Madison streets.

Arrests: Edward Connors, found in posses sion of handsome large brown silk scarf: John O'Hara, who sneaked into A. T. Andersons at No. 118 Mooroe street, tapped the till of \$2, and then broke a \$20 pane of glass when the proprietors were trying to catch him; James Roddy, assaulting George Crippen, of No. 218 West Washington street; Erminia Gruntz, charged with stealing \$34 cash and a breastpin from Ids Kaulhauer, while the two were working in a private residence on West. were working in a private residence on West Adams screet; Frank Sherry, stealing a watch from Mary Sherry, his wife; Celia Williams, alias Mary Jane Kenetick, a notorious character arias Mary Jane Reneiners, a no-forious character of Cheyenne, charged with the theit of a sum of money and a gold watch and chain from a curious, stuttering little man, tattooed to the inger-nails, and signing himself J. J. Crowley, horse-jockey, from New York.

Officer Joseph Leonard, of the Twenty-see Street Station, yesterday caught a thief named Cyrille Billahoux, trying to dispose of two coats and a vest at the corner of State and Harrison streets. He could not satisfactorily account for streets. He could not satisfactorily account for his possession of the goods, and was locked up at the Armory. During the day Officers Crowe and Koehler, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, were ordered to take the prisoner and show him up at the various houses that have recently been burglarized in that district. The 30th of last mouth the residence of Thomas H. Marshall, No. 43 Twenty-second street, was visited in the afternoon, during the absence of the family, by thieves, who pried open a rear basement door, and completely gutted the house, taking away with them about \$1,000 worth with them about \$1,000 worth of property, as was mentioned in these columns a few days subsequently. Billadoux was promptly and fully identified by a lady living next to the Marshall residence as ment door that afternoon. It seems probable that the police have at last struck a clew to a

The "window-climbers" still manifest their presence, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police. One week ago last night two of these night-workers put up a ladder from the pavemen to the show window of George H. Lucke & Bros. tailor shop, No. 84 Washington street, and robbed the premises of between \$500 and \$1,000 worth of stock. The robbery was discovered, when Mr. Lucke visited his store on the followwhen Mr. Lucke visited his store on the following morning, and though he reported the occurrence immediately he has received no intelligence as yet that his goods will be recovered. The jaintor of a building across the street saw two men acting in a suspicious manner on the night of the robbery, but was prevented from watching their maneuvers because his wife was sick. It was shortly after 11 o'ciock that he saw them, and the burglary was effected between that hour and mionight. The goods stolen consist of two new overcoats, two pairs of trousers, and bolts of his choicest goods. The robbery, all things considered, is one of the boldest that and bolts of his choicest goods. The robbery, all things considered, is one of the boldest that has happened in the city for years, and indicates the presence of a class of there's who are not only what the police term "slick," but desperate, as is evidenced by the robbery of a store or one of the most prominent streets at an hour when the there will be seen that the control of the store of the most prominent streets at an hour when the thoroughfares are not entirely desert ed. It is also evidenced by the capacity they evince for disposing of the results of their work in such a manner as to entirely clude the

Justice Morrison: Joseph Macauley and M. C. McDonald, \$500 each to the 11th: Lizzie Mellen and Julia Quinn, the notorious shop-lifters who so frequently slip through the meshes of the law at the Criminal Court, \$500 bail each for the larceny of a bolt of dress goods from the store of Stevens & Lloyd, of No. 181 West Indiana street; John V. Hetge, bigamy, discharged, both wives refusing to appear; Patrick Hetchingham and Dents Downey, burglary of the residence of C. G. to appear; Parick Hetchiogham and Denis Downey, burglary of the residence of C. G. Hayman, No. 30 Warren avenue, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court, a little boy named Joseph O'Brien swearing positively to their identity and totally dis; roving their attempt to prove an alibi; William Hasey, who disturbed the Halsted Street Methodist Courch and stole a deacon's hat, \$100 fine; Charles Scott, making threats to kill his wife, \$300 to keep the peace for one year; Albert Covey, larceny of twenty-four pairs of nantaloons from R. Stephenson's wagon, \$500 to the Criminal Court; C. H. Hermann, embezzlement, \$300 to the 11th; Tarpey and Storm, accused of the burglary and robbery at Scheidmann's flour and feed store, exonerated and discharged; Mary McKenna, who was taken to the station in a wheelbarrow by two polices on \$200 fine. to the station in a wheelbarrow by two policemen, \$3 fine. Justice Sum nerfield: J. C. Gilligan and Henry Fields, larceny of a trunk from Maria O'Cosnor, \$1,230 to the Crimtrunk from Maria O'Connor, \$1,200 to the Criminal Court; Homer Stewart, caught breaking into the grocery, 1432 State street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Philip Connors, picking the pocket of Mrs. W. Fletcher, of No. 83 Boufield street, \$500 for the Reform School; Thomas Johnson, same charge, \$100 fine; William O'Leary, larceny, \$500 to the 11th; A. Andrews and wrie, the crooked ex-pawnbrokers who are said to have stolen the goods pawned to them by Fields and Gilligan, \$500 to the 11th.

SOMEWHAT INCOMPREHENSIBLE. A few days ago a couple of men swore out warrants before Justice Summerfield, alieging that a young woman had been foully deait with. The same day John Lally, of 325 Thirteenth place, entered complaint at the Central Station that a young woman living about a half block from his house had been drugged with whisky and then brutally outraged by three young men named Jack Clifford, Jack Dutton, and Frank Lally, the latter his own son. It was stated that Sunday night during a wedding feast in the neighborhood the boys and girls got very gay, and that one of them obtained in some way two bottles of whisky, and induced the young woman to drink enough to make her druns. Mr. Lally represented the case in its worst possible light, and induced the police to telegraph to Toledo and other places to which the villains were expected to have gone. All this coming to the ears of a Thibune report-A few days ago a couple of men swore out All this coming to the ears of a TRIBUNE report-er, notwithstanding the secrecy maintained by the police, he resolved to investigate. Mr.

Lally was first visited, but he was very equivo-TWELFTH WARD.

Lally was first visited, but he was very equivocal, and would afford no information. The
story of the affair was known all
over the neighborhood, and the family
of the voung woman was easily found.
All denied the story in toto, and the young
woman herself said she did not even know Mr.
Laily. It is but right to state that when Mr.
Laily heard how the sensation had burst, he
called at this office and stated that he, perhaps,
had been too hasty in his statements, and that
he had been made the unwilling victim of some
malicious person who wished so injure the
young woman's character.

All of the boys mentioned save Lally are at
home or in the neighborhood. Some months
ago Mr. Lally had his own son arrested for the
theft of a horse and ouggy, but the young man
proved that he had come by the rig honestly,
and was discharged. It will be the proper thing
for the police to completely cancel the record of

for the police to completely cancel the record of the case upon their books.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Toronto. C. F. Everett, N. Zeland L. R. Green, Boston. John Mears, Boston. W. McBlair, St. Louis. E. H. Abbott, Camoridge. Peter Dean, Duluth. PALMER HOUSE. I.C. Calef, Providence.
J. H Cheney. Bloom't'n.
Geo. W. Cobb, Boston.
R. S. Hopkins, Colorado.
S. C. Lewis, Cleveland.
G. F. McLarin, Pittsb gh.
T. C. Palmer, Montreal.
A. Anderson, Ky.

SHERMAN HOUSE. G. B. Swift, Pittsburg.
J. D. Defrees, Wash't'n. Burr Roobins, Janesville.
E. J. DeHart, Portland, Or J. R. Williams, Cinc.
E. Kopper, Brainerd.
E. G. Green, Montreal.

TREMONT HOUSE. Lorenzo Fletcher, Pgh.
C. C. Campbell, St. Faul.
J. E. Marsh, Sandusky.
M. C. Gardner, Phila.
M. J. Johnson, N. Y.
E. S. Weaver, Micn. City.
T. A. Griffith, Detroit.

THE POLICE. THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE SUPER-

INTENDENT is now ready for presentation to the Council at its next meeting. Criminal statistics are al-ways interesting when not too voluminous, and, to save the reader the labor of wading through a dismal swamp of figures, suggestions, and reminiscences, the following abstract is offered of Col. Seavey's detailed report of the work of his Department: The expense of running the Department for

the year was \$432,758, being a reduction of \$102,083 from the expenses of the previous year, and \$57,327 less than the amount appropriated the Council. The estimated expense the next year, including salaries of 100 strolmen in addition to the present force, is \$609,230. The estimated value of real and personal property belonging to the Department is \$165,499. In compliance with the Mayor's order to reduce the expenses of the Department, it was found necessary to dismiss seventy-nine men from the force, and when Mr. Seavey assumed control he found the salaries overdrawn to the amount of \$7,185. To keep the expenditures within the limits has been found a difficult matter.

The police force at present consists of one General Superintendent, one Deputy Superintendent, eighteen Lieutenants, ten Sergeauts, six patrolmen less than we employed on the 1st of January last. The assignments of the men

of bandary last. The assignments of the heat are fully detailed in the report.

Of the 409 patroimen, 35 are on duty at bridges, crossings, depots, tunnels, etc., 31 are detailed at stations as keepers, 12 are are on detective service, 3 are Baihffs, 3 Pound-Keepers, 12 are to be bloomly before the controllers of the state of th and 2 in the Mayor's and Comptroller's offices—
aggregating 88 men, indispensable in their asaggregating 88 men, indispensable in their asaggregating 88 men, indispensable in their asseguments, and reducing the available patrol
force to 317 men. Of this number, 183 are on
day and 185 on night duty. These nave'to cover
thirty-eight square miles of territory, with 600
miles of streets to be patrolled, averaging three
and a quarter miles of street, for each non at and a quarter miles of street for each man at night, and four and a half miles for the men on day duty. Thus we have less than one policeman to every 1.200 citizens, which compares unlavorably with New York, Philadelpaia, Boston, and most cities of the Union. This question of THE INADEQUACT OF THE PORCE

to meet the requirements of the day is set forth at considerable length by the Superintendent, who claims that her force is smaller in proportion to the population now than it ever was, and is not large chough for the proper protection of property and people. The statis-tics show, in fact, that the police has been reduced within the last two years to the extent of 164 men. Mr. Seavey, in the course of his re-port, takes occasion to comment upon the hard-ships of the life of the patrolman, and feelingly Few people, unless they have taken pains to

and day he is expected to patrol the streets, and be found on duty through rain, hall, and thunder. be found on duty through rain, hail, and thunner. Not only is be expected to care for the lives and property of citizens while they sleep, but as must be present at all times and on all occasions. He must be present at every fire, must be on hand to preserve the peace at large gatherings,—political meetings, circuses, base-ball matches, entertainments, baby shows, horse-races, etc. He is expected always to be able to enlighten you in regard to persons as well as places; of the arrival and departure of every train on each of the score of railroads entering here; must be able to tell you of every street, alley, hotel, caurch, and business block in the city. He must be an escort for every procession, for the lost child, the sick, injured, or disaoled; and must also be on hand to protect the unwary Granger from the operations of the sly confidence man, who is sure to be found in every metropolis. He must report accidents, fires, broken and unlighted gas-lamps, defective side-walks, culverls, etc., look after violators of the Building and Health ordinances. So numerous, in short, are his duties that it would seem difficult for any human understanding to relain them in memory. People generally expect more from a policeman than they reasonably should, and they are not aware of the extra burdens that are blaced on the men, and most of which are in excess of the regular police duties. There is no other department of the City Government of which so much is expected, and none for which gonerally so fittle is done. Neither is there any department where the conduct of employees is so much scrutinized, for upon the slightest mistake made by one of them the whole police force is more or less subjected to censure.

The Superintendent refers to the fact that in former years free lodging-houses were open at Not only is he expected to care for the

The Superintendent refers to the fact that in The Superintendent reters to the fact that in former years free lodging-houses were open at the public expense, and says that, excepting the one opened by Aid. Jonas in the North Division, at his personal expense, no such thing as a souphouse or lodging-house hat been opened this year. On this account a large increase of appliance of the production of the large increase of appliance. cants for free lodging at the police-stations might have been expected, but it is worthy of note that the number is but slightly in excess of former years. The number of tramps has

The report calls particular attention to the ordinance in regard to

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS. The ordinance passed by the Council in 1871 is so ambiguous that it is difficult to legally conhecate weapons even in the case of known thieves, and it is recommended that the ordinance be reconstructed, striking out, if pe Sees. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and providing a heavy penalty for carrying such weapons.

The value of property reported stolen during the year was \$156,169.62; the value of stolen

property recovered and returned to owners was \$115,833.38; lost property recovered, \$45,310.40. The total of arrests was 27,208, averaging sixtythe total of arrests was 27,208, averaging sixty-seven for each patrolman. The number of ar-rests for burglary was 574; for larceny, 2,501; vagrancy, 3,771; and the aggregate amount of fines imposed was \$230,720. There is a decrease of 810 in the number of arrests for drunken-

of 810 in the number of arrests for drunkenness, as compared with 1877, and of 302 from 1876. It is notable that of the entire number of arrests made, more than one-fifth were of persons between 10 and 20 years of age.

There is now in possession of the Department a quantity of arms purchased by the Citizens' Association, including four twelve-pound and two six-pound guns, 296 Springfield rifles, and a sufficient store of ammunition. These are held subject to the Executive Committee of the Association. Beside this the Department owns 102 Springfield rifles and a large quantity of oth-102 Springfield rifles and a large quantity of oth-

Mr. Seavey supplements his report with a ta work, which are interesting enough to those who will take the trouble to examine them when they are printed in pamphlet form.

LOCAL POLITICS

FOURTH WARD.

A special meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth was held at No. 1372 State street last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of H. Anderson for Alderman in the west half of the ward. P. L. W. Jansen war Chairman. Col. Ricaby was present, and made a speech of some length, in which he spoke of the necessity of indorsing the Republican nominee and pulling together if they expect to win at the election. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Anderson, White, Smith, and others, and it was resolved to be the sense of the meeting that Mr. Anderson should receive the unanimous support of the Republicans of the Fourth

Republican meetings of an informal character Republican meetings of an informal character were held in the several precincts of the Twelfth Ward last evening, with a view to perfecting organizations and arranging for carrying on the spring campaign. The meetings were all of them largely attended and held with closed doors. It is said, however, that the proceedings were of a preliminary character, and that beyond partially organizing and resolving to support A. M. Wright for Mavor, nothing of importance was done. The meetings will convene again early next week and complete the work left undone when an adjournment was carried.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Finance Committee yesterday ended its work of overhauling the Appropriation bill. The following table shows the recommendations they have agreed to make to the Council, with a statement of the estimates and the amount appropriated in 1878:

known by the Committee, and the above esti-mate is only approximate, but is nearly the amount needed.

The following is a recapitulation of the above

Estimates of Pinance Committee.....\$ 3,513,302 table in brief: Deduct from the total sum recommended about \$400,000, the balance in the Treasury to the credit of various funds, and add a small sum to the item of salaries to cover the deficiency in the collection.

DRUNKENNESS CURED---FACT VS. FOLLY. OLDIERS, DATTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879. -Dr. D' Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three me in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to se that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Re-spectfully, E. F. Brown, Governor." Dr. D'Un-

ger's office, Rooms 21-23, Palmer House. A CARD. The best teeth, the finest workmanship, and but ne'price-\$8 a set, warranted. Other dentists have fancy prices for idle time, but no finer teeth. The most skilled and experienced workmen employed. The Drs. McChesney give all cases in filling or exteacting their personal care and attention.

PURE.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from all deleterious aubstances, but it is wholesome, nutri-tious, and easy or digestion.

A Female Cattle-Dealer.

A Female Cattle-Dealer.

Report comes from the range that a woman is doing that country in male attire. She represents herself to be the nephew of August Belmont and the son of the largest cattle-dealer in Texas. She is said to be a good talker. A few days ago she sold and made a contract to deliver 3,000 head of cattle to a dealer, well known in this city, on Soldier Creek. She made a raise of \$600 at Russell, Kas., in a way best known to herself, and from there went to Larned, where she expected to make a big haul in some kind of speculation, but failed, and went south on the range. We learn from a gentleman where she stayed all night that she admitted herself to be a fraud, but denied that she was a woman. She nas a traveling companshe was a woman. She nas a traveling companion, a young man, who says that this great cattle-dealer is a woman, and he knows it. California and Missouri nave been giving their reports of females doing their States in male attire, and we are glad to see kansas toe the mark while supply things are all the ground.

while such things are all the go. He was a young man-a blonde. He entered the office of an up-town merchant the other day, and said a timid "Good morning." The mer-

and said a timid "Good morning." The merchant responded gruffly.

"Do you know," said the young man softly, "that Vanderbilt bought the Herald?"

"The devil! Is that so?"

"Tis a fact," answered the young man.

"W. H. Vanderbilt bought the Herald?"
muttered the merchant, laying down his pen.

"Fact! I assure you," murmured the young man as he moved toward the door.

"Stop!" cried the merchant. "How much did he pay for it?"
"Three cents!" replied the young man as he

"Three cents!" replied the young man, as he softly closed the door after him. Sincere Grief.

Sincere Grief.

Buffalo Express.

At a Methodist Conference meeting in New York, a man got up and said he had long wished to speak, but his wife wouldn't let him. His wife had died, however, and having his liberty at last, he proposed to exercise it. In about two minutes the entire Conference wept over the death of the lady as over the loss of a personal friend. Kimbail's Catarrh and Asthmatic Cigarettes are universal remedies for the nursery and the office.

Buck & Rayner are general agents for the cele

MARRIAGES. TAYLOR—HUSON—At Wankegan, Ill., Feb. 5, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, G. T. Huson, by the Rev. H. L. Stanley, Mr. Anson D. Taylor and Miss Nettle Huson.

Nettle Huson.

BURNHAM-MANNING-In Lake Mills, Wis., on
Feb. 5, 1879, Mr. Bradford Burnham, of Chicago, and
Miss Flora Manning, of Lake Mills, Wis. DEATHS. RCCK-Agnes C., youngest daughter of Daniel J. and Catherine Rock, aged 22 months. Funeral from reslience, Sunday, at I o'clock, from the corner of Lili-av. and Racene-av., Lake View, to Calvary.

the corner of Linear, and Racciae av., Lake view, to Calvary.

PARKERSON—On Feb. 6, at 3008 Dearborn-st., Freddy Parkerson, of diphtheria, aged 4 years and 24 days, son of Burrell and Eliza Parkerson, Estimated and Eliza Parkerson, the control of the control of

and 11 months.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. S, at 10 a. m., from residence, 258 West Lake-st. Friends invited to attend. Wille, dear, how we will miss thee.

ANDRUS-Feb. 6, 1879, of pneumonia, at her residence in Humbird, Wis., Mrs. S. P. Andrus, late of Chicago, in her 44th year. DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTMENSHIP ENTERED INTO THE 6th day of December, A. D. 1878, between E. T. HENDRICKSON and JOSEPH SUIEGES, tiver, and boarding stable at 6th and 611 West Madison-st. Chargo, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual cousent. R. Hendrickson continues the business at the old standard Joseph Surges at 571 Ogden-av.

HENDRICKSON & SURGES, By their attorney.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUI will hold its annual meeting for election of officers for the cusuing year, this evening, at Benz Hail, cor-ner of West Lake and Robey-sta., at 7:33. HE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICASS WILL MEST

YHE REV. J. K. APPLEBER WILL LECTURE BE-fore the Philosophical Society this evening, at a o'clock, at the Ataenseum Hall, 30 Dearborn-st, on "English Co-operation: Its Relation to the Labor Problem."

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 9:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 9:30 a. m., we shall sell AT AUCTION.

OUR FIRST OFFERING OF SPRING STYLES. Boots, Shoes & Slippers

CHOICE LINES of goods, the manufacturers of which are in pressing need of funds, and these goods WILL BE MOVED. Buyers should make a note of this.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, FEB. 11, \$8,000 WORTH

BOOTS & SHOES Being the Retail Stock of Messrs, LEONARD & DODGE, all Prime

Albany-made goods.
Also Sample Lots of 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

A Fuil Line Regular SPRING OPENING SPRING SALE

DRY GOODS. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

Linens and Housekeeping Goods Hats and Caps, Clothing, Notices

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., WILL SELL TO-DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK

FURNITURE Carpets, and Stoves,

general line of Household Goods, Mattresses, Springs, illows, Comforts, Quilts, Sheets. A few very fine of WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. BY W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta 173 and 175 Randolph-86.

REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE. FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE. ARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, SHOW CASES, CHROMOS, ETC., SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, are hereby notified that he, on the Ilth day of January, 1879, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1879.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, 159 Lazalle-st., Chicago,

Tenney & Flower, Attorneys. Cook County Court-House Bonds.

\$300,000. Owing to the delay in printing and executing the Cook County 5-per-cent coupon twenty-year bonds, no bids therefor will be opened until the 15th day of February. Inst. Bids will therefore be received at any time prior to that date, directed to the Finance Committee, care of County Treasurer. No bids less than par will be entertained; and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Outstanding Court-House orders will be treated the same as cash. Bids now in will, if accepted, be entitled to bonds as of this date.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1879.

STAHL'S Is an elegant, pleasant, and reliable remedy for PECTORAL Coughs, Cold, and Dis-COUGH SYRUP cases of the Throst and Lungs. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all drugglists.

OPIUM CURE.
The Great Discovery by a victim. It never falls. Palniess and reliable. Chesp as the drug. Any case cured in from 10 to 30 days, or no pay. C. HAMMOND, 4t Lasalie-st. FOR SALE.

THE CINCINNATI FURNITURE HOUSE. 38 & 40 West Madison-st. Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain arpets, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, cheap for each of

CANDY. CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union-expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward, as 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. TRUNKS.

Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit Chlass, T. Wil. 178 For Trunks, Satchels, Bagade, it will pay, No. 144 State-st. COLLECTIONS. CHICAGO TIPE 162 Washington-st.,
Does business on the theory
hat every man should pay his
honest debts. If not at once, as

Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "NULTIFORM." Sole agent for the "NULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted US w. Madjaon St., Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Indorred and recommended for its wholsomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in caus, by all Grocers.

[37] Deware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sail them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces priping, conscipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pumples on the face, etc.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. the patronage

Of experienced and economical housekeepers is given to Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap, because they find it n'ways reliable, on account of its uniform strength and purity. The extent of this "patronage" may be estimated by the fact that more of Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap is sold by the retail grocers of Chicago than of any two other brands. Water easily penetrates Soaps made of questionable materials, which weakens and softens them. PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made of Soponified Red Oil, the best material known for producing hard, duruble and effective Soap, which water will not weaken or soften. The smallest piece can be used to advantage. A trial solicited. Sold everywhere

JUDGE BLO

The Committee Its Labors terda

The Additional Te garding the Office Bl

Interesting Show the Garden Ci ance Peo

How Messrs. Hai al.; Settled Affair Being Ably Assiste

and Oth The Rush and Charge Witho

Messrs. Homer C

the Memor The Judge Explain Case and the

City Ma Adjournment of the C Departure for V

THE BIGELOV E. A. DRUM The Blodgett investigation terday morning, half an homembers of the Congression ing been engaged in their some time in discussing the over, and the prospect of which is the day of the day.

if possible, during the day, the formal resumption of could be seen that the Com The Chairman said: The announce that they think, of the charges already pref gone over the ground cover submitted to the House of not a little beyond. They do so patiently, and certa desire if possible to conclus to-day. It will be conclus further charges preferred. should be, the Committee charges carefully at the so mine whether they feel co with the investigation. To the demands of public dut, business, require us to re examination will be contif

ceeded with. mr. Edward A. Drummo amined by Gen. Stiles. He entering the order of Ju found on page 242 of La awarding \$30,000 to Mr. remember how it came to the order was entered, Judge Drummond was not lect whether the name of Drummond, Circuit Judge

It would appear that it wotherwise it would have occ. The entry was in witness' or presumed that both Judge is, not actually in the coun Drummond was in his own business, and it was the content was an anough was not present in the order of July 20 was July 29, setting aside the or to Mr. Winston, appeared, have been entered before alone. The morning after entered, Judge Drummond that the order had been ma "What made you think!" "By his language. I call the order had been ma "What made you think! "Could you give the sub "I know he scolded me order. I think he had giv yously not to enter any, ders, I do not remember wout his knowing it or seein "In what case!" "In this matter of the B "Were these instruction the order of the 20th of awarding Mr. Winston \$30 "No, sir, they must habefore that."

"And that was the ord plained!" "The order of the 20th of "And that was the order."

"The order of the 20th he complained, which was "At the time he gave y what had been done, accortion, in the matter of the "I do not remember here." "Had anything more than -leave given by the

"I do not remember record." Witness further said tall Judge Blodgett's atta Judge Drummond had not to enter orders in know where the mone Government for the Bigg ited, nor in what form it parties that were entil recollect by whom the o ed; such drafts were gen papers, and he had looke find it.

papers, and he had looke find it.

On cross-examination I said that at the time the entered Judge Blodgett. Sole Circuit Judge hold Judge Drummond was but was in his roomboth Judges did not sit of portion of that day; at the ly did sit together for a so of a day, and it would at that they both sat for each order the entry a particular Judge before entered. He did not rembefore this order was entinatructions from Judge ter orders in that case Blodgett, and Judge labout it. The order was and immediately afterwait was made. He had an Drummond had gone member the person who Ou re-examination by that twenty-one orders in the same case, were enter and not before Judge Dr that twenty-one orders the same case, were enter and not before Judge Dr In answer to Mr. Goud Drummond were half-br In answer to Gen. Still C. Campbell was a so Glorer.

W. H. BR Mr. W. H. Bradley was and was asked if he hea the part of Judge Drum matter about which Mr. testified, and replied th

"Did you hear state Drummond in relation to "Judge Drummond

ter it was all over,—1 the order reversing the

MENTS. D REPUBLICAN COUR ing for election of officers coning. at Benz Hall, cor-BLICANS WILL MEET S WILL LECTURE BE-nety this evening, at a fight, 50 Dearborn-st., on Relation to the Labor ALES.

E & CO., ADE SALE DODS.

11, 9:30 A. M. o. 12, at 9:30 a. all sell

some EXTRA

goods, the man-

are in pressing

these goods

and 82 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION, FEB. 11,

SHOES.

ock of Messrs. GE, all Prime

nd RUBBERS

ular SPRING

ING SALE

OODS

7. Feb. 12.

keeping Goods, othing, Notions,

E. RADDIN & CO.

USE & CO.,

TURE.

& CO., Auctioneers.

TERS & CO.,

AUCTION'SALE.

MERCHANDISE

9:30 o'clock a. m.,

& 175 Randolph-st.

NOTICE.

berg, of Chicago, Cook stifled that he, on the

t-House Bonds.

an elegant, pleasant, d reliable remedy for

coughs, Cold, and Dis-cases of the Throat and lungs. Price, 50 cents. sold by all druggists.

CURE. The Great Discov-s. Painless and reliable. cured in from 10 to 30 D. 41 Lasalle-st.

RNITURE HOUSE.

LEBRATED THROUGH the Union—expressed to ris, 11b and upward, at 0, 60s per 10. Address, GUNTHER, Confect, Chicago.

Washington-st.,

E. BURMHAM.

IONS.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Stoves,

VORTH

ASES

DDIN & CO.,

Buyers should

TION. How Messrs. Haines, Dore, et OFFERING al., Settled Up Its STYLES. Affairs.

> Being Ably Assisted Therein by Messrs. Homer Cook, Smith. and Others.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Its Labors Yes-

terday.

The Additional Testimony Re-

garding the Post-

Office Block.

Interesting Showing Up of

the Garden City Insur-

ance People.

The Rush and Pahlman Charge Withdrawn by the Memorialists.

Case and the Garden City Matter.

The Judge Explains the Walker

Adjournment of the Committee-Their Departure for Washington.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

E. A. DRUMMOND. The Blodgett investigation was resumed yes-terday morning, half an hour or so late, the two members of the Congressional Committee hav-ing been engaged in their private parlors for some time in discussing the ground to be gone ower, and the prospect of winding the thing up, if possible, during the day. From what followed the formal resumption of the proceedings, it could be seen that the Committee had this mat-

The Chairman said: The Committee wish to announce that they think, with the conclus of the charges already preferred, they will have gone over the ground covered by the memorial not a little beyond. They have endeavored to do so patiently, and certainly impartially, and desire if possible to conclude this investigation to-day. It will be concluded if there are no further charges preferred. If, however, there should be, the Committee will consider thes charges carefully at the noon hour, and deter mine whether they feel called supon to go on with the investigation. The time is short, and the demands of public duty, as well as private business, require us to return. We hope the examination will be continued as rapidly as pos

The examination of witnesses was then pro ceeded with.

Mr. Edward A. Drummond was called and ex-

amined by Gen. Stiles. He said he remembered entering the order of July 20, 1872, which is found on page 242 of Law-Record, volume 17, awarding \$30,000 to Mr. Winston, but did not remember how it came to be entered. Judge Blodgett was present in the court-room when the order was entered, but witness thought Judge Drummond was not. He did not recollect whether the name of the Hon. Thomas Drummond, Circuit Judge, was interlined on the record after the original entry was made. It would appear that it was omitted at first; otherwise it would have occupied a line by itself. The entry was in witness' own handwriting. He recovered that both Judges were present; the presumed that both Judges were present; that is, not actually in the court-room, but Judge Drummond was in his own room, attending to business, and it was the custom at that time, when both Judges were present, to let the record recite that fact, and also recite the fact before whom the order was entered. Judge Drummond was not present in the court-room when nore whom the order was entered. Judge Drummond was not present in the court-room when the order of July 20 was made. The order of July 29, setting aside the order awarding \$30,000 to Mr. Winston, appeared, from the record, to have been entered before Judge Drummond alone. The morning after the first order was entered, Judge Drummond was very indignant that the order had been made.

entered, Judge Drummond was very indignant that the order had been made.

"What made you think he was indignant?"

"By his language. I cannot remember precisely what he said."

"Could you give the substance of it?"

"I know he scolded me for entering up the order. I think he had given me directions previously not to enter any, or any important orders. I do not remember which, in the case without his knowing it or seeing the orders."

"In what case?"

"In this matter of the Bigelow Block."

"In what case?"

"In this matter of the Bigelow Block."

"Were these instructions given to you after the order of the 20th of July had been made awarding Mr. Winston \$30,000?"

"No, sir, they must have been given to me before the."

plained?"

"The order of the 20th was the one of which he complained, which was afterwards set aside."

"At the time he gave you these instructions, what had been done, according to your recollection, in the matter of the Bigelow Block?"

"I do not remember how far the thing had gone."

"Had anything more been done at that time than leave given by the Court to file the peti-

witness further said he thought he did not all Judge Blodgett's attention to the fact that Judge Drummond nad given him instructions not to enter orders in the case. He did not know where the money that was paid by the Government for the Bigelow Block was deposited, nor in what form it was paid over to the parties that were entitled to it. He did not recollect by whom the order of July was drafted; such drafts were generally kept among the papers, and he had looked for this but could not find it.

On cross-examination by Mr. Goudy, witness

papers, and he had looked for this but could not find it.

On cross-examination by Mr. Goudy, witness said that at the time the order of July 20 was entered Judge Blodgett was presiding as the sole Circuit Judge holding the Circuit Court. Judge Drummond was not in the court-room, but was in his room. Witness thought that both Judges did not sit on the Bench during any portion of that day; at that time they frequently did sit together for a single case, or a portion of a day, and it would appear from the record that they both sat for all day, but in entering each order the entry showed the name of the particular Judge before whom it was actually entered. He did not remember how long it was before this order was entered before he received instructions from Judge Drummond not to enter orders in that case. He never told Judge Blodgett, and Judge Blodgett knew nothing about it. The order was made in the afternoon, and immediately afterwards a certified copy of it was made. He had an impression that Judge Drummond had gone home. He did not remember the person who obtained the order.

On re-examination by Gen. Stiles, witness said that twefty-one orders made on July 22, 1872, in the same case, were entered before both Judges, and not before Judge Drummond alone.

In answer to Mr. Goudy, he said he and Judge Drummond were half-brothers.

In answer to Gen. Stiles, he said Mr. George C. Campbell was a son-in-law of Mr. J. O. Glover.

and was asked if he heard the conversation on the part of Judge Drummond in relation to this matter about which Mr. E. A. Drummond had testified, and replied that he didn't think he

Drummond in relation to the same subject mat-ter?"

"Judge Drummond spoke to me about it af-ter it was all over,—I think the day he entered the order reversing the order of Judge Blod-gett." "Do you recollect what he said?"
"Well, his remark was with reference to Ed-

ward Drummond. He said Edward shouldn't have entered that order without submitting to him personally, as he had had almost everything to do with reference to the condemnation of the Bigelow Block and the payment of the liens and claims upon the fund in the matter."

"What objections did he make to the order, if any?" The Committee Concluded

"What objections did he make to the order, if any?"

"He didn't explain to me the objections. He said but very little to me about it."

Continuing, witness said the \$1,250,000 in this matter was paid through the Collector of the Port in money upon certified copies of these orders of the Circuit Court. He presumed a certified copy of the \$30,000 order was given to Winston, but was very sure Winston didn't get the money on that order, because it was reversed, and the certificates returned, canceled, and held for naught.

On cross-examination by Mr. Goudy, witness

and held for naught.

On cross-examination by Mr. Goudy, witness said he didn't remember Judge Drummond's saying that the rights of some infants were involved in this matter, nor did he think Judge Drummond said that the matter should go to the Probate Courtrather than the United States Court. Witness recollected very well that he tried to explain Mr. Edward Drummond's entry of the order by telling Judge Drummond he understood the entry was made upon a stipulation by all the parties in the case. There was a derstood the entry was inside upon a supplication by all the parties in the case. There was a special fund, or rather the amount of \$1,250,000 was placed at the disposal of Collector McLean to be distributed to the various parties under orders of the Court.

HUGH A. WHITE. Mr. Hugh A. White was called and examined

by Mr. Knickerbocker. H stated that he knew George A. Bigelow in his lifetime, and was solicitor from the summer of 1871 till his death in 1872. He knew of the contract made between Mr. Bigelow and F. H. Winston some time in January or February, 1872, by which he was to sell to the Government of the United States Block 121, School-Section Addition, for a Post-Office and Custom-House. There were parties owning property on Dearborn street who were very anxious to have the Post-Office retained near the old site; and he had many different persons coming to him, as representing the Big-elow estate, which, together with the De Haven estate, owned Block 121, to see if some arrangement could not be made whereby they could procure this site, which was considered at that time probably the most eligible location in the city.

The parties in interest selected Mr. Winston as the man to make the contract and carry out the arrangement. The question was discussed in the first instance at his office, Mr. H. H. Honore insisting that Mr. Winston was the man to be put in that place, owing to his influence with B. C. Cook, who was then a Congressman from an adjoining district, and with the Judges on the Bench, and owing to some relations existing between him and Mr. Glover, then District-Attorney of this district. Mr. Winston was not present at this discussion, but witness met him after that.

"Do you know what kind of services Mr. Winston rendered under that contract?"

"I do not personally."

"I do not personally."

"I do not personally."

"I way there way, from representations made by him or anybody else, whether or not it was what is commonly known catchibly services?"

"I had my own impressions."
"What did you derive them from?" "I can hardly say, except general reputa tion."
Mr. Goudy—There is no such thing as lobby services. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by law to choose the ground. It was

authorized by law to choose the ground. It was not a matter of legislation.

Mr. Knickerbocker—I suppose I need not call your attention to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States have held, two or three times, that the procuring of a contract with any of the Departments is in the nature of lobby services, for which the law will not allow any compensation.

with any of the Departments is in the nature of lobby services, for which the law will not allow any compensation.

"Did you get any knowledge or information as to what had been done by Mr. Winston under this contract after it was made?"

"I know he went to Washington, but what he did there I only know from what he told me upon his return. He had been before the Departments, and presented the facts and statements of prominent citizens of Chicago as to the desirability of this location, and thought that he had succeeded in procuring them to select this location. I do not know that I should use the word 'Department,' but he had been to Washington, and arranged the matter with the proper-parties, whoever they were. He subsequently went to the Legislature at Springfield, and obtained the vacation of an alley,—what is known as Quincy fireet,—because the Government objected to taking the block until that street was closed, so as to include the property together." "Was Mr. Winston at that time a member of

the Legislature?"
"I think not."
"And his visit there was for the purpose, and resulted in his procuring the passage of an act

you have stated?"
"I understood it so."
"Do you know anything about an order having been entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for this district on the 20th day of July, 1872, allowing \$30,000 to Mr. Winston out of the fund set aside by the United States for the payment for this property?"
"I know there was an order entered."
"Did you have any conferences with Mr. Winston about that order?" Winston about that order?

Where did you have these conferences with "At my office in Chicago."

"By your request?"
"No, sir."
"Mr. Winston sought an interview with you?"
"He did."

"He did."

"What was the topic of discussion between you and Mr. Winston at these interviews?"

"Going back one step, after this arrangement had been entered into between Capt. Bigelow and Capt. De Haven on the 28th of March, it seems it became a question in Mr. Winston's mind how he should receive the \$10,000 that was due or owing from George A. Bigelow to him. He came in to me and said that he thought he was as much entitled to a lien for his services as the mechanics and material men who had proved up large sums against the property; and

due or owing from George A. Bigelow to him. He came in to me and said that he thought he was as much entitled to a lien for his services as the mechanics and material men who had proved up large sums against the property; and he thought he ought to be secured in some way. Capt. De Haven was a man that he was not very well acquainted with; Madame Bigelow was a lady; and he thought he ought to be provided for in some way, so that there should be no trouble about his getting his money. I told him in substance that I did not see any way that he could be provided for, but that no doubt he would be paid; that the part that was coming from George A. Bigelow's estate there might be delay about, but that I considered the estate undoubtedly solvent, and it would be paid in time. He wanted to know if some arrangement could not be made by which he could get his money without it going through their hands at all. I told him I did not know of any way; but, if he could think of any way, it should consent to it. He had carned his money, as I understood. I think he went off saying he would look the matter up. Very soon after that I saw him again, and I understood him to say at that time that he had seen somebody, and the matter could be arranged so that he could have it allowed in the United States Court along with the other claims that had been allowed against the estate. I told him it seemed to me a doubtful question; still, if the Court was willing to grant him such an order, it was immaterial to the estate and the parties in interest; they intended to pay him, and it was a matter of very small importance to them whether they paid it through an order of Court, or whether they paid it though an order of Court, or whether they paid it though an order of Court, or whether they paid it though an order of Court, or whether they paid it though an order of court was willing to oracle and the parties, and, if there was no objection to his getting any order that the court was willing to make such an order."

"Did be say to you he had

Court granting an order arose from the fact that, as a lawyer, he could not see how Mr. Winston could have a lien for services. He signed the stipulation with the understanding that it would be perfectly agreeable to the United States Court to grant the order. The money was paid by three checks for \$10,000 each, dyted July 26, 1872, Aug. 5, 1872, and Sept. 15, 1872. The second was indorsed "by F. H. Winston, per O. R. Glover." O. R. Glover was Mr. Winston's cashier, and a son of J. O. Glover. The last check was paid after the County Court had ordered the caim against the estate. Some time after this order was entered, and before he paid anything on account of it at all, he learned that it was set aside. Judge Drummond toldhim so; be could not recollect his exact words, but the impression they made on his mind was that Judge Drummond did not propose to have the records of his Court show an allowance of any such nature to any person for such services in such a case. The estate also paid \$4,500 for the expenses of the condemnation proceedings, besides the allowance to Mr. Winston. The last check for \$10,000 to Mr. Winston was delivered to Anthony C. Hesing.

"Did you get anything from Mr. Hesing."

C. Hesing.
"Did you get anything from Mr. Hesing when you delivered it to him?"

when you delivered it to him?"
"I got an indemnifying bond."
"This indemnifying bond is signed by Mr.
Pierce, Hesing, and Joel D. Harvey. Do you
know who Joel D. Harvey is?"
"He is Collector of Internal Revenue."
"He was one of the Commissioners appointed
in the condemnation proceedings, was he not?"
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know how much he got?"

"I paid him \$1,000 as Commissioner."

"What was said to you when this \$10,000 was got,—this last one, where the bond was taken?"

"There was very little said about it, except that trips to that time Mr. Hesing, had been in "There was very little said about it, except that prior to that time Mr. Hesing had been in my office two or three times to see when be could get this money, saying be had some interest in it; and I finally gave the check. I did not give it to Mr. Hesing; I gave it to Mr. Winston. He wanted me to give the check directly to him, but I told him I had nothing to do with him in the matter. Mr. Winston was the party I dealt with. He said part of the money was coming to him, and he was anxious I should give the check to him directly. I think I spoke to Mr. Winston about it, on the street, sometime after. (He said 'That was all right; Hesing had got a little to keep him still.'"

"What was said to you by Mr. Honore, at the time this contract was first made, about the desirability of having Mr. Winston take hold and manage this thing, as he belonged to the combination.

manage this thing, as he belonged to the combination, or ring?"
"I think I have stated, as near as I recollect,

all that was said in that regard."
"You cannot say whether that was so or not?"
"I have no recollection of his saying a word about a ring or combination."

Mr. Culberson—Why did you exact that in-

"Because I didn't know whether the estate would pay 100 cents on the dollar, and I pro-posed to secure myself against that contin-Mr. Campbell conducted the cross-examina-

"Do you remember," he asked, "that you and Mr. Winston came into the office where I was, stated how this matter stood, and that Mr. was, stated now this matter stood, and that Mr. Winston claimed that this contract was joint and several, you suggesting that George Bigelow was dead and couldn't pay until there were proceedings in the Probate Court, or some other order of court; that Mr. Winston insisted that he had nothing to do with that matter; that his courted was joint, and soveral, and the particular control was joint and several, and the parties were of full age, and could pay the money and take such proceedings thereafter as they de-

"Not in that form nor in that substance. I remember the fact of having a conversation, probably in your presence, but I never knew that he claimed that it was for the reason that it was a joint and several contract that he had this ciaim in the United States Court."

"Don't you remember he insisted he was en-"Don't you remember he insisted he was entitled to all the money then, and that there was a large amount coming to Capt. DeHaven and the other parties, and they could pay it and look to the Probate Court thereafter for such portion as George Bigelow's estate was responsible for? Do you remember there was such a conversation?"

"Don't you remember that I called your attention to the fact that Judge Drummond had insisted that no money whatever should be paid to your clients until every lien on that property was made known to the Court and discharged. That was true in point of fact, was it not?"

"No, sir. I think not. The Commission had already passed on the commission to be paid, and he was proposing to pay nothing except what had been passed on."

"Didn't he propose to pay on every lien on the property before he should determine the residuum to the parties?"

"He proposed to have sufficient reserved to

residuum to the parties?"

"He proposed to have sufficient reserved to pay the other parties that hadn't been allowed anything by that Commission."

"Didn't he insist that every one who appeared by the records to have a lien of any character should be made a party to this proceeding?"

"Of course."

Witness had no recollection of having read the petition of Winston, nor of any notice being served on him that the petition would be filed. The stipulation was in his (witness') handwriting. There were two stipulations pre-

ing served on him that the petition would be filed. The stibulation was in his (witness') handwriting. There were two stipulations presented to him by Winston. The first was unsatisfactory, and witness had it changed in accordance with Madame Bigelow's idea. The stipulation which he then draited and signed, and which was now before him, was satisfactory to him. The petition was also shown witness, and he read it over.

While the witness was thus engaged, Col. Cooper announced that when the Committee returned to Washington he desred to have introduced before it the official correspondence on file in the Treasury Department of Judge Blodgett in relation to the whisky matters; the correspondence on file there in relation to the Bigelow Block, whatever it might be; the correspondence on file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court with reference to the appointment of Registers in the Second and Third Congressional Districts; also the correspondence on file in the Attorney-General's office between Judge Blodgett, the Attorney-General, and the District-Attorney.

Mr. Goudy made no objection, but stated that he would at once introduce in evidence the letter from Chief-Justice Chase to Judge Blodgett, which has been referred to severat times during the investigation of the Hibbard indictment

the from Chief-Justice Chase to Judge Blodgett, which has been referred to several times during the investigation of the Hibbard indictment charge, and in which the Chief Justice stated, in brief, that Judge Blodgett had exhausted his appointing powers, and in which, also, the Chief Justice withdrew his nomination of Mr. Dun-

ning.
The witness had read the petition by this time, and said that the facts as stated were substantially correct, but there was evidently a mistake as to the amount of the set-off to Louisa G.

as to the amount of the set-off to Louisa G. Bigelow, which was \$103,000 too much. It was very evident, he said, that he had never seen the petition before.

Mr. Campbell asked if that wasn't the correct amount at the time, and if it wasn't subsequently diminished?

The witness replied that it was not,—that the amount was \$106,000 instead of \$206,000, as it appeared in the petition.

Mr. Campbell thought that might be a mere clerical error.

clerical error.

Mr. Knickerbocker introduced in evidence the indemnity bond referred to, and announced his intention to offer in evidence Giover's petition in the same.

THE GARDEN CITY.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S ANSWER. Gen. Stiles said the Garden City charge could e taken up. on with the Rush and Pahlman matter.

Gen. Stiles replied "No"; two jurors had

been sent for, and if they reached the city the nemorialists would be ready; if not, they would Mr. Knott asked Mr. Goudy if he had no wit-

Mr. Knott asked Mr. Goudy if he had no witnesses in the Bigelow matter.

Mr. Goudy replied, "Not at present," but when the memorialists got through they might. The Garden City charge, published in The Tribune yesterday, was then taken up.

Mr. Campbell read the following answer:

This respondent, Henry W. Biodrett, denies that while he has been District Judge he has engaged in an unlawful scheme to defraud the creditors of a bankrupt estate pending before him in said District Court, and by the use of the machinery of said District Court, and by means of his personal advice and influence, aided the consummation of a scheme by which the creditors were defrauded out of any sum of money whatever.

Answer to the first specification:

This respondent admits that prior to the 14th day of August, 1872, there was a corporation known as

the Garden City Insurance Company in existence in the City of Chicago, and that it had met with great loases from the fire of the 8th and 8th of October. 1871; and that a petition in manicruptcy was filed in and District Court on the 14th day of Anguet, 1872, by Henry Newton and Lawrence S. Beardsley, partners under the style of H. Newton & Co.; and that subsequently said Company was adjudicated a bankrupt, but this respondent has no knowledge as to the amount of assets or of liabilities of said corporation, and he forther says that he has never heard of any scheme or combination whatever having for its object the avoidance of the legal liabilities of the stockholders and officers of said Company. or that said petition in bankruptey was filed in furtherance of any unlawful or fraudulent scheme whatever.

Answer to the second specification:

Respondent further says that he has never had any information that the adjudication under said petition was to prevent by an improper use of said District Court the litigation threatened against said Company founded upon the claims of indebtedness against it, or to coerce and compel the creditors of said Company to sell their claims, or that it had any unlawful or fraudulent design whatever.

Answer to the third specification:

This respondent further admits that while said proceedings in bankrupty were pending before him as District Judge a petition was filed in said bankrupt estate by a creditor thereof, asking said Court to enter a role upon said bankrupt company to compel it to file a schedule of the assets of said Company; but he denies that he, by the influence of his judicial office, improperly advised and urged the petitioner's attorney that the officers and stockhoiders of said Company that the officers and stockhoiders of said Company had already offered the said petition to desirt from asking hims such District Judge to enter such rule, and advised petitioning creditor's attorney that the officers and stockhoiders of said Company had already offered the said compa

THE RECORD.

Mr. Kemp was recalled, and, guided by Col. Cooper, dug out the following from the records of the District Court:
Aug. 15, 1872; entered rule to show cause why Garden City should not be adjudged bank

Oct. 16, 1872; leave to Homer Cook to be come party to petition, and to prosecute in case of failure of petitioner to do so. Same day. Adjudication entrance.

Witness said the petitioning creditors were H. Newton & Co.; Lawrence S. Beadsley was one. H. P. Smith was their attorney. Sept. 16, 1873. Rule on bankrupt and officers to make and deliver schedule and inventory of

estate, or show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in event of failure to comply.

Oct. 7, 1873. Filed motion, and entered orde vacating order of Sept. 16, 1873. "Don't you remember he insisted he was entitled to all the money then, and that there was a large amount coming to Capt. Deliaven and the other parties, and they could pay it and look to the Probate Court thereafter for such portion as George Bigelow's estate was responsible for? Do you remember there was such a conversation?"

"I remember he was very anxious to get his money. I remember that was the subject of conversation?"

"Don't you remember that he laid any stress on the ground that these parties then surviving should pay it. I understood he was trying to devise some way in which the parties could pay it and be protected in doing it."

"Don't you remember you were equally solicitous that each party should pay only what they themselves had to pay?"

"I certainly never thought of anything else."

March 9, 1874. Filed petition, and rule refused. Petitioner, William B. Sisson, set out that he was a creditor, and, as Assignee of Jacob Rolle, had made proof to amount of \$600 becompany; and such proceedings had upon the same that, Oct. 18, 1872, the Company was adjudicated bankrupt; that upon such adjudication an order was made for warrant of seizure, and to rule was made for warrant of seizure, and to warrant was ever issued, and no schedule filed; that no meeting of the creditors had been called or taken place, or any Assignee appointed, or any other steps taken as prescribed by law to cause a settlement, although nearly a year had elapsed since the adjudication; therefore petitioner prayed that the Court make the necessary of the Company to file a schedule and have an assignment and distribution of the assets as by law required.

This pertitions was indorsed, in Judge Blodgett's handwriting: "Rule refused, it not appearing that proof of loss was ever furnished, or that loss had ever been adjusted."

April 16, 1874. Filed two petitions and entered additional rule returnable in five days.

The prayers in these were for an order to the company of the creditors and upon the section of the schedule and the proof o March 9, 1874. Filed petition, and rule re-

red additional rule returnable in five days.

tered additional rule returnable in five days.
The prayers in these were for an order to
compel the Company to file a schedule, etc.
May 12, 1875. Filed petition and entered additional rule on Company.
This also contained a similar prayer.
The indorsement was, "Entered rule that
Company file schedule in twenty days. H.
W. B."

Company file schedule in twenty days. H. W. B."
July 16, 1875. Entered additional rule that bankrupt file schedule by 25th, or attachment issue for contempt.
This was based on the petition of the executors of C. M. Reed, who set out the same facts as were contained in Sisson's regarding the adjudication, etc., and further that the cause had not been referred to the Register in Bankruptcy, who had been obliged to inform creditors who appeared before him to file proofs of debt that he had no jurisdiction; that a number of people had obtained judgment against the bankrupt since the filing of the petition, and, on account of such judgment, had obtained unfair advantages in settlement; that cetitioner could get no information with regard to the assets and liabilities; that he had been offered 8 per cent for bis claim one day, and on another 10 per cent by a gentleman who purported to represent the Company; therefore he prayed for a rule to show cause why the bankrupt should not file a schedule, etc.
Col. Cooper asked what the next order was, and witness read that of July 16, 1875, stating that rule had been entered for bankrupt to file

should not file a schedule, etc.

Col. Cooper asked what the next order was, and witness read that of July 16, 1875, stating that rule had been entered for bankrupt to file schedule by the 25th inst., or attachment would issue for contempt.

The next order was that of Aug. 28, 1875: "Filed notice of stipulation to dismiss, and entered rule that all persons interested show cause Sept. Il why proceedings should not be dismissed." The minute on the back of the stipulation was: "Enter rule that all persons interested in said bankrupt estate show cause on the morning of the 11th day of September next why such proceedings should not be dismissed. Notice six days in Journal. H. W. B."

The witness also read the application of Homer Cook, stating that previous order had been published as required, and asking the Court to make a dismissal of the proceedings absolute, inasmuch as nobody had appeared Sept. 11 to show cause. The minute on the back of the application was: "Enter order setting aside adjudication and dismissing cause." In response to further questions, witness said the Company was put into bankruptey and the petition filed against it Aug. 14, 1872; that it was adjudicated bankrupt Oct. 16, 1872; that it was adjudicated bankrupt Oct. 16, 1872; that it was adjudicated bankrupt Oct. 16, 1872; that it was adjudicated bankrupt of the election of an Assignee. The records did show, however, that there were no schedules on file. They did not show, either, that there had been any creditors' meeting for the election of an Assignee. The records did show, however, that there were numer-us applications made to have schedules filed, and that Judge Blodgett in most cases directed the entry of rules to show cause, and in some cases an attachment if it wasn't done, and then nothing further was done.

On cross-examination, witness said the order of variation of Oct. 7, 1873, was entered on a content of the process of the order of variation of Oct. 7, 1873, was entered on a content of the content of the order of variation of Oc

rected the entry of rules to show cause, and in some cases an attachment if it wasn't done, and then nothing further was done.

On cross-examination, witness said the order of vacation of Oct. 7, 1873, was entered on a petition of Lawrence Beardsley, which he proceeded to read. The petition set out, among other things, that only Cook and Newton had proved up claims; that no creditor with a legal and solid claim against the bankrupt desired the continuance of these bankruptcy proceedings, provided a compromise could be made; that, besides the certificates issued for losses which had been duly proved up after the Company had reinsured and after the fire, suits had been commenced against the Company of or alleged losses; that the Company was ready to divide up its assets among all legal creditors who were willing, without exception, that such distribution and division should be made without any further prosecution of the matter in bankruptcy; that, in accordance with a clause in the policy, all suits against it must be begun within twelve months from the date of loss; that there remained only \$12,000 of claims not then settled or compromised; that the claim of Ferdinand Jaeger had not been proved up; that the Company was ready to settle up if not forced into bankruptcy; and that, in short, there was no just reason why the Company should not be compelled to fill schedules or inventories. Beardsley therefore asked that the previous order be set aside.

In response to further questions, witness said

Beardsley therefore asked that the previous or-der be set aside.

In response to further questions, witness said that Ferê Jaeger had accepted notice of the pe-tition and application to vacate the order re-quiring the Company to file schedules. The minute on the back of this application, filed-Oct. 7, 12 m., was: "Enter order vacating rule entered Oct. 16, 1878, requiring Company to file schedules. H. W. B."

missed.

Mr. Goudy—In this connection I wish to cail the attention of the Committee to a decision made by Judge Blodgett in 1873, prior to any of these motions for rules in the Firemen's Insurance Company case, in which it was decided that no claim should be allowed in bankruptey that had not been in some form sued upon within twelve months, or had not been proved in bankruptey within twelve months, or adjusted before bankruptey. That decision was confirmed by Judge Brummond.

Judge Blodgett—It is but due to myself and Judge Drummond both, in this connection, that

Judge Blodgett—It is but due to myself and Judge Drummond both, in this connection, that I should state that my decision in the Firemen's Insurance Company was affirmed by Judge Drummond. The decision was not challenged, but was generally acquiesced in in this district until within about two years, when, in some bank-runt insurance converses. until within about two years, when, in some bankrupt insurance company matter, the question was
taken on review before Judge Drummond, and
he was inclined I think I may say without impropriety, to differ with me upon the original
proposition to some extent, but that, inasmuch
as it had been the rule of the District Court so
long acquiesced in, and so many bankrupt estates having been adjusted and settled uponthat basis, it was not desirable to disturb it, and
therefore, I think, never wrote any opinion, but
simply in that case affirmed my decision.

Mr. Goudy handed to the Committee the 3d
Bissell, containing a report of Judge Blodgett's
decision in re the Firemen's Insurance Company in February, 1873, at page 463.

pany in February, 1873, at page 462.

C. S. CRANE. Mr. Charles S. Crane was then recalled by Mr. Trumbull. He said he did not authorize Mr. Hodgkins to bid more than \$40,000 for the dredging property belonging to the bankrupi estate of Fox & Howard. He was not required and did not pay \$40,500. He did not personally offer to make his bid as good as that of Conro & Carkin, who offered \$40,500, but something of that kind might have been done by his counsel in court. Judge Drummond, in his final order and decree in the Circuit Court, set forth that the petitioner offered to make good to the estate the difference between his bid and that of Couro & Carkin, it there was any, and referred the matter to the Register, the petitioner giving his bond to pay the difference. Mr. Cooper made that offer in court by witness' instructions.

In answer to Mr. Culberson, witness said the

In answer to Mr. Culberson, witness said the matter was referred to the Register under that order of Judge Drummond, but the Register never called upon him to pay anything.

On cross-examination by Col. Cooper, witness said it was claimed before Judge Drummond that Conro & Carkins got more property than was embraced in his bid, and that really his bid was better for the estate than Conro & Carkins' bid of \$40,500. He never had a word with either Mr. E. W. Blatchford or Mr. Gaytes about this investigation, and never called Judge Blodgett a scoundrel to them, nor had he paid any money, nor had anything to do with this investigation. He never was asked to pay any money; he had kept away from it, and never came down town until the previous day. He had never heard of a dollar being asked by the memorialists in this case of anybody.

Mi. Trumbull—Has not your firm, Crane Brothers & Co., been asked?

Col. Cooper—No, sir; not a man in the city of Chicago has been asked to pay one dollar in this matter. I understand now that some people think persons cannot act from motives of the public good.

this matter. I understand now that some people think persons cannot act from motives of the public good.

Mr. Trumbull—Well, I heard that Crane Brothers & Co. paid.

Col. Cooper—Then you heard a falsehood.

L. J. J. NISSEN.

Mr. L. J. J. Nissen was then called and examined by Col. Cooper. He said he had practiced law since 1856, and was formerly a partner of W. H. Barnum, and represented several claims on the Garden City Insurance Company of persons who had sustained losses under policies in that Company by the great fire of 1871. He commenced suit, but never prosecuted any of these claims to judgment. They were compromised. He proved three or four claims in bankruptcy in 1872. When he examined the record of proceedings, and found that nothing had been done in the Garden City Fire-Insurance Company matter, he presented a petition to the Judge of the District Court to force the officers of that Company to file a schedule of their assets. The bankruptcy proceedings had then been pending some time. Before he went to see Judge Blodgett about it, offers had been nade to his clients to buy their claims. He did made to his clients to buy their claims. He did not remember the offer exactly; he thought it was 30 per cent. When he filed his petition to compel the Company to file its schedule and in-yentory, Judge Blodgett said he thought it was natural, probably that nothing further had been done, owing to the efforts of the Company in making settlements with their creditors. He seemed to be aware of the fact that they had been making offers, as all these companies did.

"Did he give you any advice?"

"I cannot exactly say he gave me any ad-

vice."
"Did he make any suggestion to you?"
"Yes, sir; he suggested that probably it was best for the creditors to effect a settlement; it would cost a great deal of expense, this bank-"Yes, sir: he suggested that probably it was best for the creditors to effect a settlement; it would cost a great deal of expense, this bankruptey proceeding, and the creditors ought to accept a reasonable offer in order to avoid this expense; and that was probably the reason nothing further had been done in the matter. He concluded they stood in their own way if they did not accept a reasonable proposition, and thought that the officers of the Company were disposed to pay as much as their assets would possibly justify, and that creditors ought not unreasonably to force this bankruptey proceeding if they had a conviction that the Company were doing what they possibly could, and he had no doubt the officers of the Company were bonestly disposed."

"Did he say how much they were offering? Was that talked over?"

"No, sir."

"Did he not say substantially this: These officers of the Company are offering as much or more than they can afford to pay for these claims?"

"No, sir."

"But he did say they were disposed to pay all they could afford to pay?"

"Well, he said he had no reason to suppose that they were not doing the best they could, and that the creditors ought not unreasonably to mak expenses."

"Did he object to the entering of the order?"

"No, sir; he did not."

"How did you come to get into conversation with him?"

"Well, it came very naturally. I expressed my surprise that nothing had been done, and I think I explained to the Judge how I came to examine into that. I think I explained to bim that they had been offering a settlement which I advised my clients not to accept; that I had brought suits in the Circuit Court, and that they had commenced mysterious proceedings in chancery in the Circuit Court which I could not find out; that there had been a bill in chancery filed by Homer Cook, and that Mr. Smith, who offices with Mr. Cook, had taken the bill off the files, and when I went to look at it I could not find it."

"West Smith was that—Harlow P. Smith?"

"Yes, sir."

with Mr. Cook, had taken the bill off the files, and when I went to look at it I could not find it."

"What Smith was that—Harlow P. Smith?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Campbell—What Circuit Court was it?

Mr. Nissen—The Circuit Court of Cook County, before Judge Farwell. When that rule expired I went over there, and Judge Farwell informed me that they had been there the day previous and dismissed their bill, and obtained leave to take the bill from the files.

Col. Cooper—That is what I told Judge Blodgett?

Mr. Nissen—That is what I told Judge Blodgett, and that was the fact. I knew there were petitions in bankruptcy pending. I had filed my claim there, and I wanted to find out what they were doing there. I thought there was something mysterious—some underhand rame.

"What did Judge Blodgett say to all that?"

"I do not remember that he said anything."

"He gave you the order which has been read in evidence here, and entered a rule to show cause why they could not file their schedule?"

"Yes, sir."

"He did not enter any rule for them to file a schedule peremptorily did he?"

"He made that order, that is all."

"After that order was entered, did you settle your claim?"

"I settled the claim within a few days,—I think within two or three days prior to the time the rule was returnable."

"How much did you settle for? More or less than the sum that was offered to you?"

"How much did vou settle for? More or less than the sum that was offered to you?"

"Twenty per cent more."

"Then you had settled all your claims when you signed the final stipulation to dismiss the proceedings in bankruptey?"

"Yes, sir; we assigned our claims, I think, in blank to somebody. I don't know to whom, but to a man by the name of Miller,—some insurance man."

"And your claims were to be considered as still before the Court?"

"And your claims were to be considered as still before the Court?"
"Still before the Court, and whatevar was necessary to be done he would either do it, or have somebody eise do it."
"While your clients had in fact ended their connection with the matter, yet as a part of their bargain you were to go on and represent them in anything that was usefully wanted?"
"Yes, sir."
On cross-examination by Mr. Gondy. winess

stated that he remembered an application being made to vacate the order Judge Blodgett gave him. He settled his c.aim before the vacation. After the settlement, he paid no further attention to the matter. He remembered that the application was made and notice served upon him. He did not appear.

"Did Judge Blodgett tell you at that time that he or an estate he represented had a policy to settle with the Company?"

"That is more than I can tell. I don't remember."

member."
"He gave you the order for which you applied

"He gave you the order for which you applied without objection?"
"O yes."
Col. Cooper—Did you ask for a rule to show cause or a peremptory order to file a schedule?
"The petition shows."
Mr. Culbersou—What was the fact about that?
The petition shows that you asked for a rule

nisi.
"I think that was all I considered myself entitled to. In fact, I was indifferent whether I got one or the other. I simply wanted to str

got one or the other. I simply wanted to stir them up."

Col. Cooper—To make them offer you more for your claim?

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Goudy—The Judge helped you to accom-plish your purpose, didn't he?

"That is more than I can tell." [Laughter.]

"Didn't he?"

"He gave me the order. I thought I was en-titled to the order by right, and I told the Judge so, too."
"He thought so, too, didn't he? He agreed

"He thought so, too, didn't ner he agreed with you."
"I suppose he did."
Mr. Culberson—I don't understand you to say that Judge Blodgett gave you that order with a view to aid you in making a settlement?
"I didn't think anything of the sort. I had no reason to suppose anything of the sort. I simply state what the facts were." T. L. MILLER.

T. L. Miller was called and examined by Col

He is a farmer and stock raiser, and lives at eecher, Ill. In 1872, '73, '74, and '75 he was buying claims against insolvent insurance com-panies. Before the fire of 1871 he was in the nsurance business, having lived in Chicago from 1856 to 1871. He knew John C. Haines; had known him for twenty years. He knew Lawrence Beardsley; had known him ten years, probably. Beardsley is Haines' son-in-law. He knew John C. Dore; had known him about

"At any time after the fire of 1871 did you know or learn the situation of the Garden City Insurance Company?"

Mr. Goudy—I take it from the questions ask-Insurance Company!"

Mr. Goudy—I take it from the questions asked that the purpose is to establish a portion of the allegation in the specification that there was a combination among the stockholders and officers of the Company to buy up its policies at less than they were worth. We have not denied in the answer that there was such combination, but simply said that Judge Blodgett thin't know whether there was one or not. We have no information on the subject, and don't see that't is material whether there was one or not. The only question is, whether Judge Blodgett was a party to it, or knew it, or added or a betted it.

Gol. Cooper—This much has appeared: That Judge Blodgett knew these people. This Company was in bankruptcy. In the Bankrupt law there is a positive requirement that a schedule and inventories be filed in case of a voluntary bankrupt within a certain period. Here was a concern in bankruptcy from 1872 until 1876, during all of which time a combination was in force in Chicago to buy up these policies and to get them at as small a price as they could; and, during all that time, not one single step was taken in this bankruptcy proceeding to collect the assets. Not even the first creditors' meeting was called.

Mr. Campbell—We will concede the Court didn't come down off the Bench and prosecute this suit.

Col. Cooper—Not only that, but we shall prove by the relation which his Honor sustained to the parties interested that he, as a reasonable, prudent man, must have known that these people were engaged in this proceeding, and that he aided it. I do not mean to say that Judge Blodgett aided these men in swindling them I don't charge, but that he knew these men were engaged in this proceeding, and that he aided it. I do not mean to say that Judge Blodgett aided these men in swindling them I don't charge, but that he knew these men were engaged in this proceeding, and that he sided it. I do not mean to say that Judge Blodgett aided these men in swindling them I don't charge, but that he knew these men wer

swindling them I don't charge, but that he knew these men were engaged in buying up the claims, and that he lent the influence of his judicial office to aid them in retting claims at prices Judge Blodgett might believe they were worth; granted that, that he believed they were worth; granted that, that he believed they were offering all they were worth; yet, at the same time, it is an unjudicial proceeding. The Judge is bound to see that the law was greated. It made no difference whether these people desired to trade outside of court and buy these policies at what the Judge believed they were worth,—no difference, if no one was harmed by it, to the Judge's opinion. What we complain of is that the Judge, by not enforcing the law as it is clearly laid down, in this way caused injury to come to people who were litigants before his Court,—policy-holders of the GardenCity Insurance Company.

Mr. Campbell—What do you propose to prove by the witness?

Court,—policy-holders of the GardenCity Insurance Company.

Mr. Campbell—What do you propose to prove by the witness?

Col. Cooper—When we get what the witness will state under oath, then we will know it.

Mr. Campbell—You refuse to say whether this is what you will prove by this witness?

Judge Trumbull—No. evidence has been given—that Judge Blodgett knew they were buying up the claims. Simply settling, I think, was all that was testified to.

Col. Cooper—I think, when you read Mr. Nissen's testimony you will be pretty well satisfied in your mind, from what Judge Blodgett told Mr. Nissen, that he knew these people were buying these claims, and that they were disposed to pay what they were worth.

Judge Trumbull—They were settling.

Col. Cooper—O yes, settling, and the Company was in bankruptey. Nobody had power to settle. The assets being in the bankrupt court, the assignee was the only man to settle.

Mr. Knott—We understand that the material things to be inquired into here is whether Judge Blodgett corruptly conflived at any irregular proceeding in this case with a view of aiding any party to the injury of others; that is, whether he knowingly abused his judicial discretion in making these orders.

Col. Cooper—As to the last proposition, that is what we propose to prove.

Mr. Knott—If you can direct your evidence to that point it might, perhaps, abridge the matter considerably.

Col. Cooper—As in all cases of this kind, the evidence will perhaps have to depend upon circumstances. I propose to prove something by this witness which it is probably not fair for me to state here if I am not allowed to go on. But I will undertake that it shall lead to Judge Blodgett,—that is, in this way: That he knew all this time that the officers and stockholders were buying up these claims.

Judge Blodgett knew they were buying up the claims at swindling prices; but he, by not executing the law as prescribed, became a party to the injury of litigants in his court.

Mr. Knott—I dou't known what the witness knows, or what bearin

tinued.

"At any time after the great fire, or do you know now about the affairs of the Garden Insurance Company?"

"I do know." " It was a corporation existing here in Chi-

"It was a corporation existing here in Chicago?"

"It was."

Mr. Goudy—This is a persistent course to run into a general proof of a consoiracy which may or may not have existed. For aught we care it did exist. The counsel avers that he doesn't expect to show any fact except that Judge Blodgett knew that the officers and stockholders were buying in these policies. Suppose he did, for the purpose of the argument. He [Col. Cooper] avers at the same time that he doesn't expect to prove that Judge Blodgett knew they were being purchased to the disadvantage or injury of anybody. That very statement ought end this case.

Mr. Knott—We think it very difficult for the memorialists to prove that Judge Blodgett knew anything about the conspiracy unless they prove that the conspiracy unless they prove that the conspiracy did actually exist.

Col. Cooper understood the rule to be in cases of conspiracy that the conspiracy could be proved by different links in the chain and connecting the people with it.

Mr. Knott—Proceed.

"The Garden City Company had a capital stock of how much?

"Two nundred thousand dollars."

"Before the fire of 1871 it had reinsured its risks!"

"Yes, sir; in the Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago."

"What was done with the assets on hand when it reinsured?"

"They were divided among the stockholders."

"The State Savings Institution, John C. Haines, Dr. Foster—"

"That will do." it have them all. We want to see who Judge Blodgett's friends were. Some snaring followed, which was stopped by Mr. Knott, who asked the gentlemen to proceed quietly without having disputes.

"How much stock did the State Savings Institution bold?"

"One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars." cago?"

hundred."
"In addition to the \$200,000 which had been divided among the stockholders, was it understood that there was a stock liability!"
"That question was rafed. I never was fully informed about it myself."

fully informed about it myself."

"The stock had never been paid in full?"

"The \$200,000 included the stock notes."

"How much were the liabilities of the Company, as they have finally been determined to be?"

"About \$650,000."
"Which were reinsured in the Commercial?" "Which were reinsured in the Com"Yes, sir."
"Did you bring any claims against the Company in 1871, after the fire, and in 1872?"
"I did in 1872. I don't think I did in 1871."
"Did you have a talk with any officers or
stockholder of the Company with reference to
the orice that these claims were worth?"
"I did; with Lawrence Beardaley and John
C. Dore, the President of the State Savings Instruction."

C. Dore, the President of the State Savings Institution."

"What did they tell you?"

"Beardsley told me (this was in 1871) that the claims were not worth over five cents on the dollar; Dore told me they were not worth 10 per cent,—that they were paying 10 per cent, and that was more than they were worth."

"Did you buy any claims?"

"I did in 1872."

"For now much?"

"Ten and 12 cents."

"Do you know what general arrangement the officers of the State Savings Institution (John C. Dore) and John C. Haines made in 1872 with reference to buying these outstanding claims!"

"In 1872, I do not. I know that each was buying them."

"In 1872, I do not. I know that each was buying them."
"In the spring of 1873, do you know whether there was any arrangement made!"
"There was an arrangement made then with the State Savings and John C. Haines—I made an arrangement with the State Savings to buy claims, and John C. Haines was to contribute his proportion—one-third, and the State Savings two-thirds."
"Was it impressed upon you by Haines and the officers of the State Savings Institution that the relation the State Savings and Haines bore to the Company as to this large liability should be carefully concealed from the public?"
"It was,"

"It was,"
"With whom were you drawn into connection

"With whom were you drawn into connection in this matter?"
"Mostly with John C. Dore."
"Were you with Homer Cook!"
"Not much; somewhat."
"Were you with H. P. Smith!"
"I was in the first negotiations."
"Were you with Beckwith!"
"Only had one or two interviews with him."
"On the figures they give you did you make any estimate of the value of the claims!"
"I did. That was in the first quarter of 1873. I estimated they were worth 17 cents."
"Have you since found out that was untrue!"

"Have you since found out that was untruef"

"Yes; they were worth about 30 cents. I bought at 17 cents, and afterwards raised the price to 25 cents."

"How many claims did you buy up after this arrangement was made!"

"About \$150.000."

"What was the reason given you that the connection of John C. Haines and the State Savings' Institution as stockholders of this Company should be concealed from the policyholders!"

"The damaging effect it might have on the interests of the bauks with which they were connected. John C. Haines at that time was President of the Fidelity Savings Bauk, and John C. Dore was president of the State Savings Bauk."

"Did you at times have difficulty about the bankruptcy proceedings being pressed! What was said about that?"

"Well, they were afraid that they would be pressed to an adjudication in bankruptcy, and if

"Well, they were afraid that they would be pressed to an adjudication in bankruptcy, and if that should be done it would be very disastrons to them and to their banks, by making a run upon their banks, and causing distrust of the banks, because the parties interested in the Garden City were interested also in the banks."

"If the bankruptcy proceedings were pressed, and schedules and inventories were filed, then their connection would become public, and that would cause a run on the banks?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that is what they particularly desired to avoid?"

"Yes, sir."

to avoid?"
"Yes, sir."
"At the same time they wished to get up these claims at as cheap prices as they could?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you ever have any talk with any of

hese gentlemen about what arrangements they and made to have the bankruptcy proceedings "These motions that were made in the Bank-ruptcy Court were known to me, and they were matters of discussion. Mr. Haines and Mr. Dore both said that, as far as that was concerned. Mr. H. P. Smith and Homer Cook controlled

"Did they say how they controlled it?"
"Through Judge Blodgett."
"They could stop it?"
"Yes, sir."

"They could stop ut"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you hear them say that one occasion?"

"Mr. Haines once or twice during the pendency of the buying of claims, and once or twice after the claims were bought up, and while I was endeavoring to make a settlement; and Mr. John C. Dore, with whom I had most of my negotiations while buying,"

"Did you understand what relations they sustained to Judge Blodgett?"

"I did not."

"Do you now?"

"I do not,—no, sir; I do not know that I know anything about it, except that they are friendly with him."

"Weil, now, take for instance Nissen's claim here. When he started these proceedings, and was going to push you to file schedules, what would you do?"

"Weil, we had considerable negotiation with Barnum and Nissen about buying up what claims they had. This was when these proceedings were started. We made terms with them; what they were I do not remember."

"The result of it all was, that when the thing got too hot for these creditors you had to go and pay them what they asked?"

"We did."

"These claims were bought mainly in 1873?"

"The bulk of them were, but some were bought in 1874, 1875, and 1872. The bulk were bought in 25 cents on the dollar, but, as it finally proved, they were worth about 30. The contribution of the Commercial Insurance Company came in toward the last, and I found that was an asset we hadn't made account of."

"From August, 1872 when the petition in bankruptey was filed, down to February, 1873, what was paid for these claims?"

"All the way from 5 to 12 per cent."

"Then, after you got hold, the price went up to 17 cents on the dollar, and you soon found they could afford to pay 25?"

"Yes."

"But the bulk were bought before you made this arrangement?"

"Yes."

"There were left only how much to buy?"

"About \$150,000."

"But the bulk were bought before you made this arrangement?"
"Yes."

"There were left only how much to buy?"
"About \$150,000."
"The other \$500,000 had been bought at from 5 to 12 cents on the doilar?"
"Yes, sir."
On the cross-examination witness said he bought some claims for himself in 1871 and 1872, but the arrangement was made in the early part of 1873. The arrangement between himself, Dore, and Haines was entered litto in April, 1873. The figures they gave him were given along in February. As Haines gave them, there were assets of \$180,000, of which \$20,000 were not good, leaving the net amount at \$150,000. The liabilities, according to Haines, were \$900,000. On these figures he estimated that the claims were worth 17 cents, at which he bought a few until the arrangement went into operation, when he was buying at 22. It was an undertaking on his part to pay the policy-holders all he believed the claims to be worth, and there was no purpose on his or their part to buy them for less than the Company could honestly pay. The object was to protect the credit of the banks with which Dore and hiaines were connected. If the Company had been wound up in bankruptcy these claims would not have been worth any more at the first than he paid for them; but, with the contribution from the Commercial, he thought they would be worth a great deal more. The \$20,000 which Haines said was not good was afterwards collected. In fact, this claim was good all the time, and Haines ought to have known it. It was true, also, that the liabilities proved to be less than Haines' figures made them. There was a difference of opinion between witness and Smith as to the necessity of proving up claims within twelve months; witness holding that they could be proved up at the expiration of the time, and Smith telling bia he was a d-d fool for thinking so. [Laurhter, Poore and Harris frequently said that Smith and Cook could "manage" matters in the Bankruptcy Court. Haines told him that Smith and Cook could "manage" matters in the Bankruptcy Cour

Smith and Cook, who had kept the bankruptcy proceedings quiet.

"Why," asked Mr. Goudy, "didn't you rely on Judge Blodget to protect you from paying more for them?"

"Well, we supposed there was a limit to that thing." [Laughter.]

"You just came down or paid what was necessary to get the claims when those orders were entered?"

"It was usually done by paying the atterneys who held those claims their face."

"They never were \$500,000. There is no evidence on the books that they ever were that."
The witness said be believed the statements be made when buying these policies were true. The State Savings had \$117,000 stock in the Company. He didn't know whether they had a right to take stock in an insurance company or not.

right to take stock in an insurance company or not.

In answer to Mr. Knott, witness said he expected to have pay for his services when he entered into this arrangement from the parties with whom he made it, and for whom he acted as agent. The policy-holders were to be paid the actual amount of their policies, as he was given to understand when he went into it. He knew nothing of the bankruptcy proceedings at that time. The only interest he had in preventing the filing of schedules was to protect the banks, as already explained.

To Col. Cooper witness said that this Lawrence Beardsley was one of the petitioning creditors, the Secretary and Adjuster of the Company, and Haines' son-in-law, and, as witness understood, bought up claims at the early stages of the thing. Smith, attorney for Newton and Beardsley, was active in advising what was to be done.

Beardsley, was active in advising what was to be done.

On the recross, Mr. Goudy got out of witness the fact that he had brought suit against his then employers, and had employed Col. Cooper to conduct it for him. The other stockholders were Dr. J. H. Foster, Mr. Turner, of Sidway & Turner, Mr. Shufeldt, Mr. Lawrence and his father-in law, and one or two others whose names he did not recollect. He afterwards arranged with them to contribute for their proportion of the outlay.

proportion of the outlay.

To M. Culberson witness said his suit for pay was still pending.

To Col. Cooper witness said he didn't know anything about this stock liability when he was buying these policies. The 50 per cent covered what the stockholders got from the Commercial.

"That is what the visible assets were—con sisting of money received from the Commercial and the money which these stockholders had referred back from the Company and converted to their own use—when the Company reinsured its risks in the spring of 1871?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. T. E. Miller was called and examined by Col. Cooper. He said he was a son of the last witness, and was engaged under his father in the purchase of claims against the Garden City Fire-Insurance Company in 1873, 1874, 1875, and part of 1876. He was purchasing for the State Savings Institution, under an arrangement between the State Savings Institution, John C. Halnes, and himself. Mr. Haines contributed part of the money. He had great difficulties the contributed part of the money. were proceedings pushed every once in awhile in the Bankruptcy Court which alarmed Mr. Haines and Mr. Dore, who desired to get more time. Witness had some talk with Homer Cook in September, 1873, when Nissen and Barnum were pushing the Jaeger claim. The talk occurred in Cook's office. He said that Judge Blodgett knew the entire condition of this Company just as much as he did. Again, in the spring of 1874, when this petition of Nisson's came up, he said he would see Judge Biodgett that night, going up on the train, and would use his influence to not have the schedule filed. The struggle on his part, and on the part filed. The struggle on his part, and on the part of the officers of the Company, was to keep from sling the schedules and inventory. Mr. Cook lives at Waukegan; witness did not know what his relations with Judge Blodgett were. Mr. Cook was working for the State Savings Institution and John C. Haines, but appeared in the meantime to be putting the thing through. "That is to say, he appeared as attorney for the creditors on the records of the court, and at the same time he was attorney for John C. Haines and the State Savings Institution?" I understand that he received pay from both."

oth." Is not this the fact, that Homer Cook com-"Is not this the fact, that Homer Cook commenced to push the Company first in good faith, that is, vigorously, and then that his claims were bought up, and that he allowed them to remain there on the files of the court, and it was a condition with his clients that he should thereafter turn round and help the officers of the Company or the stockholders, and the State Savings Institution and John C. Hainest"

the State Savings Institution and John C. Haines: "As I understand it, he had some claims against the Garden City Insurance Company that were bought, and they were to receive for these claims as much as anybody got, and that the profit made between the purchase price of these claims and what they received for them was to compensate him to some extent. I believe he received \$1,000 from the State Savings leading."

information!
"From Homer Cook. We were purchasing claims and were thrown together a good deal."

you were?

"Yes, sir."
On cross-examination by Mr. Goudy, witness said he had no business relations with Homer Cook, any more than that Cook was attorney for the same interest that he was purchasing claims for. Mr. Cook was attorney for John C. Haines, witness understood, both from Mr. Haines and Mr. Cook. They did not say so in so many words, but it was very evident that Mr. Cook was his attorney. If there was any move made antagonistic to the Garden City Insurance Comoany to try to get these schedules filed, Mr. Cook was the man that attended to it, to get the proceedings stopped. He never knew of Mr. Cook was the man that attended to it, to get the proceedings stopped. He never knew of Mr. Cook was the attorney of record on the other side. It was all done in H. P. Smith's name. All he knew about the matter was derived from statements made by Mr. Cook in conversation.

Gen. Stiles announced that the case for the memorialists on this charge was closed.

The Committee were ready for work promptly.

The Committee then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

The Committee were ready for work promptly at 2 o'clock, and it was learned that during the recess they had looked through the additional charges filed by the memorialists, and decided not to investigate them, because they were substantially covered by the testimony aiready taken. The memorialists, on their part, intimated that they would not press the Rush & Pahiman charge, owing to the absence of witnesses, and consequently everything seemed favorable for a speedy conclusion of the Committee's labors.

HOMER COOK. Homer Cook was called and sworn. He testi-fied that he was a lawyer, and lived at Wauke gan. He filed a claim against the Garden City. He was an Assignee of the ciaim, he thought

"Did you ever state to either of the Mille that you had access to Judge Blodgett by which you could accomplish your purpose with him in regard to the Garden City Insurance Com-

"Did you ever make any statement to ther in regard to any influence that you might exert

over Judge Blodgett for the purpose of attain "Did you ever speak to Judge Blodgett out

of court touching, the Garden City Insurance Company'or any matter connected with it?" Witness stated that he applied to Judge Blodgett in court for an order, and, at one time for the extension of a rule that had been enter

for the extension of a rule that had been enter-ed. That was some time in 1875. Judge Biodgett had entered a rule that the Graden City Insurance Company should file a schedule by a certain day, otherwise an attachment was to assue. Mr. Mathaws was the other attorney, and witness signed with him a stipulation for an extension of twenty-five days, representing the Company at that time, not his claim. He went with it to Judge Biodgett, who refused to enter the order.

enter the order.

What did he say?"

He said I might file the stipulation, but he should enter no order; that the Company ought to file its schedule—it ought to have been filed long ago, and, on the application of a creditor, he should issue an attachment if it didn't do so."

After witness filed his claim he got leave to come in as an intervening creditor. His recollection was that be applied to the Court, and got an order allowing him to do that. When the bankruptcy proceedings were smally determined, in 1876, on atipulation, he was present in court. These were the only times he appeared before the Court.

the Court.
"Did you ever state to young Miller that Judge Blodgett knew all about the affairs of the Garden City Insurance Company, or as much about them as he (Miller) did?"
"No, sir."
"What did you state to him if anything.

"No, sir."

"What did you state to him, if anything, about Judge Blodgett's knowledge!"

"I recollect on one occasion young Miller represented to me that some attorney, who had a claim against the Company, was going before the Court, or had been before the Court, to get some order referring to the filing of a schedule. He knew the ground upon which the appliction was based,—he had seen the petition, or been told what was in it: and be informed me what was set out in the petition, and I told him that

been up before him already."
In what way had it been up before him?"
On different petitions or applications made alf of er

Was this conversation before or after that?"

tion were?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you ever state to the same witness that you would speak to Judge Blodgett on the train about any matter connected with the Garden City Insurance Company?"
"No sir."

"No, sir."

Col. Cooper then called on James L. High for an affidavit made by Cook.

Mr. High stated that he had been called on by Col. Cooper for papers that had come into his hands in a case in which Col. Cooper and himself were opposing counsel. The depositions, etc., were made voluntarily, and he did not wish to produce them.

Judge Trumphill—Is the case nending? o produce them.

Judge Trumbull—Is the case pending?

Mr. High—Yes; in the Circuit Court of Will

County.

The Committee consulted awhile, but, as nothing was said openly, and the documents were not again called for, the presumption is that they decided not to require their produc-

The witness was then cross-examined by Gen The witness was then cross-examined by Gen. Stiles.

"Do vou know who prepared the petition filed by Judge Beckwith?"

"I presume i had something to do with it, or furnished some of the facts. I, perhaps, drafted it, but don't know that I did."

"If it was prepared in your office, in whose interest was it prepared?"

"In the interest of the stockholders of the Company."

Company."

"Whose attorney were you?"
[After some hesitation]—"At that time I lon't think I had been retained in the interest Company.

the Company."
Why should you have prepared the peti-I was interested in not having the schedule You were attorney for one of the petition

"Yes, sir."
"How, then, were you interested in not having the schedule filed?"
"I was satisfied it was for the best interest of the creditors that the Company should not go to bankruptey."
"Were you the attorney of John C. Haines?"

"No, sir."
"At any time!" "At any time?"

"No further than as I acted for the Company.

He was one of the stockholders."

"In that sense were you his attorney?"

"Yes, perhaps I was in that sense."

"Were you at any time the attorney of John
C. Dore?"

"In the

"In the same sense."
"Were you the attorney of the State Savings "Never, in any other way, perhaps, than that the State Savings was interested as a stock-

"Who was the attorney in 'the original peti-tion, which was filed for the adjudication of the Gardén City as a bankrupt!"
"I think H. P. Smith was."

"Don't you know he was?"
"Yes."
"You came afterwards in your behalf as an ntervening creditor!"
"Yes."
"How did you come to produce that claim!

"How did you come to produce that claim?"
[After some hesitation]—" Well, the claim
was purchased——"
"How did you come to purchase it?"
"I didn't purchase it with my own mone?."
"Whose money did you purchase it with?".
"It was purchased or assigned to me—delivered to me—by Lawrence S. Beardsley."
"Who was Beardsley?"
"He was Secretary of the Company at that time."

"And son-in-law of John C. Haines?" "Yes, sir."
"Then you never were the bons-fide owner that claim!"

"No, sir."
"Yet you went into court claiming to be the owner, didn't you?"
"I went into court claiming that that claim "I went into court extending that that that was assigned to me."
"You claimed to be the owner of it?"
"I claimed to be the legal Assignee of it."
"When you went into court as Assignee of that claim you went in as attorney of Lawrence S. Beardsley, did you not, or of John C.

ines!"
Not of John C. Haines." "Well, of Beardsley?"

[After some hesitation.] "Well, I went into ourt in my own name as Assignee of that claim."

"But in point of fact, you went in as attorney

of Beardsley?"
"Yes, sir."
"You asked that that Company be adjudicated bankrupt?"
"Weil, I don't know-my petition asked-I "In connection with the petition which had been filed by Harlow P. Smith as attorney for

"Yes, sir."
"Harlow P. Smith was attorney for Newton Yes, they were the petitioning creditors." "Were you anxious that the rule which had been made by the Court upon the bankrupt to lie a schedule of its liabilities and assets should

"Did you appear in that character before the "Did you ever object to the Court to its being

"No, sir, in no other way than I went in with "No, sir, in he other way than I went in with the stipulation extending the time."

"All the interest you had in that claim which was assigned to you was as the attorney of Lawrence Beardsley, wasn't it, Mr. Cook?"

"Well, yes, that claim,—I don't know but in the same petition was joined another claim which I myself had bought."

"Hed wan hought any claim?"

"Had you bought any claim?"
"Yes, sir."
"With your own money?"

"Yes."
"For what purpose?"
"For the purpose of—[after some hesitation] speculative purposes."
"How much did you pay for it?"
"Twelve and a half cents on the dollar?"

"You paid for it?"
"Yes, sir."
"With your own money?"

"Yes, sir."
"And you joined that with the other claim as

"I was opposed to them."

"I am not certain whether I did or not."

"When these petitions were filed from time to time asking the Court to compel the Garde City Insurance Company, bankrupt, to file schedule of its assets and liabilities, what we your attitude in regard to those petitions?"

"I was opposed to them." "I was opposed to them."
"Why were you opposed to them?"
"As I said before, I didn't wish to have th

"As I saw belyer, I dun't wish to have the Company go into bankruptey."

"Why did you go in then as an intervening petitioner? Weren't you in earnest about it?"

"I was at that time."

"When did you change your mind?"

"After I made an arrangement to seil my

claim."
"When you changed your mind why didn't you pull out?"
... At the time 1 sold out these claims, or made an agreement by which they were to buy them,—settle them,—I was then retained by the stockholders to help settle up the other claims."

stockholders to help settle up the other claims."
"What stockholders?"
"The State Savings Institution, more particularly as represented by Mr. Dore, not particularly Mr. Haines. H. P. Smith was Mr. Haines' attorney. But they had made an arrangement so that we were to work together, Dore, representing the bank, and Haines, being a large stockholder, were to operate together."
"To what end?" To what end?

"To what end?"

"To what end?"

"In settling up the claims and dismissing the proceedings in bankruptcy."

"Then, if I understand you rightly, while you were in the court, before Judge Blodgett, as an intervening creditor, upon a petition to have that Company adjudicated bankrupt, and asking that they be required to file a schedule of their assets and liabilities, you were at the same time appearing in the character of attorney for Dore and Haines, or the State Savings Institution and the Fidelity, asking that that thing should not be done?"

Not at the same time, Gen. Stiles." "Did you ever withdraw?"
"No, sir. I let it stand there. I did no

withdraw as petitioning creditor."

"Your interference originally was not genu-"Yes, sir."
"I dead earnest?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did it continue to be so?"
"No, sir."
"When did you quit?"

"When they agreed to buy the claims?"
"When who agreed to buy the claims?"
"Dove and Haines."
"When was that?"
"I can't say now."

"Did they buy your claim?"
"Did they buy your claim?"
"They bought those claims I represented."
"And when they bought those claims that in represented, they bought them with the derstanding that you should carry on the at-

No, sir." Wasn't that a part of the agreement?

"No, sir,"
"That is what you did, at all events!"
"There was nothing done. That petition was not withdrawn. It remained there. They had bought the claims."
"Will you tell this Committee that the two Millers had no reason to believe that you were not trying at least to use your influence upon Judge Blodgett to prevent the enforcement of that order upon that bankrupt insurance company to file a schedule of their assets from being enforced!"

"They had no reason whatever that I am

"They had no reason whatever that I am aware of."
"Did you go into court during that time?"
"Yes, sir."
"For what purpose?"
"Well. I went into court once to file the stipulation which I have referred to."
"And then you represented whom?"
"I represented the Company in the matter."
"Did you tell Judge Blodgett the precise position which you were occupying in reference to this matter?" this matter?

"No, sir."

"Do you think Judge Blodgett knew it?"
(After some hesitation) "No, sir."

"Why did you allow that Court to go on with an entire misunderstanding of the real facts of your position and your connection with it, you an attorney and counselor-at-law practicing before him?" No. sir.

"I had no occasion to explain my conn "You deceived Judge Blodgett, did you not?"
"I am not aware that I did?"
"You withheld from him knowledge of the fact that you were appearing in one character as hostile to the Company and in another as its friend; isn't that true, sir!"
"No, sir; I didn't appear in those two characters at the same time."

"No, sir; I didn't appear in those two characters at the same time."
"Did you dispose of your claim before the 1st of January, 1873?"
"I think that they agreed to buy it before that time; ves, sir."
"Who agreed to buy it?"
"Dore and Haines."
"It was well understood, was it not, on your part, and on the part of Haines and Dore, that the bankruptcy proceedings, it possible, should be kept pending before Judge Blodgett until they had bought up all the claims of the policy-holders!" "Well, they desired to have them kept

"And they desired that you should see that it be done?".
"No, sir; that is —."
"What did they desire you to do?"
"They desired me to settle up the claims, or assist in settling them up."
"How liberally did they pay you for your

services?'
"They paid me after the thing was all closed

"They paid me after the thing was all closed up \$1,000."
"For doing what?"
"For assisting in settling up the claims against the Company."
"For doing what?"
"Buying in and settling up claims."
"What did they pay you for your claim?"
(After some hesitation) "A trifle over 30 cents on the dollar."
"What did they pay other people?"
"So far as I know, a great many people at the same figure."

same figure."
"Don't you know that for nearly \$500,000 out of the \$00,000 of liabilities, the policyholders were paid from 10 to 15 cents on the dollar!"
"I don't know that they were?"
"Wasn't that your information?"

"Wasn't that your information?"
"Yes. My information was this: That a large proportion of the claims were bought up at from 10, to 15 cents on the dollar. I don't know what amount. That was before I had anything to do with buying up claims."
"After you had sold your claim, did you go to the creditors of the Company and advise them to sell theirs?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you not represent yourself as interested to the same extent as they were, and as one of them?"

of them?"
"I did while I held the claim."
"Did you withhold the fact from them that you had sold your claim?"
"No, sir; not after it was sold. I would

"No, sir; not after it was sold. I would like to explain here with reference to the time I sold my claim. I have been asked if I sold it before the 1st of January, 1873. We made this agreement that they would give me—"
"Who are 'We'?"
"I made this agreement with Mr. Dore and Mr. Haines, or somebody representing him, that, as to the claims I held, they would pay me as much as they paid any one of the other creditors. The agreement was entered into. They did not pay me, and I did not transfer the claims until some time afterwards. I was not satisfied with that arrangement. I didn't know how much they were paying, how much they ought to pay, and from time to time I insisted upon settling with them,—knowing how much they were going to pay for the claims I represented. I was put off from time to time, and they would make some payments and they would make some payments on account, and I should think it ran along a year or more before they finally paid me, and before 1 agreed what is as to amount a weared upon the figure they would pay, or when it was they made the last payment. There was an indefinite understanding that they were to settle definite understanding that they were to settle the standard of the settle definite. shich I was not satisfied with. It is difficult or me to say exactly when I sold the claim to

"How did it become necessary, after the final how did it become necessary, after the ma petition asking that the bankruptcy proceed ings against the Garden City be dismissed—after that was drafted in your office under your su pervision and control—to attach the name o Judge Beckwith! Was it to give character to it

what was the object?"
"Judge Beckwith was, as I understood it, the "Judge Beckwith was, as I understood it, the solicitor of the Company before it was put into bankruptcy. He appeared in the bankruptcy proceedings in the first instance—filed the first paper that was filed on the part of the Company—a denial of bankruptcy, or demurrer to the petition, or something—"
"Was not one of the reasons for that that you desired to conceal from Judge Blodgett the fact that you were interested in that direction?"
"No. sir."

"No, sir."
"Why didn't you sign your own name?"
"I didn't appear for the Company. This was a proceeding in behalf of the Company."
"Whom had you appeared for?"
"I appeared for myself as an intervening creditor, and in no other capacity."
"You were for yourself in court, and for the Company out of court?"
"Yes, sir, to the extent that I have stated."

[Laughter.]

"Now, you were riding up to Waukegan every night and coming down nearly every morning in company with Judge Biodgett, were you not?"

"Yes, sir."
"With whom you were on friendly terms, and have been for many years?" "Yes, sir."
"And you say that at no time and on no oc-

asion did you ever venture to speak of the arden City in the course of your conversations ith Judge Biodgett?" "No, sir."
"Who did represent that Company before
Judge Blodgett, who was fighting the battles of
that Company, and where were they fighting
them?"

"Well, there were no particular battles fought for the Company, so far as shown by the pr

eedings."

"Who represented the Company's interest before Judge Blodgetti"

"Judge Beckwith on the start."

"Does Judge Beckwith's name appear on any of the papers except the petition to

'I think it does." On the first paper that was filed on behalf the Company."
Did Judge Beckwith ever go into court!" I do not know."

"I do not know."
"Did you ever near of his being in court?"
"My impression would be that he went into court on this application, where his name appears, to set aside the rule."
"Did you ever know of his going into court t any other time?

"When these various creditors were petition-ing the Court to enforce the order of the filing of those schedules of assets and liabilities, did you ever hear of anybody in there on behalf of the Company before Judge Blodgett resisting their demands?" " No. sir. 16

Mr. Knott-Who assigned to you the claim upon which you petitioned to intervene as "The original policy-holder had made an signment in blank, to my recellection, on the policy. I think it was Herman Brown. That was one of the claims. I can't tell whether there were any other claims joined with that one or not. I couldn't tell without looking at

"Who put the claims in your hands?"
"Lawrence S. Beardisley."
"He was one of the original petitioners, was "His firm-Newton & Beardsley."

"Why was it necessary that he should ask to intervene in your name? Did he sell you the policy so that it became your own property?"
"No, sir; it was assigned to me."
"Why was it assigned?"
"For the purpose of collecting it, and for the purpose, at the time, of filing this intervening petition."

"Why was that intervening petition neces Well, sir, we thought that the other petition was controlled by the Company, and they might

was controlled by the Company, and they might perhaps not procure it."

"Controlled by what company?"

"By the Garden City Insurance Company."

"The original petition was against the Garden City Insurance Company?"

"Yes, sir."

"How could they control it?"

"Well, they could not control it, as a matter of course, in their own name in court, but we thought it might be under their control; that is, that it might be under their control; that is, that it might be controlled according to their wishes, and be dismissed."

"What did you understand was the purpose of filing that original petition? To keep the Company out of the State courts?"

"Yes; so that judgments could not be obtained against it in the State courts, and it should not be put into a Receiver's hands there. Proceedings were pending against it in the State courts."

"Beardsley was the real party that you were

asking to intervene upon?"

"Yes, sir; at least he was in the Herman Brown claim."

"Who owned the Newton & Beardsley claim, upon which the original petition was filed?"

"I don't know."

"How did you think the Company could control it?"

"How did you think the Company could control it?"
"I didn't know but what the petitioning creditors in that case might at the request or wish of the Company dismiss the proceedings."
"Wasn't Beardsley one of those petitioning creditors and Newton the other?"
"Yes, sir."
"Couldn't be have consented to the dismissal of this other claim just as well as the original one if he was under the control of the Company?" pany?"

"His firm had placed that claim in the hands

"His firm had placed that claim in the hands of Smith, who was their solicitor, and by whom the original petition was filed, and Smith was the attorney of Haines. Their claim was a small one. The Herman Brown claim was a small one. Since my attention has been called to it, I think we had another reason. We desired to have a standing in court if any Provisional Assignee was to be chosen."

"Who desired to have a standing in court?"
"Beardsley did." "Beardsley did."
"Why didn't he come in and take his stand?"

"On the original petition?"
"Yes." "Weil, it seemed to me that Mr. Beardsley, "Weil, it seemed to me that Mr. Beardsley, although he was a member of the firm that filed the first petition, didn't consider that he had a great deal of control over that; he was more interested in these claims which he had bought up; they amounted to some \$10.000 or \$11,000, and the Newton & Beardsley claim was a small one—it seems to me of only \$1,100."

"Why couldn't he have come in in an individual capacity without putting you in between as his Assignee? What prevented him?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing."
"He could have had just as good standing in

"Yes, sir."
"Then why was the assignment made to you?
Why didn't the proceedings go on in his name?"
[After some hestitation]—"Well, sir, I don't know as I could give any reason. He wanted me to take the claims and collect them." me to take the claims and collect them.'
[Smiles.]
"Wasn't it for the purpose of deceiving the

Court in some way or other?"
"No. sir."
"Did the Court ever know that you were not "Did the Coart ever know that you were not the real owner of that claim?"
"No, sir. I don't know that the Court ever knew that I filed the claim, as he certainly would have had no occasion to know it unless I asked for leave to file the petition; and I can't say whether I asked such leave or not, the records would show. I have never examined the records. I would state that it was considered an advantage to have different creditors subset." Why was it an advantage?"

"In the election of Assignee the number of creditors count, and yet I couldn't say that that was taken into consideration in fliing that claim "Can you assign any other reason?"
"Can you assign any other reason?"
"No, sir; I can't think of any other."
"On that claim, you say, there was some 30
per cent paid?"
"Yes, sir."
"To whom did that go?"

"To whom did that go?" "Beardsley, except what was paid to me for ny services."
"You deducted your fees out of the amount

eived!"
Yes, sir."
Now, what was the \$1,000 paid to you for?" " For services rendered after that "To whom!"
"To— [after some hesitation] I should say
to the Garden City Insurance Company, strictly
speaking. At any rate, it was paid to me out of

"What sort of services—as attorney?" "Not altogether as attorney,—as attorney and as agent in buying claims." "What services as attorney had you rendered

"I had taken two cases to the Supreme Court. "In this matter?"
"Yes, sir; itwo judgments in the State Courts, dered by default. After the adjudication in bankrupter?"

"Yes, sir."
"The \$1,000 paid you in a round sum for all the services you had rendered to the Company, and for nobody outside?"
"No, sir. I should say for the Company." "No, sir. I should say for the Company."
"Who paid it to you?"
"John C. Dore, in bulk for the services I rendered. I should say there were several judgments rendered against the Company, and I was their attorney, representing those judgments at different times with reference to compromising or settling, or buying them up. I placed before the holders statistics with reference.

ence to the financial condition of the Company. We had prepared a statement of the assets and liabilities on a petition for compensation "You spoke awhile ago of hearing Judge

Blodgett say the Company ought to be made to file its schedule, and ought to have been made to file it long ago?"

"I think that was about the substance of his "Did you let him know that you were inter

ested in keeping that schedule off of his files'
"No, sir. I said nothing more to him."
"You were trying to get a rule extended the time when he made the remark?"

"And he refused to extend it?"
"Yes, sir." And said the schedule ought to have be

filed long before!"
"Yes, sir."
"Now, which side of the case were you repre senting then?" [Laughter.]
"The Company then. That was in 1875."
"That was after they had paid your claim?"

"That was after they had paid your claim?"
"Yes, sir."
"Upon whose motion had the rule beer entered that you wished to get extended?"
"I think Mr. Matthews was the attorney."
"Who was the creditor?"
"Newton—an entirely different man. The claim had been assigned to somebody, but I don't now recollect the name."
Gen. Stiles—Part of the service you rendered the Company was in connection with a country.

the Company was in connection with a couple of cases taken to the Supreme Court?
"Yes, sir."

"Whom did the Supreme Court think was th wyer in those cases?"
"Judge Beckwith."
"He was in the foreground and you were

the background?"
"The writs of error were sued out and take to the Supreme Court in his name.
"Who prepared the briefs?" And Beckwith's name was signed to it?"

"Yes, sir."
"The fact is, that the State Savings Institu tion and the Fidelity Bank desired to protect themselves from all knowledge coming to the public of their interest in the Garden City Inurance Company? "It has been so stated."
"It is a fact, isn't it?"

"I can't say."

"And the attorneys that were concerned, on their part, desired to use the machinery of the District Court for this district to carry it out?"

"I don't know of that."

"And employed you for that purpose?"

"I can't say."

JOHN C. HAINES. Mr. John C. Haines was then called and extime of the fire in 1871 he was connected with the State Savings Institution, and afterwards with the Fidelity. In 1873 and 1874, Mr. T. L. Miller was employed in purchasing policies for the Garden City Insurance Company. Witness never said to Miller that H. P. Smith and Homer Cook, or either of them, had means o influencing Judge Blodgett, and controlling bankruptcy proceedings in the District Court through him. He had had a decided difference with Miller in regard to his compensation for his services in buying these policies. Miller bought up about \$140,000 of policies, and kept out of the money intrusted to him for the pur-pose \$8,000, which he had no right to do. He agreed with witness to close up the business at a commission of 2 per cent, and take his pay when he got through with the work. He was now claiming in a lawsuit from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

\$30,000.
On cross-examination by Gen. Stiles, witness said that the Fidelity Savings Bank, of which he was President, had no interest in the Garden City Insurance Company. He was a stock-

older, and had about a quarter of the stock, bolder, and had about a quarter of the stock,—\$51,500. To protect his interest in that was the object of buying up the policies and getting them out of the way. After the fire, Mr. H. P. Smith, who had been his attorney since 1860, told him that his liabilities were for the full amount of his stock, and that it could not be excaped. He knew that the State Savings. Institution held \$117,000 of the stock, and it was a very serious matter. The bank had been burned up, their securities had been damaged, and their stock was practically all wiped out; and it was a serious question how this Company should be closed up. Mr. Smith's advice to witness always was that it should go through bankruptey; but there were other interests that did not think so. The arrangement to buy up the policies was between the State Savings Institution and himself, and other stockholders, such as Mr. Schoellkopf and Bailentine & Lawrence, came in and contributed. Mr. Smith ultimately filed a petition to have the Company adjudicated bankrupt, his object being to keep the matter out of the State courts. Witness did not employ Mr. Cook. Mr. Smith was his attorney, and he insisted upon that all the way through.

Mr. Culberson—Why did you insist upon his

Mr. Culberson—Why did you insist upon Mr. Culberson—Why did you insist upon his being your attorney all the way through?
Mr. Haines—He had been my attorney since 1860. In the first place Judge Beckwith represented the Company. The State Savings and myself at that time were not friendly. I had ceased having connection with them; I was afraid of them, and they might have been afraid of me, I cannot sav; but I was not willing that any attorney should be employed through them at all. If anybody acted for me at all it must be Mr. Smith, who had been my attorney since 1800. Mr. Culberson-You had no hand in putting

Cook into it?

Mr. Halnes-No, sir. Mr. Cook acted for the Company if he acted at all; he did not act for In answer to the Chairman, witness said Mr In answer to the Chairman, witness said Mr. Smith did not represent him in the Bankruptcy Court, and took no steps to protect him any more than the rest of the stockholders. If any action was to be taken at all, of course Mr. Smith would represent him, but Judge Beckwith was the attorney of record for the corporation. In answer to Mr. Goudy, witness said that Judge Beckwith also represented the State Savings Institution, with which he was not friendly. The opposing counsel had thrown out an insinuation in regard to a policy that was assigned to Mr. Cook belonging to Lawrence F. Beardsley, his son-in-law; this was the first he had heard of it. He never knew anything about that at all.

J. C. DORE. John C. Dore, once President of the State Savings Institution, was sworn, and said he would tell the truth to the best of his knowledge and belief. He stated that he wanted, fo himself, to buy up policies in the Company, but he had never said that Smith, or Cook, or any body else would, by corrupt influence or in proper means, influence the action of Judge Blodgett. Miller, he understood, claimed \$25, Blodgett. Miller, he understood, claimed \$25,-000 for his services altogether. The Receiver of the State Savings had sued him, and Mil-ler set up this claim as a set-off. In re-gard to Cook's statement about representing witness, the truth was that witness had no per-sonal interest in the Company at the time of the fire, or subsequently, but simply acted as agent for the officers and stockholders of the State Savings Bank, with which he nad been, but was not then, connected.

Savings Bank, with which he nad been, but was not then, connected.

On the cross-examination, witness said he supposed he employed Cook. At least he was attorney for the interests witness represented. It wasn't the thing for everybody, right after the fire, to pay his just obligations instanter [laughter], and the stocknoiders probably had that in mind. He had no recollection of ever telling Miller that Cook and Smith could attend to the thing in the District Court, but he might have said they would attend to whatever was to be done. It was desirable to the officers and stock-holders of the State Savings that no schedule be filed, for the reasons already explained. On the redirect, witness said he had never asked Miller, Cook, Smith, or anybody else to do anything that was improper.

H. B. SMITH. Mr. Harlow B. Smith, a gentleman frequent

ly alluded to during the course of the investigation, was called by Mr. Goudy, and testified that he filed the petition against the Garden City to place it in bankruptcy. He had never had any conversation with Judge Blodgett out of court touching the proceedings in the case, had never done anything improper in his connection with the matter, and didn't believe any-

body else hal.

Gen. Stiles undertook the difficult task of cross-examining the witness,—difficult for the reason that the witness was disposed to go into the most long-winded and utterly tedious explanations which it is possible to imagine, and, in short, to talk around the subject, and but rarely to it. Gen. Stiles finally managed, however, to extract from him the statement that ever, to extract from him the statement that he had never informed Judge Biodgett of the real attitude in which he was placed. He had never thought he had anything to withhold or anything to tell. He went into court as an attended to a patitioning creditor, and for him never thought he had anything to withhold or anything to tell. He went into court as an attorney for a petitioning creditor, and for him alone, and asked for an order declaring the Company bankrupt, which order was made. He had never asked for or worked for any order to compei the Company to file a schedule, and never intended to do so until he went out of the case. He dtin't know that his attitude in Court towards the Company might be called one of apparent hostility. The fact of it was, that he didn't represent any one but the petitioning creditors. Newton and Beardsley, and didn't care about anybody but them. He was also attorney for John C. Haines, and advised him as to his liability as a stockholder. He didn't desire any schedule filed,—in fact, was desirous that none should be filed, although he did nothing to prevent!. In fact, he once made out an inventory as well as he could, and was to file it if the first order wasn't finally vacated. Haines informed him that Beckwith was his attorney before he counseled witness, and wished witness to see Beckwith and tell him about the order. He did so, and told Beckwith that Haines thought it not advisable for his interests as a stockholder to have the schedule filed,—which course was againstwitness advice. He learned, by the record, of the creditors' petition to have a schedule filed, but he (witness) did nothing on earth to prevent it but to present the petition by Beckwith. Cook filed his petition, fearing that witness might dismiss his petition, fearing that witness might dismiss his petition.

"There wasn't any danger of that, was

hat witness might dismiss his petition "There wasn't any danger of that, was "I should have done it any time I could."
"Did Cook seem to be very much alarmed!

"No, sir." Gen. Stiles asked him what he filed his net tion for originally, and the witness replied, at great length, that he had first recommended bankruptcy, but Haines and Dall were against bankraptcy, our frames and bankraptcy. The figure and bought up claims under the idea that the stockholders were liable to the full amount of their stock. When Beckwith filed his petition witness was there as the representative of the petitioning creditors.

"How vigorous a fight did you make?"

"Not a bit." [Laughter.]

JOHN C. PATTERSON. Mr. John C. Patterson, who was attorney for the estate represented by Mr. Ball, was called by Gen. Stiles, and testified that he called on Cook to see what his policy was worth, and Cook told him that he couldn't even give him eight cents right away. Witness went to the bankruptcy court, found that no schedule had bankruptcy court, found that no schedule had been filed, filed a petition on the bankrupt, and obtained a rule to file such schedule. After notice of the rule, Cook settled with him by paying him 25 cents on the dollar, and witness had nothing further to do in the matter. Nobody appeared on the other side when he asked for the rule. Judge Blodgett then stated that the convey maying all they could, but he added men were paying all they could, but he added that, if witness insisted, he would of course grant the rule, and did so.

THE END

RUSH AND PAHLMAN. Gen. Stiles said the memorialists desired him to state that they had made efforts to secure the attendance of certain jurors in the Pahlma and Rush case, but the witnesses were still ab sent. The memorialists did not wish to inti-mate or instructe what they could prove by them, but simply to state that they had been unable to secure their attendance, and must therefore forego any effort to introduce evidence in support of the charges in that case. Judge Trumbull asked if the charge was to be considered as withdrawn. Gen. Stiles said he did not so understand it.

Judge Trumbull asked if any evidence would e offered hereafter. Gen. Stiles said that was a matter about which

he knew nothing.

Mr. Culberson said the respondent should have due notice if the charge was to be taken up hereafter.

Judge Trumbull said the respondent was prepared to meet it now.

Mr. Knott said he had telegraphed to Mr. Boylan and Mr. Nevins, and they had responded that they would be here by the first train.

The Chairman said that the Committee had endeavored to give the fullest investigation to

all the charges, and they felt that they had st

all the charges, and they felt that they had substantially followed all the ground contained in the memorial. Unless the respondent desired to put in some further testimony, they would now declare the investigation closed.

Mr. Goudy said he wished to ask Judge Blodgett a few questions about the Walker charge. In regard to the charge touching the Rush & Pohlman matter, it stood as a charge made against Judge Blodgett, and, as the memorialists did not see fit to withdraw it, it was only just to Judge Blodgett that his couusel should make

did not see fit to withdraw it, it was only just to Judge Blodgett that his counsel should make some slatement in answer to it.

The Chairman—Yes, sir, that is right.

Mr. Goudy was proceeding to read the affidheit of Robert J. Boylan, one of the jurors referred to in the charge, when

Gen. Stilles said he had just been informed by Col. Cooper that Mr. Boylan was present, but the memorialists were willing to withdraw the charge. the charge.

Col. Cooper—Let me state, I want fair play here as to that charge. I had heard through

counsel—Judge Blodget t—Through Hesing.
Col. Cooper—No, through Emery A. Storrs.
It came to me that Mr. Storrs had intimidated
Judge Blodgett into sentencing these defendants, Rush and Pahlman, for a less term than ants, Rush and Pahlman, for a less term than the term allowed by law; and it came to me in scores of ways; but as to that matter, in all fairness, I do not believe there is a word of truth in it. Now, that is fair; and I say I think we ought to withdraw that charge.

Gen. Stiles—At the same time, Col. Cooper, you did undertake to secure witnesses, and to go on with that charge.

Col. Cooper—Yes, sir, in good faith, I believed that was true. These stories had gone the rounds on the streets here, as to this matter, and I subpœnaed these witnesses; but it is not true, and, therefore, I will withdraw that charge.

JUDGE BLODGETT. Judge Blodgett was then called and exam-ined by Mr. Goudy. He said that George H. Walker, who had appeared as a witness in this investigation, appeared before him in answer to the rule which he had entered, on the return day of the rule. Mr. Ashton was his attorney, and appeared for him, and spoke in his behalf No written answer was made to the rule, but he stated that he had a lease from the Receiver, and that he would be considerably incommoder by the proposed construction of an elevator through his apartments. A day or two before the return day of the rule, Mr. Walker came into his chambers one morning, and said he came for the protection of the Court. He told Mr. Walker that his rule was returnable in open court, and that at the proper time he would have a full hearing. He had no recolection of being abrupt with him, any more than ne would be with any other person that came in when he was busy. He might have been a little curt, because he was usually very busy in the morning with pankrupty matters.

e presented in open court?"
"Yes, sir, I told him there was the proper lace to hear it." " How long was that before the proceeding

did take place in open court?" "Well, I have only this recollection, that it was between the time rule nist was granted and was between the time rule nist was granted and the return day of the rule."

"Is there any further statement you wish to make in regard to that matter?"

"Nothing further than it occurred to me, in the disposition of the case, that his rights could be amply protected by an assessment of his damages whenever it should be ascertained what they were. I suggested to his counsel that probably Mr. Walker would have the privilege of vacating the premises if he saw fit on account of this interference with them. I thought that if it was a serious inconvenience to him, he if it was a serious inconvenience to him, he ought to have that privilege, to throw the rooms back on the hands of the Receiver, to relet to others, or he could stay in them and have whatever damage he sustained properly awarded to him by the Court."

Mr. Culberson—How did your jurisdiction over that room arise, to make this improve-

over that room arise, to make thi Judge Blodgett-There was a bill filed to Judge Blodgett—There was a bill filed to foreclose a mortgage upon the premises. Upon the mortgaged premises there was a large building, and a Receiver was appointed to take possession of the premises and rent them, and take such care of them as a Receiver should take of such property, and from time to time to report to the Court, and act generally under the direction of the Court for the conservation of the property. The Beceiver, in some form, I have forgotten how,—probably by petition, because that was the ordinary form of practice,—indee known to the Court that it was necessary to put an elevator into the building in order to properly utilize the upper rooms. An order was made directing or allowing him to put in an elevator at the expense of the estate; put in an elevator at the expense of the estate; and shortly afterwards—I cannot from recollec-tion state how long—the Receiver made known to the Court that Mr. Walker was obstructing

or interfering with him in the execution of the order of the Court. Then a rule was entered that Mr. Walker should show cause why he should not be restrained from interfering with the order of the Court in regard to the con-struction of the elevator. "What is the practice in your Court in re-

gard to the response to such rules? Are they permitted to be made orally, or is there a rule "There is no rule requiring them to be made in writing; parties can make them orally or in writing; as they choose. It has been quite com-mon within the last two years, since the forewriting, as they choose. It has been quite common within the last two years, since the foreclosure of mortgages has become so general here in this city, for Receivers to ask for a rule against tenants to compel them to pay their rent; and it has been the holding of this Court, by Judge Drummond and myself, that when the tenants were made parties to the bill the rent could be collected by a summary proceeding in the foreclosure case,—that is, by a rule upon the tenant to pay the rent, and, if he did not pay his rent, the premises could be vacated by a writ issuing from the Court. It has been quite a common procedure for tenants to be brought in who refused or neglected to pay their rent, and a rule nisi would be made upon them either to pay the rent by a certain time or surrender the premises, it being a procedure in which the Court had jurisdiction, both of the property and of the party, the tenants being generally made parties to the foreclosure; but in this case I do not think Mr. Walker was a party to the suit. He was a tenant under the Court,—that is, under the Receiver."

Mr. Goudy—In such cases, relief was given to the landlord in regard to possession, without requiring proceedings before a Justice of the Peace!

Judge Blodgett—Yes, sir, the same rellef is administered that the Receiver would here

Peace!
Judge Blodgett—Yes, sir, the same relief is administered that the Receiver would have against the party in another form.
"You have heard the statement made to-day

"You have heard the statement made to-day about a scheme or plan which was being carried out in regard to the affairs of the Garden City Insurance Company. I will ask you whether, during the time that case was pending before you, you had any knowledge or information of any such scheme or plan?"

"I had no knowledge of any scheme or plan in reference to the matter until the petition to set aside the rule which was granted on the application of Nissen & Barnum. At that time Mr. Beckwith came in with his petition, and it was read at length. I would not say from recollection whether there was any one opposing 4t or tion whether there was any one opposing it or not; but I recollect the fact seemed to be ad-mitted that this Company was endeavoring, as far as possible, to adjust its affars without go-ing through bankruptcy, and from that time on ing through bankruptcy, and from that time on I probably was possessed of such information as was disclosed in that petition, and no further. I have no recollection of any persons ever giving me any hint or suggestion that the Company, had any scheme on foot, of their own especially, further than that they were trying to settle with their creditors without going through bankruptcy. I presume I was advised to that extent; and I have always felt as though it were the duty of the Court to ald parties who were seeking to accomplish so desirable a result without the dernier resort to bankruptcy. I have frequently continued bankruptcy in the dernier resort to bankruptcy. I have frequently continued bankruptcy proceedings in order that parties might properly negotiate and adjust themselves without the expense and delay of going through bankruptcy. I considered that a part of my duty under the Bankrupt law."

Mr. Culberson—Did that information to which

you refer come to you before the interview with Nissen and Patterson!
"Yes, sir. It is very likely that Mr. Nissen may have stated to recome "Yes, sir. It is very likely that Mr. Nissen may have stated to me on his original application that he had made negotiations, and I may have said that he had better settle if he could, because it is very like me to say that to a party. I can't recollect all I say in the course of these various applications that are made to me, with the press of business upon me for the last six years. It would be utterly impossible for one to do it, but it is not usnatural and not unlikely that if a gentleman of Mr. Nissen's standing at the Bar had come to me and said that he had been trying to get his pay, and made application, that I would have said, 'Get the most you can, and what you are satisfied is right, and take it rather than go through the expense of bankruptcy, after you have got at the real condition of the party.' I recollect nothing particularly abcut that interview with Mr. Nissen. I cannot recollect it specially. I may or sen. I cabnot recollect it specially. I may or may not have bad such a conversation with him at the time he took his rule. I see by the rec-ords that I gave him a rule, as he says, so I pre-sume he street him.

Mr. Culberson-Did that information to which

was willing to take what was right. But he could not get information, so I gave him the rule in order that he might get the information he was entitled to." "You remember that the first application for a rule to file schedules was made on Nissen's

a rule to file schedules was made on Nissen's application?"

"I have no recollection of any other."

"And Judge Beckwith's petition setting out these facts followed it the next month?"

"You remember that he stated that all the claims which were entitled to be proved up against the Company had been settled and paid!"

"That was emphatically in his petition, and from that time on I acted in reference to these claims in the light, perhaps, of the information that was disclosed in that petition."

"You didn't act on any information given to you outside of the proceedings before you and appearing on the files of the Court?"

"I will say here, in justice to Mr. Cook and Mr. Smith, that I have not the remotest recollection of either of these gentlemen having spoken to me out of Court in reference to the case. I have no recollection of ever having either of them address me a word on the subject, and I have no recollection of Mr. Cook's ever appearing in the case until the final dismissal. He may have been in there on other occasions, but I cannot carry that on my mind. I recollect about his coming into Court and taking the final order for fellsmissal of proceedings."

"That was done on stipulation?"

ings."
"That was done on stipulation?"
"Yes, sir; that was done on stipulation under the rule nisi." The cross-examination was waived

ADJOURNED. Mr. Knott arose and declared the Committee

Everybody seemed to be very much delighted that the thing had come to an end. Judge Blodgett's friends, who have stood by him through thick and thin, pressed around him and congratulated him on the successful mapner in which he had answered and explained all the charges, while the memorialists were congrat-ulated, on the other hand, by their friends upon the zeal they had shown in what they believed to be the performance of a very painful but necesssary duty, and upon the fact that their try-ing labors were over and the matter transferred to the House of Representatives for such dis to the House of Representatives for such disposition as shall there be considered proper. The two members of the Committee, Messrs. Knott and Culberson, were also congratulated upon the completion of their onerous duties, and received the unstinted thanks of both parties for the patience and impartiality which they had so markedly displayed during the course of the long and wearjing investigation. The room in which the sessions have been held was gradually cleared of all the papers in the case, and was then given up to Mr. Palmer's Africans, who restored it to its wonted look.

wonted look.

Mr. Knott will depart for Washington to Mr. Knott will depart for Washington tonight, arriving there early Monday morning. Mr. Culberson left last night.
The testimony is well under way, as regards
writing up, and will be completed before the
investigators depart. The first thing the Committee will do, on reaching Washington, will be
to feed it out to the presses in the Government
Printing-Office. When printed—and it will
make a pretty fair volume—it will be reported
to the full Judiciary Committee without recommondation. It will then be considered in One. mendation. It will then be considered in Committee, and, after it shall have been duly sadded, weighed, and digested, the Committee will decide upon what to report.

MASHINOTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Judge Laban, member of the Blodgett Investigating Committee, to the surprise of his associates on the Judiciary Committee and of the Chicago members, appeared here in his seat this morning. An interview with him produced about the following result:
"Why did you return here instead of going

to Chicago and resuming your place with the "I suppose that the Committee have about nished its work, and expect that they will all leave Chicago for Washington to-night."

The suggestion being made to him that Chiago Representatives were not informed that

the investigation had closed, Lapham stated that was his information.

Being asked what effect the testimony of Reing, in his judgment, had, Judge Lapham said:
"Hesiar seemed to be a very adroit man."
"But what is your impression as to the testimony in general, and its effect?"
"I really think I must decline to state what my impression has been."

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Rev. Dr. Webster's Testimony-Unmer ciful Political Persecution by Democrats-The Colored People Disheartened by France and Violence.

Extracts are given below from a letter writen to the Montpelier (Vt.) Freeman by the Rev. Dr. A. Webster, who is well known in the North as Presiding Elder of the Charleston Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the founder and first President of the Claffin Uni-

versity. He is still a Trustee of the University, and is in a position to be well informed on affairs in South Carolina.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Jan. 20, 1879.—Deer Editor: Just as I am leaving for our Annual Conference I spare a moment to write in reference to our affairs in this State.

Just as I am leaving for our Annual Conference I spare a moment to write in reference to our affairs in this State.

Just as I am leaving for our Annual Conference I spare a moment to write in reference to our affairs in this State.

Just a conference in some portions have been much greater at the recent State election than was anticipated under the circumstances. It was thought that, if no opposition candidate was put in the field against Hampton, we should escape political persecution and be treated with consideration and fairness by our Democratic friends. Gov. Hampton had made such fair and off-repeated promises that justice "should be done to all parties and an honest count be rendered," that some thought his Administration might be trusted. But when he even refused to allow the Republicans one of the three Commissioners of Elections in some of the counties, and would not arrange for them to have one of the three Managers of Elections at each voting-piace, the Republicans were disconniced and and is in a position to be well informed on agers of Elections at each voting-place, the Ke publicans were disappointed and prepared to some extent to anticipate the extensive fraudi that were committed in ballot-box stuffing and incorrect counting. Even at this polling-place there were found in the ballot-box on making the count 346 more ballots than persons voting. The Democrats never seemed more intolerant and overbearing than at the recent election, and in some sections their presention was never in some sections their persecution was never more intense. Many political meetings held by the Republicans were broken up by the "red shirts" in arms.

I have just visited a section of this State

I have just visited a section of this State where from one circuit nearly 200 persons connected with our church have been driven out by the unmerciful intensity of political persecution within two years past. A meeting was recently held by the present dominant political party, in which measures were taken to reduce the wages of the laboring class, and to refuse trade and business connections with them which might afford add and comfort to those whom they regard as their political foes. Persons of known political influence have been proscribed and driven from this section at the peril of their lives. One of the members of our Conference was recently informed "that it was doubtful about his being allowed to remain, as our Church was full of radicalism, and they were determined to kill it out and get shut of it anyway." At the recent election, at one of the voting-places the Republican present Chairman, who carried the Republican votes to the place for the purpose of distribution, was surrounded by some forty of the roughs, and at the peril of his life was compelled to tear up his Republican votes. One of our members informed me that he went to two polling-places for the purpose of voting the Republican ticket, but could not get a chance to do it at either. It would not be safe for persons residing in this immediate vicinity to give in detail the treatment to which they have been subjected. Such has been the fraud and violence used

Such has been the fraud and violence used that our people are to quice an extent disheartened, and are talking very freely in reference to leaving the State. Some of them would be quite willing to seek an asylum in the wilds of Africa, if such a change were made to them practicable. If this state of affairs continues, the colored people will inevitably leave this section for one where they can enjoy in peace the coveted rights of loyal American citizeus. The question is, What can be done for their relief!

Truly, etc.,

A. WEBSTER. A Cure for Croup.

A Cure for Croup.

Springs-id (Mass.) Republican.

Grate a large lump of alum to a fice powder, or better still, purchase one ounce of finely-pulverized alum at the druggists and add twice its bunk in powdered sugar or sirup. Give a teaspoonful of this mixture dissolved in hot water to a child over 6 years old, and from a quarter of a teaspoonful to three-quarters to a younger child. It will cause it to throw up at once and put it into a perspiration. Then wrap it up very warm, and let the child sleep awhile, and when it wakes feed it moderately and with simple food.

INSURA Annual Returns of

of the Fire C Diminished Incor

crease of Ne An Unexpected

for the Whol The Mischief of the Gone Up Like

The Tariff Assoc NEW YORK, Feb. 5.the fire-insurance compathis State have been put are before the public. In of these returns it is only in some respects they are of hard times, the shrint remarkably low rates whi prevailed throughout the

actually appears that as ance companies at the were in a healthier coud tain the shock of greeshall see presently how the come to pass. The follo two years' business: Total cash assets New
York companies ... 556
Other State companies 51
Foreign companies ... American branches ...

New York companies \$25 Other State companies 25

TOTAL EXPI Dec New York companies 22 Other State companies 22 Foreign companies American pranches. Total \$ 50 Observe that these fig but it has not resulted f but from diminished penses and losses. The off immensely, but this i extraordinary result, is panies being required b bility one-half of the reinsurance, it follows miums, they have a redu fore are charged with le off in income, therefor falling off in the liabilit and reduced expenses, losses, the companies a their present position.

WHY THEY ARE For the same reason with unimpaired capital ures to spare the con able list of impaired ca are only two companies viz.: Franklin of New 1 Alliance of Boston, \$3. ous disappointment to a considered the situation dition of the companies of 1878 were not favora many companies on the was currently believed would show much worse would show much worse erally have recovered gr of the shrinkage in Gove securities, which last it them in their loss-paying portant factor in this g vigorous assaults which vigorous assaults wh the expense columns the and dividends, and cur tions. Thus they have mortification of impairment,—better, in fact, the descriptions.

the public are chiefly i ability to discharge eve stockholders. The figur of companies to bave b

THE NET SURE

New York companies. ... Totals..... It is impossible to gi foreign companies in their assets in this coun liability as capital. Str tire American assets ar

of policy-holders and these claims, are all ": tion which probably m tagonists dislike to considering the conditi panies it is customary liability. But it will EXPERIENCE OF I When we come to e

individual companies, badly some of them majority have gone ab

They are as follows:

New York

City Firemen's Lenox.... Lonhard..

North River ... People's ... Peter Cooper ... Safeguard ... Sterling ... Sterling ... Westchester ... Westchester ... In the foregoing ! can properly be call are of that select cla strictly local compani-ter business, and the commentary on the st by these companies. ing to extend their business. trying to recoup city

THE LOSERS AMO

The figures of com

ith less net surplu Boylston, Mass.... S Cummor wealth, Mass Cummor wealth, Mass Fairfield, Conn.... First National Mass. German. Baltimore. Germania, N. J.... Hartford, Conn.....

National, Conn..... Neptune, Mass... Prescott, Mass... Revere, Mass... Reger Williams, H. L. Teutonia, Pa... Virginia, of Va.... All of these compa and all, it is believed

The striking featu losses sustained in companies, and by the latter company and its President w

was right. But he is so I gave him the get the information of any other."

next month ? he stated that all the tled to be proved up had been settled and

ly in his petition, and I in reference to these aps, of the information t petition." ny information given to diagraph before you and the Court?" the Court?" and stice to Mr. Cook and ot the remotest recolot the remotest recol-ese gentlemen having our in reference to the lection of ever having urt in reference to the lection of ever having ne a word on the sub-dilection of Mr. Cook's se until the final disbeen in there on other arry that on my mind, oming into Court and dismissal of proceed-

pulation?" on stipulation under was waived. RNED. leclared the Committee

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t for Washington tot for Washington to-early Monday morn-left last night, under way, as regards completed before the he first thing the Com-ing Washington, will be sees in the Government printed—and it will be—it will be reported amittee without recom-be considered in Combe considered in Com Il have been duly stud-ted, the Committee wil

to The Dribune. Feb. 7.—Judge Laphan Investigating Commit

his seat this morning produced about the fol here instead of going g your place with the

d of the Chicago mem

Committee have about xpect that they will all ton to-night." made to him that Chivere not informed that closed, Lapham stated

et the testimony of Hesd. Judge Lapham said: a very adroit man. pression as to the testi-s effect?" It decline to state what

AROLINA.

's Testimony_Unmer eution by Democrats— Disheartened by Fraud

ow from a letter writ-vt.) Freeman by the Rev. well known in the North the Charleston Circuit of opal Church, and the lent of the Claffin Uniustee of the University. to be well informed on

fan. 20, 1879.—Dear Eding for our Annhal Contact to write in reference te. . . . Our political portions have been recent State election
inder the circumthought that, if
late was put in the
b, we should escape
d be treated with considour Democratic friends.
ade such fair and oft-reustice "should be done
that count be rendered,"
ddministration might be administration might be even refused to allow the three Commissioners of counties, and would not ve one of the three Man-ch voting-place, the Re-pinted and prepared to ate the extensive frauds a ballot-box stuffing and ven at this polling-place. to ballot-box stuffing and ven at this polling-place to ballot-box on making out than persons voting, seemed more intolerant the recent election, and persecution was never political meetings held by broken up by the "red

a section of this State a section of this State nearly 200 persons conhave been driven out by ity of political persons consent dominant political ses were taken to reduce ing class, and to refuse nections with them which confort to those whom litical foes. Persons of ce have been proscribed gtion at the peril of their ce have been proscribed etton at the peril of their bers of our Conference "that it was doubtful wed to remain, as our calism, and they were det and get shut of it any intelection, at one of its Republican pre-inet ried the Republican pre-inet ried the purpose of unided by some forty of peril of his life was comcepublican votes. One of me that he went to two purpose of voting the Redd not get a chance to do not be safe for persons diate vicinity to give in which they have been

rand and violence used quite an extent disheartrery freely in reference to ome of them would be a saylum in the wilds of ge were made to them ate of affairs continues, inevitably leave this section of the content o

for Croup.

ass.) Republican.
of alum to a fine powder,
se one ounce of finelydruzgists and add twice
sugar or sirup. Give a
aixture dissolved in hot
6 years old, and from a
ouful to three-quarters
it will cause it to throw
the a perspiration. Then
and let the child sleep
akes feed it moderately

INSURANCE.

Annual Returns of the Operations of the Fire Companies.

Diminished Income, but an In-

crease of Net Surplus.

An Unexpected Good Showing for the Whole Number.

The Mischief of the Late Fires-Rates Gone Up Like a Balloon.

The Tariff Association Scheme.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune NEW YORK, Feb. 5 .- The annual returns of the fire-insurance companies doing business in this State have been published, and the figures are before the public. In presenting a summary of these returns it is only necessary to say that in some respects they are a surprise, for in spite of hard times, the shrinkage an assets, and the remarkably low rates which have for three years prevailed throughout the country, rates which in that period have steadily grown worse, it actually appears that as a whole the fire-insu ance companies at the beginning of this year were in a healthier condition than ever to sustain the shock of great conflagrations. We shall see presently how this unexpected event has come to pass. The following is a comparison of

 two years' business:
 Dec. 31, 1877.
 Dec. 31, 1878.

 Total cash assets New
 York companies ... \$56, 503, 798
 \$56, 585, 455

 Other State companies - American branches.
 \$21, 187, 683
 Total. \$107, 652, 970 \$126, 999, 338 TOTAL INCOME.

Dec. 31, 1877.

Dec. 31, 1878.

New York companies. \$22, 412, 971
Other State companies 29, 215, 346
Fereign companies.

American branches. 12, 373, 367

12, 716, 427

Total \$ 64,001,684 \$ 59,884,379 TOTAL EXPENDITURES. Dec. 31, 1877.
New York companies. \$21, 868, 127
Other State companies 28, 067, 633
Foreign companies 4, 144, 173
American branches. 9, 303, 848
9, 831, 874

Total \$ 59, 239, 608 \$ 53, 398, 883 Observe that these figures show that the net surplus of the companies has largely increased but it has not resulted from improved business but from diminished liabilities, reduced expenses and losses. The premiums have fallen off immensely, but this fact has produced a very extraordinary result, inasmuch as the companies being required by law to reserve as a lis bility one-half of the unearned premiums of reinsurance, it follows that, with reduced pre-miums, they have a reduced reserve, and there-fore are charged with less liability. The falling off in income, therefore, is accompanied by a falling off in the liability column. To this fact and reduced expenses, smaller dividends and losses, the companies are really indebted for their present receiving. WHY THEY ARE NOT IMPAIRED.

For the same reason the companies, even with diminished incomes, are able to stand forth with unimpaired capital. This is the first year that it has been the province of the official figures to spare the companies from a respect able list of impaired capitals. This year ther are only two companies represented impaired, viz.: Franklin of New York, \$15,626.17, and the Alliance of Boston, \$3,801.77. This is a griev ous disappointment to those who had not fully considered the situation with respect to the condition of the companies. The July statements of 1878 were not favorable, and they showed so many companies on the down-hill road that it was currently believed the January statements would show much worse. The companies generally have recovered ground, from the cessation of the shrinkage in Government bonds and other securities, which last year was a considerable securities, which last year was a considerable item in their loss-paying ability. The most important factor in this problem, however, is the vigorous assaults which have taken place upon the expense columns through reduced salaries and dividends, and curtailment in other directions. Thus they have been saved from the mortification of impairment by good management,—better, in fact, than they have generally had credit for.

THE NET SURPLUS COLUMNS. But it is in the columns of net surplus that the public are chiefly interested. This column shows exactly how strong the companies are in ability to discharge every liability and reinstate stockholders. The figures show the net surplus of companies to bave been as follows, Dec. 31

New York companies. ..\$17, 318, 836 \$18, 616, 387 Other States companies 15, 333, 502 17, 107, 688

foreign companies in this place, inasmuch as their assets in this country are held free from liability as capital. Strictly speaking, their entire American assets are subject only to claims of policy-holders and other creditors, and, less these claims, are all "net surplus,"-a declaration which probably many of their American antagonists dislike to see admitted, because in tagonists distinct to see admitted, because in considering the condition of the American companies it is customary to treat their capital as a liability. But it will be noted that the companies gain largely in their net surplus, and are, therefore, relatively stronger than they were a

year ago to encounter trouble. EXPERIENCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES. When we come to consider the experience of individual companies, however, we see how majority have gone ahead. A long list of companies shows a loss of net surplus since 1877. They are as follows:

37, 545 203, 043 178, 380 85, 835 124, 536 78, 847 16, 423 32, 367 27, 758 117, 563 55, 429 74, 604 174, 081 160, 005 1,840 1,087 11,852 4,611 19,630 4,056 7,102 21,883

In the foregoing list there are only six which can properly be called agency companies, and none of them heavy institutions. The balance are of that select class known in this city as strictly local companies, which do only a counter business, and the result is a very striking commentary on the stay-at-home policy adopted by these companies. No wonder they are seeking to extend their business to new fields and trying to recoup city losses by opening agencies in the West.

THE LOSERS AMONG OTHER COMPANIES. The figures of companies which turn the year with less net surplus than they held one year

ago are as follows:		
Dec. 31, 1877.	1878.	Loss.
Boylston, Mass \$139,519	\$131,916	\$ 7,603
Common wealth, Mass 20, 893	13, 247	17,646
Fairfield, Conn 37,091	33, 509	3,582
First National, Mass. 29,095	12,029	7,061
German, Baltimore, 331,005	202, 773	128, 232
Germania, N. J 11, 493	2,960	8,533
Hartford, Conn 922.067	861, 550	60, 517
Lycoming, Pa 78,066	63, 284	4,782
Merch't Marine, Mass 186, 189	184,679	1,510
National, Conn 348, 306	318,612	29,694
Neptune, Mass 115,049	11h, 162	3,887
Prescott, Mass 89, 752	72,621	7,141
Revere. Mass 9.385	6,665	5,720
Roger Williams, R. f. 12,588	2.070	10,518
Teutonia, Pa 37, 807	36,74g	1,061
Vinet 1		4 000

All of these companies are agency companies, and all, it is believed, have agencies in Chicago. The striking feature in these returns is the losses sustained in net surplus by the Boston companies, and by the Hartford, of Hartford. The latter company is one of the mammoths, and its President was lately at the head of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It is a well-managed corporation, and its running be-

hind-hand is one of the surprises of the official THE COMPANIES WHICH SPENT MORE THAN

THEY RECEIVED. In analyzing the experiences of companies, we find that so many spent more than they received that the details would be too long for THE TRIBUNE. The New York companies in this category are as follows: Etna, Adriatic, Atlantic of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Franklin, Hamilton, Hoffman, Hope, Irving, Lenox, Nassau, New York Central, New York Equitable, Sterling, Westchester. [This list is almost identical with that of companies whose surplus was reduced during the year.] The companies of other States belonging to this category are as follows: Boyiston, Massachusetts; Eliot, Massachusetts; Equitable, Rhode Island; Firemen's, Maryland; Firemen's, Ohio; First National, Massachusetts; Franklin, Massachusetts; Ger-mania, New Jersey; Lycoming, Pennsyl-vania; Merchant Marine, Massachusetts; Neptune, Massachusetts: People's, Newark Neotune, Massachusetts; People's, Newark; Roger Williams, Rhode Island; Security, Connecticut; Standard, New Jersey; Virginia of Richmond; Washington, Massachusetts. The excess of expenditures over receipts by all these companies is a very handsome sum, but that the list is so large shows how anomalous the condition of the business has been when the whole number has gained so largely that the few have leat as much.

have lost so much PROFITS ON CITY BUSINESS. Upon the basis of last year's reports it appears that the companies confining their business at home made no money, but, when it is remembered that the two fires of Jan. 15 and 17 made a draft on the companies doing business here for about \$4,500,000, it may seem as if the hopes of 1879 were blasted. That is just the plain fact that the companies have had to look in the face, and they are now wrestling with the proposition by asking increased rates upon all city property, with the exceptions, viz.: dwellings and storage warehouses. The latter are still taken at fifteen and thirty-five cents, just as if no fires had occurred. It is assumed that double rates on mercantile risks may give the companies a chance for profit at the end of this year, but so large a proportion of their risks are upon dwellings that it is safe to calculate that the net increase will scarcely amount to 50 per cent upon last year's totals. This is partially neu-tralized in advance by the reduction in lines, particularly in the dry-goods district, where companies have cut down the size of their poli-THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION IDEA.

Although ninety-seven companies have voted to form a Tariff Association, and have held several meetings to perfect a plan of organization, it is the prevailing impression that the scheme will fail. There are a dozen reasons assigned for this expectation, but the principal one is that the large companies are unwilling to tie their hands, while the smaller companies may remain outside. It'is nevertheless a fact that these ninety-seven companies have voted unani-mously to abolish the rebate system, and try the plan of net rates to the assured, which is equivalent to a revolution in the former methods of doing the business. The hitch in the progress of the measure is effort to take a new departure in treat-ment of brokers. It is proposed hereafter to make them agents; of the companies, and re-strict their commissions to 10 per cent, at the same time agreeing to abolish rebates. Heretofore the brokers have been treated as agents of the assured, and it has been so stipulated in the policies so as to prevent the companies from suffering from the defaications of brokers. This is a radical change of relationship which will antagonize a class of brokers somewhat by discriminating in favor of the respectable against others, and it will antagonize the asured by doing away with the rebate system. Still it is impossible, in the opinion of mary of our shrewdest underwriters, to harmonize companies and brokers upon any scheme, and the prospect is fair that, so far as a Tariff Association is concerned, the present agitation will end in is concerned, the present agitation will end in smoke. It is another instance of a good thing being defeated by too much coddling.

THE INCREASED RATES are a fixed fact for the spring season, whateve may be the result of the dull work of summer In the district below Grand street, the compa nies are demanding and receiving gross tari rates quite generally, and they are encouraged to make the charge by the readiness of their customers to give them their own prices. This increase is even more than 100 per cent in some -one well-known risk which was recent insured in gilt-edge companies at 50 cents no paying \$1.05. There are numerous cases where rates have been advanced from 45 cents to \$1.00 and there are also instances of positive extor tion on the part of companies in taking advantage of the situation. An English company. knowing that a Broadway firm needed all th knowing that a Broadway firm needed all the insurance they could get, and would pay any price rather than not have it, advanced their rate full 50 cents beyond the gross tariff! The firm paid it, but marked that company on its black-list for future punishment. All through the dry-goods district the companies are able t secure all they require at advanced rates, and merchants are sending out of town for insurance, in order to avoid some of the charges of the city agencies and companies.

COMPANIES SICK AND RETIRED. The Buffalo German Company made only small losses in the late fires, but they have ceased writing city risks, and returned home disgusted. This is a clear case of scare. Another is like unto it. The Ridgewood Company, of Brooklyn, has reinsured in the Connecticut of Hartford, and concluded to go into liquidation, while it has a handsome surplus, and may save its capital intact. This is a wise proceed. ing. The Union of Texas, Equitable of Nashing. The Union of Texas, Equitable of Nashvile, Toledo of Ohio, and Aliemannia of Pittsburg, have also retired from this State. The St. Joseph withdrew some time ago, but the Girard of Philadelphia, which left us, has returned. The Franklin of New York, it is reported, is to be amaignmented with the Farragut, which is a capital good thing for the Franklin, but not so good for the Farragut. The Germania of Newark is another one on the retired list, and there are rumors of many more. These retirements and the reduced lines of other com panies will unquestionably improve the situa-tion of those which remain, but the actual number of the disgusted is far less than the number predicted as likely to withdraw just

after the recent fires. NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED. Some extraordinary salvages are reported as the result of the adjustment of the losses by the recent fires. The Howard Sanger loss which everybody thought total, and which had a very unpromising outlook at first, yielded a salvage of 4 per cent, or nearly \$19,000, on the insurance. The Van Valkenburgh & Leavitt loss, which was apparently another "total gener.," yields a salvage of 25 per cent, and thus far the indications are that every one of the Worth-street losses will leave a handsome salvortn-street losses will leave a nanosume save vage. This is the result of overinsurance it some cases and of unexpected good luck in find-ing quantities of valuable goods in cellars. These experiences have almost convinced our skeptical underwriters that it is next to imposible to make a total loss in this city, and a sal age in such hot fires as the last two is indeed

OF INTEREST TO OUT-OF-TOWN AGENTS. It may be of interest to the hundreds of in surance agents in the Northwest who read THE TRIBUNE regularly, that one of the bottom facts connected with the movement for the organization of a Tariff Association in this city, and reduction of agents' commissions to 10 per cent, is the belief that this is a forcrunner to the success of a scheme which has for many years lingered in the minds of many of the leading agency companies to cut down the commissions of companies to cut down the commissions of country agents to 10 per cent. This was frankly admitted by President Miller, of the Star of New York, who is Chairman of the Committee which reported the Tariff Association scheme. He is backed in it by Stephen Crowell, the President of the Phenix of Brooklyn, and there is an undoubted intention to try and follow up the success of such a movement in this city by extending its operation to other States. So let the out-of-town agents interested in their own 15 or 20 per cent compensation watch the Tariff Association scheme in this city, and, if it is really successful, look out for their own turn next.

their own chances. During the year, as far as could be ascertained by the Chronicle, there were 12,023 fires in the United States and Canada, or one fire in nearly every forty-three minutes during the year, and \$192,511 was destroyed every day during the year. The following statistics from the Chronicle will afford an idea of the loases by conflagrations the past four years:

Year. No. fires. Losses. Insured.

1875. 886, 328, 035 443, 631, 700

1876. 9, 301 73, 775, 800 38, 282, 100

1877. 10, 403 97, 526, 800 48, 036, 600

1878. 12, 023 70, 203, 400 39, 678, 600

Totals \$327, 897, 035 \$169, 609, 000 useless ashes.

HOME-RULE UNDER NICHOLLS

A New Peril from the Negro Vote-Choice Between Deprecators and Bulldozers—A Novel Trick in Politics—Red River and St. Mary's Parishes. Correspondence New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday .- 1 stated in my first letter that the self-interest of the planters might result, by and by, in the protection of the rights of the black voter, to a limited exent,-that it might enable him, at least, to choose between the ruffian Democrat and the gentleman Democrat, although it might not secure him the right of voting for Republican andidates. This is not the only solution of the problem. There is another way out, fraught with safety to the negro, but peril to the State. There is a feeling rapidly spreading (as I was told by a colored politician) that the negroes should court the bulldozer vote in return for his protection. The planters, it is argued, while they are ready enough, in private, to "deprecate" out-rages on the blacks, are either afraid to suppress them or practically indifferent to them. The bulldozer to-day is a fanatical supporter of the "regular" Democratic ticket, and he is a very Saul in his zeal to companies have cut down the size of their policies without mercy to the assured. In fact, the prospect for profit is contingent chieffy upon comparative immunity from losses. In short, it is compounded of many contingencies, with a plentiful supply of "ifs" thrown in to give it power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old theory that has power injure him. It is the old the Machia-vellance in the machine prospect for profit is contingent chief with the machine prospect for profit is contingent chief with the machine prospect for profit is contingent chief with the machine prospect for profit is contingent chief with the machine prospect for profit is contingent chief with the machine prospect for profit is contingent chief with the machine profit is made Devil-worship, for ages, the real religion of all savage races. For the first time in our history, this moss-grown creed is assuming a po-litital semblance.

Red River Parish is one of the Devil's freehold plantations in Louisiana. In East and West Felicisma, and Red River, La.; in Edgefield and Aiken Counties, in South Carolina; in Amite, Pike, and Wilkinson Counties, Mississippi, the Prince of Darkness owns every foot of the soil, unincumbered with a single lien or mortgage to Decency. In South Carolina, they tell the curious legend that, when the Devil offered Christ all the kingdoms of the earth he added under ous legend that, when the Devil offered Christ all the kingdoms of the earth, he added, under his breath, "except Edgefield County." The legend is evidently mutilated; for these other counties must be equally esteemed by him. The blacks in Red River Parish requested the wealthy planters and the respectable citizens to form an independent ticket that they could support. They did not ask any representation on it. They only wanted good men. The Intelligence and Integrity accepted the offer, and issued a reputable Democratic ticket. But the buildozers growled. There were threats of

sued a reputable Democratic ticket. But the bulldozers growled. There were threats of burning cotton-gins. The candidates were grieved; for, lo! they had great possessions. They withdrew! The blacks then went to the bulldozers themselves,—a community of poor whites,—and made the same proposition to them. These poor creatures—the descendants of generations of semi-serfs to the "lordly planters"—promptly seized this preferred prize of becoming officeholders—a dream that otherwise would have never entered their imaginations. They got up an independent ticket. The "regulars" were alarmed at this movement, and as they could dependent ticket. The "regulars" were alarmed at this movement, and as they could neither buildoze the buildozer nor raise an issue of race, they reported that "the Radicals" has stolen the registration books, and that it would not be possible to hold an election in the parish. When there is no election the Governor appoints; and the "regular" Democratic managers well know that a Chief Magistrate elected by the misority in the Steep would be extracted. gers well know that a Chief Magistrate elected by the minority in the State would nominate the representatives of the minority in the parish. But Gov. Nicholls,—a small, weak man,—while he is quite willing to violate the spirit of the Constitution, is a prude with the letter of the law. He ordered an election on affidavit. This gave all the power to the "regular" This gave all the power to the "regular" managers, who could thus delay each vote cast jast as long as they pleased without violating the letter of the law. The Republicans did not vote. In a parish with an overwhelming Republican majority not a solitary Republican ballot was cast. This not a solitary Republican ballot was east. This trick, of course, can only be played once; and a precedent has been established that may yet lead to serious results. For, unless, the "respectable citizens," the men of wealth and standing, cease to "deprecate" and learn to suppress outrages, the worst elements of white society will by and by obtain the political su-

society will by and by obtain the political su-premacy.

In Georgia this peril is already felt. De-barred from voting for Republicans, and in-different as to factions in the Democratic ranks, the blacks are beginning to sell their votes without scruple to the highest bidder. It is as dangerous in politics as in gambling to be too successful.

III. St. Mary's Parish is in Acklen's Congressional District. Franklin is the parish (or county) seat. All the parish officers were Republicans up to the period of Hayes' surrender to the White League. In 1870 it gave 1,800 Republican majority. The parish officers are called Police Jurors. They correspond to our County Commissioners. There are five of them, and they are elective officers. They appoint the Commissioners (or Judges) of Election. In order to secure a majority of the parish jurors the Home Rulers passed a law (after "seif-government" was restored) authorizing Gov. Nicholis to appoint five additional jurors in each parish. As the Republicans of St. Mary's had aiways elected one Democrat as Police Juror to represent the minority on the Board, Gov. Nicholis, with that resplendent sense of honor and fair-dealing that characterizes the party of Intelligence and Integrity, appointed five Democrats, and thus overcame the legitimate Republican major-St. Mary's Parish is in Acklen's Congressional thus overcame the legitimate Republican major ity. It was of vital moment to maintain advantage thus so characteristically won.

IV. The yellow fever calamity, which opened the flood-gates of Republican generosity in the North, was used by these political reptiles in Louisiana (who call themselves men of intelli-Louisiana (who call themselves men of intelligence and integrity) as one means of suppressing the Republican vote, and of thus repaying our generosity to them by depriving our party friends in that State of their constitutional rights, and thereby consolidating the Southern power against us in the coming battle for the possession of the National Government that they fought to destroy. In Tensas and in St. Mary's the quarantine was rigidly enforced against Republicans who came to register or to hold Conventions, but it was relaxed whenever the Democrats desired to register or to convene. the Democrats desired to register or to convene.
"At St. Mary's, said Mr. Newman, the Clerk At St. Mary's, said Mr. Newman, the Clerk of the District Court, "the parish was quaran-tined, so that all the [colored] people could not register, and those who registered could not all of them vote. I know of a considerable number of people living up at Irish Bend who could not

But, notwithstanding this device, about 1,900 Republicans did register in the parish, against 800 Democrats. The Republicans were divided into two factions, and representatives of both factions were elected by strong majorities.

come to town and vote on account of the quarantine. They remained at the Franklin poll, but they could not get at their poll. The quarantine was raised the next day after the elec-

VI. At Franklin, after completing the returns, the Sheriff discovered a "considerable discrepancy" between the returns as made out and the tally-sheet—a difference of 300 or 400 Democratic votes that had been illegally placed to the credit of the party of Integrity and Intelligence. The work was stopped for the night, and the poilbooks and ballot-boxes were deposited in the Pageorder's office.

There was a rumor that the Recorder's office would be broken open and all the evidence needed to prove the Demecratic frauds destroyed. The Recorder heard of it, and went to his office and took away the returns. The books

told Mr. Newman that he "would see cause to VII.

In consequence of these and other threats Mr. Newman did not sleep in his house for the next two weeks. He went home again on the 17th of November, as he supposed that the danger had gone by

On the 19th, his house was entered, shortly after midnight, by five disguised men, who dragged Mrs. Newman out of bed and began to fire at him with pistols. He was hit but not hurt. He crept under the bed, seized a shotgun, and fired at one of two men who were struggling with his wife. The room was dark. As he crept from under the bed he fired the other barrel of his shot-gun, and then made his escape uninjured, although he was fired at as he ran. One of these unbudden guests was killed. It was the brother of Gov. Nicholls' Parish Attorney. He seems to have been wounded by Mr. Newman's duck-shot, but fataily wounded by a revolver or rifle ball fired by one of his own men.

IX.

Mr. Newman left the town and the parish VIII.

Mr. Newman left the town and the parish soon afterward; and, like hundreds, of other Republicans, guilty of no crime—men of good repute—sober, thrifty, and industrious citizens, he is now a refugee in New Orleans because he belonged to the party that elected Hayes to the Presidency of the nation and Packard to the Governorship of the State. He can't go back. Home Rulers have "no use," as the Southern phrase is, for honest men like Mr. Newman.

phrase is, for honest men like Mr. Newman.

X.

Before I leave this parish let me call the attention of the Administration to this Congressional District. It is openly said in New Orleans that the Custom-House officials—another name for the Returning Board—kept two opposition candidates in the field in this district in order to insure Mr. Acklen's election by dividing the Republican vote,—Hebert, a Republican, and Merchant, a National. Mr. Acklen, at the time, was exceedingly unpopular in his district, and was publicly repudiated by men of his own party. The divided opposition elected him. Mr. Acklen, it is said, during the campaign was constantly seen at the Custom-House.

While the President is "giving respectful

House.

While the President is "giving respectful consideration" to the charges against Marshal Wharton, he may as well extend the investigation into the political conduct of the Custom-House officials, who still enjoy his undiminished confidence.

James Redpath.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Graphic Description of a Mexican Bull-Fight

Five Persons Gored to Death.

Sin Francisco Chronicis.

I had been riding all day in the glowing heat of the sultry climate, but now as the sunset hour drew near a delicious coolness pervaded the atmosphere, and I let my jaded mule walk quietly along the narrow trail by which I was approaching the ancient town of Bayderaguato. just'on the confines of Sinalos and Chihushus in Northwestern Mexico. On entering the town I passed by many houses that presented no apparent inducement to expect either comfort or good cheer, until I saw a moderate-sized house, surrounded by a small garden well supplied with shade trees, flowering shrubs, and climbing rines, which gave hope of safe shelter and abundant food. An old Mexican was seated apon the door-step. He readily granted my request for accommodations for the night. I was anxious to continue my journey on the morrow. and told my host that I wished to employ a ruide who knew the way across the country to a ocation which I designated. He informed me hat one could not be had the next day, as there was to be a great bull-fight on the edge of the town, and the man that I would have to employ was to fight the bull; but that the next day afwas to night the bull; but that the next day at-ter I could get him for my guide. I never find fault with the inevitable, and decided at once to remain one day longer in town and also to wit-ness the bovine contest with the man.

The scene of the fight was to be in an old

The scene of the fight was to be in an old corral inclosed on three sides by high and thick adobe walls, and on the other by what appeared to be an impenetrable fence of a growth of pitahaya, a cactus of a flitted columnar form and armed with a bristling array of strong, sharp thorns. It formed a fence, which neither man nor beast would endeavor to break through. A strong scaffolding had been erected outside the adobe walls, to a level with them, and on this were arranged the seats from which the spectators could witness the sight free from all danger. My host procured for me a front seat from which I could obtain a full view of the arens. The seats were all occupied, most of arena. The seats were all occupied, most of them by women, and such an aggregation of gandy tints I do not think could be found elsewhere. No matter if the dress was old and faded, the shawl must be warm in its coloring and fashing with highlyness.

and flashing with brightness.
Young men were there, dark-visaged, seowl-Young men were there, dark-visaged, scowling jealously upon each other. Some were fully clad, while the wearing apparel of others consisted of merely a trinity of items—hat, sandals, and breech-cloth. Some of this latter class of men were splendid specimens of muscular development, lithe, active, self-possessed, and evidertly conscious of their strength and prowest. One especially drew my attention to him. He was outside the arena as I passed onward toward it. I think I never saw a more perfect form than his; it was one that the sculptor would delight to have as a model, or more perfect form than his; it was one that the sculptor would delight to have as a model, or the painter would rejoice to defineate upon his canvas. He held in his arms his first-born, which he fondled with a father's warnest pride, and placed himself where I could not fail to notice his infant son. I made some complimentary remark about his boy, at which his eve glistened with delight, while the mother, who stood near, replied in a musical voice with her thanks for the notice of her babe.

After taking my seat I looked down into the corral, and could not but admire my guide, not only for his powerful and perfect build; but also for his good-humored expression and calm self-possession. As he loitered about in the arena

for his good-numored expression and calm self-possession. As he loitered about in the arena there was a self-consciousness of the victory he would achieve when his opponent should be driven in the inclosure. There was some little delay before the bull came upon the scene, but when a large gate in the adobe wall was opened when a large gate in the adobe wall was opened and he entered—the corral with a rush and a bound, a terrible presentiment of an awful tragedy seemed to thrill the entire multitude. For myself, it so painfully impressed me that if I could have easily left the place I would at once have done so, although but a moment before I had been so anxious to witness the contest. It was a splendid animal, well knit, strong and powerful. It seemed to comprehend the situation at once, for with a loud tone it bellowed forth its defiance to its autagonist, and then, with head lowered to the ground, commenced pawing the earth and glying demonstramenced pawing the earth and giving demonstra-tions of speedily commencing the combat. The attendants waved their red flags before it, and irritated it still more by prodding it with their sharp-pointed lances. Our hero closely watched its every movement with keen and intense interest, evidently aware that it might make a sudder rush at any moment. With a roar that appeared to shake the very earth, and that certainly threw terror into every heart in that audience, it sprang forward, lowering its head with the design of tossing the Mexican into the air; but the attempt was a failure, for he sprang cutchly to one side and, coording with his staff quickly to one side, and, goarding with his staff the now incensed animal into a state of fury as it passed him, nerved himself for the more serious part of the conflict. I admired his fear-lessness, and saw that he was a man of daring courage that would never falter in any emer-

Two or three times the bull renewed the at Two or three times the outh renewed the at-tack with no better result, and every time be escaped the lunge of the animal, the audience shouted and cheered lustily, appearing to have overcome the presentiment of evil, and having full confidence in his ability to win the victory whenever he chose to do so. It would hardly whenever he chose to do so. It would hardly be credited that the countenance of a bull could vary in its expression, but it certainly appeared as if intense rare and demonfacal hate stood out upon every hair on its face, and, the more it was bailled in its attempts to gore its intended victim, the deeper and wilder became that expression of vicious propensity. One of the attendants gave the bull a more severe thrust than he intended to do, when it turned so suddenly upon him that, before he could evade the attack, the animal had him upon its horns, and, ripping the body open with the exertion, tossed him high in the air, while his blood spouted out ripping the body open with the exertion, tossed him high in the air, while his blood spouted out upon its face. The man fell with a heavy thud upon the soil, and in an instant the buil was goring him again and again. In vain the others tried to divert its attention from the man, or endeavor to rescue their fallen companion from his terrible fate. In less time than it requires to narrate the episode the poor fellow was a lifeless corpse.

It was a soul-sickening sight. Some of the women fainted at once, while the others screamed in terror and horror at the scene. All this commo-

in terror and horror at the scene. All this commo-tion, combined with the scent of fresh blood, wrought the bull into a state of frenzy, and it swept around and across the inclosure with such violence and rapidity that the men could withe difficulty escape from its rushing attacks. The difficulty escape from its rushing attacks. The cry was given to open the gate and let the bull pass out into the stall in which it had been kept, but the gate-keeper had become too terrified to understand the order or to perform his duty, and the gate remained closed. The nerve of my guide hever faltered for an instant, but seeing the terror of the others, and witnessing the fury of the animal, he drew his long knife and calmly awaited the next rush to make the fatal thrust that should terminate the existence of the bull and the scene of excitement. Once more the

bull swooped down toward him, and he stood ready to strike the knife into its neck, but, as he attempted to spring back and let the bull pass by him before doing so, his foot slipped, and he was at once impaied upon the horns of the beast, and in a moment his lifeless body fell within a few feet of his dead comrade.

The excitement of the crowd now reached the most intense point; it amounted to actual agony. For a moment they were spellbound by terror, and gave utterance to piercing shrieks and cries. Then several shots were rired at the bull, none of which took serious effect, but only appeared to increase its madness and its ire. Suddenly the bull, now blinded with rage and maddened by the wounds it had received, dashed against the thorny barrier of the pitahaya, and, breaking through it, rushed among the terrified multitude upon the outside of the inclosure. The crowd scattered in all directions, and the bull tossed or trampled upon all who were in its way as it rushed toward the ocen plain. There were three others killed outright, and several seriously wounded. Heart-sick with the horrible scene, I blended with the people that were seeking their homes. When drawing near a group that surrounded one of those killed upon the outside, above the wailings of the crowd there rose upon the air the shrill, agonized cry of a heartbroken woman, and as the group made way I saw lying upon the ground one of the animal's victims, while its mother was kneeling over it. It was the first-born of that fond father I had before noticed; the bull having tossed the neighbor who had it in his arms and killed them both at the same time. I would not for the possession of the entire Mexican Republic witness another such bull-fight.

MADE HEIR TO \$2.000.000.

MADE HEIR TO \$2,000,000.

To Move from a Grocery in New York to a Large Estate in England.

New York Sun.

A will was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Office vesterday, by which Alice Swift, an Irish woman, who keeps a small grocery in Second avenue, hopes that she is heir to an estate in England valued at \$2,000,000. The conjunction of circumstances which led to the making of such a will is only to be made clear by the story told in behalf of Mrs. Swift.

About fifty years ago there lived in the County of Hampshire, in England, James Clarence Hill, a wealthy clergyman of the Established Church. His residence was known as Hazel Court Castle, and it and the owner's surrounding estates were estimated to be worth upward of \$400,000. The clergyman had three children,-two daughters, named Sarah and Caro dren,—two daughters, named Sarah and Caroline, and a son. Caroline, the second daughter, was the father's favorite. She was, at the time with which this story is concerned, a beautiful and vivacious girl of 18 years of age, a fine horsewoman, and the belie of the 'county. In the clergyman's family—an old and aristocratic one—there was also among the servants, a young Irishman named Thomas Whelan, who held the position of butler. Besides his youth he had good looks and frank manners to recommend him, and they did recommend him to the

heid the position of butler. Besides his youth he had good looks and frank manners to recommend him, and they did recommend him to the clerkyman's beautiful daughter. A love passage occurred between them, which at first incensed the old clergyman deeply, but afterwards he married the pair, and he also christened the child which in due time was born to them. The child was named James. He lived with his parents at Hazel Court Castle until he was 9 years of age, but then a difficulty arose in regard to the manner of his religious education, his parents wishing to have him taught as a Catholic and the grandfather insisting that he should be taught in the Church of England faith, and Whelan took his wife and child away from Hazel Court and removed to Limerick, his native place. There the pair lived for a number of years, and four other children were born to them. The oldest son, James, lived with his parents in Limerick until he was 21 years of age, when he came to this city. Shortly afterward, in 1853, the old clergyman died at Hazel Court, leaving £400 to his daughter Caroline, and, it is said, a will, in which he bequeathed his cutire estates to the oldest child of the same daughter's oldest child. Caroline's brother and sister, the clergyman's other children, had died before himself. line's brother and sister, the clergyman's other children, had died before himself.

children, had died before himself.

On receiving the £400 Whelan and his wife, with their other children, followed their son James to America. With them came two nelgibors in Limerick, Alice and Kate Murphy, of whom the first, soon after they reached New York, was married to one owen Swift, and the second. Kate, was married by James Whelan, the eldest son of the Irish butler, and the clergyman's daughter.

Thomas Whelsu and his wife lived in this city until their deaths, which occurred very nearly

Thomas Whelsn and his wife lived in this city until their deaths, which occurred very nearity together about the year 1865. James, the son, was a coachman, and was employed for many years by the Clarendon Hotel. He was of his father's nature, rather than his mother's. He had only one bad habit, which was that he occasionally took a drop too much, but the habit never seemed to interfere with his work, and he remained in the employ of the Clarendon as a coachman until his death in 1878. His wife had died some years before him. He had by her two daughters. One, the youngest, died before he did; the other, named Catharine Aun, survived him, though not long. She was very deliwing the son of the place my birthright gave. Here i remain, my lask in patience work. Contented, hopeful, waiting for that Spring Whose oponise never the work was the said bring Whose oponise never here.

two daugnters. One, the youngest, died before he did; the other, named Catharine Ann, survived him, though not lone. She was very delicate, and on the death of her mother, James Whelan had asked his sister-in-law, Mrs. Swift, to take charge of her. She lived with Mrs. Swift for a number of years, and a strong affection came to exist between the two. But, as said, she was very delicate, and she died last November at the age of 18.

Before she died, Catherine Ann Whelan, the heir to the estates of the Hampshire clergyman, her great-grandfather, according to his alleged will, made nerself a will, which was the one offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. By it the testatrix bequeaths her whole possessions in England under her great-grand-lather's will to her aunt, Mrs. Swift, with whom she had long lived. The aunt, the Alice Murbhy, of course, who came over from Limerick with Thomas Whelan and his wife, the clergyman's daughter, in 1853, is now about 45 years of are. She is not advented but she has conman's daughter, in 1853, is now about 45 years of age. She is not educated, but she has considerably more than average intelligence. For the past six years she has kept, with her husband, Owen Swift, the small grocery at 592 Second avenue, and has made it pay so weit that the couple have now about \$5,060 snugly put away. Having put in for probate her niece's will, by which she becomes heiress to \$2,000,000, she stood behind the counter in her well-stored little shop yesterday, caimly dealing out butter, flour, and codiish by the ounce and penny's worth. She is robust in figure, with a strongly marked Irish face, gray eyes, and very black, crisp, curly hair. She wore a man's cardigan jacket buttoned about her body to protect herself from the cold, for the shop is small and the door is always left open so that the necessary stock may have a chance to run over on the sidewalk outside. Standing amid her crowded hams, and salt bags, and potato baskets, she caimly extended the standing amid her crowded hams, and man's daughter, in 1853, is now about 45 year salt bags, and potato baskets, she caimly expressed her entire faith that the vast English property was hers, and that she should get it. Her son, she said, pointing to a sturdy little 10-year-old fellow who was playing in front of the shop, was her niece's favorite, and she would have named him her heir if he had been older. have named him her heir if he had been older. She named the aunt, knowing that the money would get to the nephew in good time. Mrs. Swift said that there was no doubt that such a will as has been described was made by the old clergyman. She had heard of it as a child in Limerick, and it was the subject of every-day talk in her sister's and her own family. She is going to England next summer to get it.

The will which was probated yesterday is witnessed by George Haydock, Eliza Manley, and Lizzie Sellers. The latter two are relations of Mrs. Swift. Mr. Haydock is a lawyer of Sl Broadway, and he drew up the will shortly before the death of the testatrix in November last. He has been in correspondence with lawyers in

He has been in correspondence with lawyers in England concerning the old clergyman's will, but nothing definite has been learned yet.

OFF NAXOS.

All women, soon or late, must know the wo
Of Ariadne: so the dreamers say
And yet I rest contented in your arms,
Smiling, haif-faintly, at the world's slarms—
The world outside: so dull, and cold, and slow
To pity, but so laughing-warm to slay.
Yes! I can smile here with a great heart-re-t,
Feeling your long, slow kisses on my face,
And cling more closely to your strong, true breast,
And clasp you eager with a child's quick grace—
For I have been on Nazos. Hush! I see
The sudden pity in your shadowed eyes.
Ah! let me kiss you into smiles again,
And hear you murmur, low, a giad Amen:

II.

A great Amen that you have found me, Dear,
Deserted, desolate, and wild with pain.
Did Theseus ever find the grandest strain
My soul might after in those sweet, dead days?
Nay! be but drew forth weak, imperfect lays,
And looked no further, thinking he had found
The holiest, deepest, and perfectest sound.
Now I know his love-words and his smiles
Avail-ed naught. And yet a mad, great foar
Possessed me when he left me there alone;
And, when I woke to find that he had flown,
I cried sloud in anguish, in the craze
I thought was love. Lo! o'er the nills, O Sweet,
You came to me with anxions, hurrying feet.
Milwauses.

Milwauses.

Fanny Driscolf.

How to Air Apartments. It is the general practice to open only the lower part of the windows of a room in ventilating it, whereas if the upper part were also opened, the object would be more speedily effected. The air in an apartment is usually heated to a higher temperature than the outer air, and it is thus rendered lighter, and as the outer air rushes in, the warmer and lighter air is forced upward, and fluding no outlet remains in the room. If a candle be held in the doorway near the door, it will be found that the flame will be blown inward; but, if it be reised nearly to the top of the doorway, it will be blown outward; the warm air flowing out at the top, while the cold air flows in at the bottom. A current of warm air from the room is generally rushing up the flue of the chimney if the flue be open, even though there should be no fire in the stove, therefore open fire-places are the best ventilators we can have for a chamber with an opening arranged in the chimney near the ceiling.

THE GOLDEN STAIR.

[A Pathetic Ballad to be Sung by Sam Cary.] "Wendell Phillips takes out the little playthings of the poor little Rag-Baby occasionally, and gazes sadly into its vacant cradle."—"Dicago Tribune.

Put away the vain disguises
Our Rag-Baby used to wear;
He will need them on Earth never—
He has climbed the golden stair.
To the realms of Flat glory
Raggy scampered off pell-mell,
And his little feet are waiting
White we sing a sad farewell.

[In which Thurman, Voorbees, Kelley, Wende hillips, Ben Butler, and Dennis Kearney are sup-osed to join with much feeling.] Angels whisper that our darling Left this land of Fiat scare— That his little feet have toddled Up Resumption's golden stair.

Take the little Fiat breeches,
Tissue-diapers and all,
And the pins with which we pricked him
So the crowd might hear him squall.
Oh! we pray to meet our darling
Where redemption never comes—
Where the wicked Wall-street gambles
Cannot clutch the people's crumbs. Cannot clutch the people's crus Angels whisper, etc.

Put away the soothing sirup
Tilden used to ease his pain;
Ne'er will choicea-infantum
Clutch his abdomon again.
Safe from din of mad conventio Clash of warring nouns and verbs,
Never will he ministrations
Need of Democratic herbs.

Angels whisper, etc.

Gather up the Fiat platforms,
Wet with Wendell's pearly tears,
Fierce "whereas" and resolution,
Fruits of Peter's hundred years.
Fold away the reams of bunkum
Gotten up for noise and scare:
Raggy's little shanks have toddled
Up John Sherman's golden stair.

Angels whisper that our darling Took a bi-metallic scare, And his little shanks went skipping Up John Sherman's golden stair. [Lugubrious refrain in the distance.]

CHORUS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 5, 1879.

A WINTER-REVERIE.

The sun had set behind the snow-clad hills, And, as I watched the lurid after-glow— Warm, sheltered from the slightest callly breath— The leaflest trees and ice-encrusted fields. All bare and desolate, spread out octween Me and the dying light, seemed like my life. Me and the dying light, seemed like my life.

"O Earth!" I cried, "thou needest not repine,
For Spring shall come, with her attendant train—
Soft showers and winds, and life-restoring heat—
And spread her mantle over field and hiti
Adorned with hues man's boasted skill but mocks;
The brooks shall sing their sweetest madrigals.
In concert with the birds; while flocks and herds,
And beasts of every kind, shall celebrate
in nuptial sports the joyous holiday.
But in my heart a dreary Winter reigns,
Eternal, cheerless, with no hope of Spring;
Each bleak, short day ends in a night of gloom,
Whose starless sky its horrors magnify."

The brief, dim twilight of the Winter-eve

Faded away, and, in the ruddy glare
Reflected from the hearth, t brooding sat,
And querulously muttered impious thoughts.
While thus I mussed, a voice whose music-tonel
Resembled murmors of Eolian harp
When Zephyr gently breatnes upon its strings,
Close whispered in mine ear—yet startled not,
For oft before its pleadings I had heard
And heeded not. And heeded not.

"For thee remains," it said.

"A fairer Spring than Earth awaits; and thine Shall ever bloom—no scorching Summer-sun Its verdure blights, but through the cycles vast of wide Eternity retains its pristine charms. Nay, more—amid the Winter of this life A refuge here awaits, cleft in the Rock For thee: there thou mayst find light, warmth, Refresning drangats, and life-reviving food, Prepared for thee oy heavenly ministers. Thine earthly home guards not from oitter blasts, Nor gives thy body such delightful case As this Retreat doth to tay soul insure. Then why complain? Why turn in pride away. When all thy s.rength dissolves like morning-mist Before the winds that sweep the plains of Time?"

The wooing voice plead not in vain. I went Contented, hopeful, waiting to Which He shall bring Whose promise never fai W. J. Hoean

CONSTANCY. Gentle flower that blooms for me Through Winter's dark and dismal days, I fain would woo the gentle Muse To sing a song in thy sweet praise.

When Summer-days were long and bright,

The garden was aglow with bloom; The gentle breezes, as they passed. Were ladened each with rare perfume.

But, when the chilly Autumn-blast Sighed dismal tidings to the rose, She shivered, then grew pale and wan, And bowed her head in death's repose.

The cruel wind then traveled on, And whispered in each flower's ear: "The Summer's dead!" Then each turned And straightway died of cold and rear ned white,

Only the aster, tall and fair, Stood upright by the garden-wall; But it, too, withered on the stalk Before the snow began to fall.

Then, from the window, sad of heart, I turned my eves. "The flow'rs are gone-The fickie flow'rs"—I cried atoud, "And left us lonely and forlorn."

But then I saw upon the sill, Sweet flow'r, your modest, cheerful face Upraised to mine in mild reproof: You have redeemed your fickle race.

For, through these dreary Winter-days, When Earth was wrapped in shroud of snow, Upon my humble window-stil Your presence, Sweet, has cheered me so.

And, when the Summer comes again,
And flowers fill the Earth with bloom,
I'll turn away from them to thee,
Sweet friend that cheered the Winter's gloom.
FAITH WALTON.

D'ESTREES.

By sound of music and of song beguiled.
She felt the hot blood mantling to her eyes.
And looked down from her window-hight, and smiled
To think a King should woo her in disguise.
Ah, licaven! ah, lleaven! why are not maids more wise,
Mand Kings more kingly?

In kisses sweet-oh! all too long and sweet-

To all the awful consequences oltad,
To all the awful consequences oltad,
She felt her heart in answering passion beat.
To his whose clinging arms about her twined.
Ah, Heaven! sh, Heaven! why is not Fate more kind.
And Love more lovely?

With staring eves, and lips that could not move, And flesh a quiver with Death's poisoned sting. She sat and drank the lees of ner mad love. Behold the end of dailying with a King! A voiceless, nameless, beautiful dead thing, For aye unburied. All humbler Magdalens may find a tomb To hide their shame and sorrow in; but she Who loves a King must bear the awful doom Of lying dead, for all the world to see Through ages that have been and are to be—

Dead-dead-and shamed, while years roll on an

All title hour, no sconer gained than gone—
Of tarnished glory, luxury, and bower!
Ab, Heaven! ah, Heaven! it is so fair a face—
So sad, so dead, yet with no resting-place
While centuries circle.

ELLA WREELER.

A Second Regulus.

A Second Regulus.

Regulus kept his oath to return to his Carthagenian captors when the Romans would not accept the terms he bore, and Charles Harris, a Georgia darkey under arrest, kept his word almost as valiantly. Harris was arrested on some charge last spring, but, not wishing to leave his family alone and his farm unworked, he got the jailer to release him until his trial came off, giving his word of honor to attend it. The Court met this winter, and Harris started to return, as he had oromised. The floods had been out, however, and washed away the boat by which he had expected to cross Flint River. There was no time to make the circuit to another crossing, and so, stripping off his clothes, flarris swam through the key torrent, and, pressing ou, stepped into the court-room just as his case was called. Fortunately, the charge against the gallant fellow proved faise, and he was acquitted.

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During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have bried almost all the remedles recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failure. I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last september, at the urgent request of a friend read of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last september, at the urgent request of a friend read of the relief I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation outward applications of liniments too numerous t

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BE IT SEATED IN THE
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Eff Observe the following symptoms resulting from
Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, luward Piles, Fuliness of the Blood is
the Head, Actility of the stomach, Nauses, Heartharn,
Disgus of Food, Fuliness or weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of
the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Ilurried and
Didicuit Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking
or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture,
Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Paus in
the Head, Deticiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
the Skin and Eyes, Fain in the Side, Cheet, Limbs, and
audden Flutness of Heat, Barning in the Fical
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WRECKS.

Only the hall of a vessel By wind and wave washed to shore; Only the wreck of a noble ship; Yet to me it is something more.

It speaks in a strange, still mannet Of the storms and winds it has braved, Until, overpowered in the struggle, -This frame is all that is saved. It speaks of life lost to a dear one.

Of hope baried-forever to sleep. Oh, drearier wreck than wreck at sea!

Oh, greater loss than human life! To see the hopes we once held dear To feel, as the years grow shorter,

Even the promise of fulfillment Of all we sought or hoped to be.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors who have, during the past nonth, sent in poems, need not be alarmed in case their efforts have not appeared in The Home. One poem a week is the limit, and at this rate it will take some time to dispose of the stock now on hand.

NELLIE BLY-The space required for the re publication of the poem you request can be used to better advantage in another way.

A lady of this city writes to say that circum stances compel her to part with her baby,—a fine, healthy girl; 3 months old, with dark eyes and hair. Any person wishing to adopt such a child may address "Mrs. C. R. F.," care of

The lady living at Lowell, Ind., is informed that the poem sent in by her is not quite up to the standard required by the readers of The Home. The same thoughts expressed in prose would have done very well. Even poetical license cannot make "I know not the name"

THE HOME CLUB. SECRETARY'S LETTER.

there were hosts of women in our midst, who were deprived of work by the hard times, trying to keep soul and body together on what they could pick up by the wayside. Knowing that it was next to impossible for experienced hands to was next to impossible for experienced hands to find employment and wages that would give them enough to buy fuel and food, I readily conjectured that those in the country would be serving themselves by staying where they were, and those in the city who were starving would do well to go where there was at least a supply of provisions, and less temptation to crime.

Women who have had no experience in the different branches stand no chance of graining Women who have had no experience in the different branches stand no chance of gaining employment until those of experience are engaged, at least without the assistance of some influential friend. I often wonder how the experience is to be gained if they never have an opportunity to learn. There lies the mistake of the past and present. Were girls given a trade, or taught the different branches of work, they would be able to engage with business firms on their own merits, instead of receiving the cold answer to their pltiful pleading, "You will not do, we want experienced hands or none."

A TOO PREVALENT EVIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 2.—It has been said that "man is nothing but insincerity, falsehood, and hypocray, both in regard to himself and in re-gard to others." He does not wish to be told truth, and he avoids telling it to others; and all these unaccountable moods, so inconsist-ent with justice and reason, have their roots in accustomed to deceiving others that we are our-selves deceived, for what we thought so surely hidden from them was most apparent. It is the worst of all phases of dishonesty to cheat one's self, for then all sin is easy. On how lamentable that deceit should dwell in this glorious terrestrial sphere. The love for children has become universally recognized as a necessary element of a worthy character; therefore some, and I might say many, proclaim this affection on the housetop, and would be highly indigeant were any one to question their acts. If you were any one to question their acts. If you really love them, you do not show annoyance if their little imperiections are manifested on some unforeseen occasion. It they come with dirty faces, and garments soiled and torn, they are a nuisance, and you draw your robes about you and tell their they had better go to their nurse. Their questions make you nervous, and if they are tired and beevish you get out of their way, like the rest of summer friends. "I love good httle gris," said a visitor one day. "Yes, but manning loves bad ones too. Sometimes I am bad, and then her love makes me good again. I don't think I should like you for my mamman." Bressed me chils whose mother loves them when bad, and then her love makes me good again. I don't think I should like you for my mamma. Hereded the child whose mother loves them when good or had, and no cloak of pretension thrown over them while the guest is aresent, and then removed, and threats and blows succeed the flattery and feigned affection. Some wear a cloak so thick, and wrapped so closely about them, that nothing can perce its impenetrable folds, while outers assume it only when going out in societ. At home it is land aslow with the hat and groves, of left on the door-had with the mad she rubs from annity shoes, as she recoils the toling housemand from the kitchen, and it far irom pleasing tones asks if there is never to be a clean porch at that house, and if not she may as well leave now as later. Can this be the lady who just how left her friend, and told her she must be more batleat with her help if she would retain them, and must always have a pleasing smile, "for, you know, they are but mortal; and an encouraging word goes a great wat." Forgive her, guitte readers; she did not intend to crop her coak before her door closed on us. A new minister enters our city, is pleasing in manners, makes long prayers, is strict in every (outward) religious observance, and we beheve him sincere in ms desire to work for his Master. A day of darkness comes, the black cloak of hypoerisy fails from his staiwart form, and where we had beheld an angel of the Lord, "bearing healing in his wings," we see a fiend who destroyed family happiness, enticed the youthful minds intrusted to his care into crooked paths, and brought disgrace on the name of thim who stands watting to forgive him. To the members of the congregation the

finger of scorn is pointed, as it is noised soroad that their "love of a minister" is no better than some other poor mortals. "To eir is human," and why expect more perfection from one of God's creatures than another? Ah! you say, he chose a high calling, and the fall is the greater. In God's sight we are all equal. You raise a poor rail-splitter to the Presidential chair; is he any better now than then! The voice of the people placed him there, and it tily becomes him to assume airs, and say, as quickly as he finds himself surrounded with every appliance of wealth: "Get thee hence to thy toti! I shall live in luxury hereafter?" If this man err now, is it any worse than when splitting rails? Worse, perhaps, in the sight of man, because many will now be made aware of it, when, had it occurred sooner and while he was living in obscurity, as many would not have been conversant with the fact, and not as many ready to follow the evil example. "Man, proud man! dressed in a little brief authority: like an anary ape, plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as makes the angels weep." "Two of a trade seldom agree," and when you go into Mr. A.'s store he tells you he has just secured some of the best sugar since the prices raised; not at all like that poor article B. has been selling,—can he show you some! You look at it to please him, and he tells you be can afford to sell it at lower prices than B., for he has not so extravagant a family (well knowing that you are one of the economically inclined), and, when Mrs. C. comes in, tells her that the reason he can sell it so low is because he is honest, and his old customers will all uphold him in his trials to make engle meet. Mrs. C.'s busband is a lawyer; young, straightforward, and firm in favor of justice; one who has won his reputation by study and unflagging attention to duty, and thus gained an enviable hight up the ladder of fame. Mrs. D. comes in, and is one of those who will stand over a counter and talk for an hour over a half-cent per pound, and the sugar pleasure of again meeting you in your really elegant home. And I was just admiring your elegant Home. And I was just admiring your new furniture, so antique; one envies you the pleasure of surrounding yourself with all that is lovely and rare. And how are those dear children! I do not think there is a child on the ayenue that makes the progress yours does. I wish mine could be taught the secret of such rapid progress; and their dress is faultless. I wish they would come often to our place and instill into the minds of my wild ones some of their gentleness."

But let the curtain fall; those who have been there know the remainder, and the rest have

But let the curtain fall; those who have been there know the remainder, and the rest have seen enough to shun such zociety hereafter,—if they can. One wraps her cloak of pride about her as she enters the street-car and is obliged to sit beside a laundress who carries her basket in her lap, and looks at the lady beside her in rich apparel and wonders if she has lost one of her gloves. Lost! Ah, no; she never wears a glove on her left hand, for on the first finger is a diamond ring, which will keep even Jack Frost away, and the sun's brightest, rays never burn as long as a diamond can be worn. One peculiar disease always accompanies the owner of said ring. She is troubled with an itchy nose, and no ointment but common sense will ever effect a permanent cure. One man writes a long article on law, and how it should be upheld and supported by the intelligent public, and signs himself "Justice," and, probably, if you enter his store the pext day you public, and signs himself "Justice," and, probably, if you enter his store the next day you will find him opening a case of smuggled kid gloves. One dilutes his whisk lest his customers take it stronger than is good for them, and thus bring disgrace on his lovely family. Mr. A—is running for Congress, but he would not buy a vote, and despises a man who would so forget all manliness as to belittle bimself in the eye of the world as wall as well as To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The regular monthly meeting of The TRIBUNE Home Club will be held at the Tremont House, Wednesday, Feb. 12, commencing at 1:30 p. m. Every member that can possibly put in an appearance at all, is requested to be on time if possible. If not, as soon thereafter as may be.

Sigourney, that said communication was not intended for you, but I had received applications from girls in the country who were getting \$25 per week and board, who begged me to find them something better here. At the same time can work up any votes for me? "Doubtin," is the mental reply, as they separate. "Madam, here are a pair of fine French kid shoes, which will do your daughter good service, and, although the price is high, you will feel repaid by getting a good article." They are taken, and, after placing them in her carriage, he is reminded by his fellow-clerk that he has made a mistake, and given her a pair of the condemned ones, they were going to return. "Never mind, old fellow, I know my business; I must take Miss S—to the opera to-night, and that will buy my ticket, besides they will last her three weeks, and she never wears a good pair longer than that." And does Miss S—go to the opera? Certainly she does, and simpers more than ever to her sister as she daubs the Bloom of Youth thickly on her fair complexsion till a ghost would be put to shame if he

the Bloom of Youth thickly on her fair complexsion till a ghost would be put to shame if he
thought himseli white. What a pleasure for
her to know she can attend a place of public
amusement with such a perfectly charming
Adonis. Why will some weak, silly women admire in single men the very traits that make bad
husbands, for she laughs over his "good joke"
on the wealthy lady and simpers, "I shall
have to keep my eyes open or you will be joking me," and she looks with contempt or ridicule on those quiet virtues which would make
him honored and a home happy.

"Hello, Pat, give me a ride?" says the schoolboy, and he is seated on the board beside his

him honored and a home happy.

"Hello, Pat, give me a ride?" says the schoolboy, and he is seated on the board beside his father's old coachman. "What are you doing with guch a little coal? Are times so hard you cannot get more?" "Niver a bit, my lad; here is enough to last the old woman a day or two. You see, my lad, when I take my last load I think it is rheumatix makes my arms git tired like, and I can't shovel out any more, and the childer they pick it out for to keep the kettle biling." "Oh, Pat, you are stealing when you do that; they pay for it all and you keep a portion." "No, my lad, not staling; I only throw my old coat over it and drives on. I never giv it to the man, and then I don't stale, for I don't twe it from him, don't ye see? Oh, there's treas in all trades, and ye'll be a larnin' them sum day as yer father did afore ye."

But springtime is coming, and warm weather. will soon be here, and as we doff the cloak of warm texture, let us cast aside the cloak of pretention, hypocrisy, and deceit, and, with robes of justice, purity, and truth, fear to face ho man. We claim to be a free nstion, and still no people can be found who have not first learned to be just. O the anguish of mind when Mme. Roland exclaimed, "O Liberty! Liberty! how manyerimes are committed in thy name!" Who can picture them to us, or who would feel their import! Cast off the shackles, then, which bind you, cast off the wiles and deceit of your false heart, and let your better nature have full dominion over you; for noue are more hopelessdominion over you; for none are more hopeless-ly enslayed than those who falsely believe they are free. Deceit is the false road to happiness; and all the joys we travel through to vice, like fairy banquets, vanish when we touch them; we all decention through life is received. and all deception through life is nothing but a lie reduced to practice, and laisehood from words into things. FERN

WIFELY DUTIES. WHAT "COSY" THINKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—Off here in the ountry (I wonder what the citizens would say if they heard me speak so disrespectfully of their burgh!) snow on every side; two young men up-stairs romping; one in the parlor adjoining drumming on a discordant piano; the baby (not mine, Oh no!) in a tantrum; its mammy scolding it, and dad scolding mammy; can't I find some sympathy in The Home

I will try and not be as my surroundings, disagreeable, but do want a word with John, A. B., and Frontier ("which was the schoolmarm"). I have only read John's last letter, from which I should conclude he had "been and gone and done it." and "I reckon didn't know the family." I don't want to quarrel with you, my dear sir, but the dogmas of our daddles have been dead a half-century or more. It did very well in the days of Abraham and the patriarchs, who had all they could do to watch their many wives (and their neighbors' sometimes), and give the required attention to their spritual affairs, to leave all worldly matters to the women,—consisting of gathering the fuel, grinding the corn, baking sconds (unleaven cakes), tending the sucep and the little Abrahams, Isaacs, and Jacobs, but that was a long time ago, John. That was in Egypt and Palestine! 'This is

another age, and America. Women then were but a means to as end, and a very selfsh one; were bartered for, had a place in heart and home just a little above that of the slave; had no blace in Heaven, or anywhere in future good or usefulness but as a fertilizer and food for jackalls and hyenas. They had no ambition, and were incapable of any higher thought than pleasing their husbands. Jure humano! The carnal man of that day only wanted a helpmate to help him worry through this life. There were no coxy little cottages; vine-clad porches; nicely kept lawns; tastily furnished rooms; pictures, brackets, and wall ornaments; no carpeted floors, nice beds, chamber and toilet-sets; no "Sleepy-Hollow" chairs, slippers, smoking-jackets, for the pleasure of our own unworthy selves. All needing not alone care, but a refinement that only a free intercourse with the world and an untrammeled disposition can attain. Did you ever get into a house where the wife knew no independence, did things only because she must, and made disposition can attain. Did you ever get into a house where the wife knew no independence, did things only because she must, and made no advances, displayed no taste, lest she offend? I have, and found bare floors, bare walls, and her liege lord with his feet in the oven while she milked the cow and did the chores; he the while complaining at fate, knew no cheer that would have been so easily attained had he known less of Abraham, Peter, Timothy, and other public characters. No! No! John, don't get us back to those days or the Oriental customs. I have been there, and give you my word that you wouldn't admire the customs of two thousand years ago handed down any more than I do. This is not just the climate where one can, with his sandals for a pillow, find a vine or fig-tree and comfort in dreamland, visiting Gabriel or any of the rest of those high-flying Celestials, as there. We must have comforts and cheer, and this is alone insured in an intelligent, independent, self-reliant womân, as wife. By all means encourage them in every as wife. By all means encourage them in every legitimately becoming advancement.

Southing sirup did its work; the house is all quiet; the clock has struck ten-my fire is out, so l'il spare U. B. and Frontier until another

THE HOMES OF THE HOMELY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 4.-1 received an invitation to call on Mr. F. at the corner of certain streets in New York, and when I arrived at the destination one Sunday summer morning I was confronted by a row of four or five bell-knobs, the top one of which bore his name. A little girl answered my summons, and led the way up, up, up,-and I doubt if she would har stopped leading me up if the "stories" had not ceased when we arrived in a long hall, at the end of which, through an open door, I saw my friend sitting at a plano, the music of which, accompanied by his voice, seemed to fill all the building. He gave me warm welcome to his little nome so far above the common world, and introduced me to his wife and pretty daughter Nora. There was no attempt at uxury. The rooms were small and few in numper. But such a pretty picture of home-life seldom sees in New York. Fifth avenue mansions could coast such a great amount of comfort in ten times the space. It seemed backed in here, and

boast such a great amount of comfort in ten times the space. It seemed backed in here, and everything was so convenient that no servant was necessary. The lord or lady of the house could almost reach everything from any point they might happen to occupy. I ate dinner with them,—a good, wholesome English dinner, cooked by Mrs. F. Then Mr. F. sang for us,—and Burns' "Afton Waters" never sounded so sweetly before or since. Later, when I was walking homeward through more pretentions parts of the city, I could not help saying to myself: "How many houses there are, and how few homes!"

I do not know Mr. F.'s secrets. I do not know any of his adversities and his discontents; but he seemed to me possessed of all that mortals should wish for. His good helpment, his pretty, lovable child, his music,—bis home; and behind these an meome sufficient for his simple wants. Good music filled his little repertoire, and good books his little library. His wife's handiwork ornamented the walls, together with photographs of good-natured, elderly relatives. An English robin and a German canary vied with the plano in filling the rooms with melody; and flowers bloomed in every window. Besides his piano fhere was nothing costly—that was his one luxury, his one little vanity.

vanity.

Tucked way up there in an obscure part of a great city. I fancy I can see him now, though 2,000 miles away. The scene has changed since. I saw him then from New York standpoint. If I should find him here in Denver in the same rooms, I would doubtless wonder how he could endure to be so cramped up at the top of such a

So inconveniently small, So tiresomely tall!

So tiresomely tall!

Here he would have a single-storied cottage
all to himself, with a yard around it. In summer the birds would sing from under the porch,
the flowers would bloom in the front yard, and music would pour out of the windows to delight the same pictures, the same piano, the same gentle air of homel inement would be there, for he would carry hem with him wherever he went. Rich or looor, he would have them always with him; be-

poor, he would have them always with him; because he has that homely nature which demands them and will have them.

In New York the homely homes are generally found high above the pavement; but here in Deuver they are on the first and only floor. Go where one will, cottages, cottages everywhere. Though lately manisons of some pretension are sprouting up here and there, like exotic plants, still the rule is the cottage. Many rich and many poor find homes in them; and some of them are models of taste and beauty. Here it is easy to be a householder, and he is poor indeed who cannot claim that title.

But every locality has its own provision for its homely class, be it in crowded tenament or in simple cottage. It is not the house that makes the home; it is the homely spirit of the inmates. What is your opinion, Oppoponux? XUNOPOPPO.

THEY WILL ALL MARRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 3.—It would have aken the most powerful ray of Edison's electric light to have sent the fact through my obtuse brain that Candidate was a woman.

I was surprised and astonished to hear that she was of the female persuasion, so I humbly

beg her ladyship's pardon for unsexing her, But it was so unnatural to suppose a woman would hold sentiments in common with John and his ills, and harder yet to think a woman would try to weld the fetters that held her sisters down to the narrow sphere of cook, washer woman, or dairy maid, and advise her to lose all her individuality by "reading the poetry her husband liked best," and by so doing crowd her God-given mind into a mold aitogether too small; for all men's minds are not models of perfection, nor are some men's taste in literature what their wives would care to aspire to. Candidate must be an anomaly in nature, for all women of noble impulse feel a pardonable pride in seeing their sisters rise to pre-eminence in any path they have chosen, be ti art, music, literature, or mechanics, for this is would try to weld the fetters that held her sis pre-eminence in any path they have chosen, be it art, music, literature, or mechanics, for this is a new field woman is entering timidly. Only wait a generation or two, until she gets her muscles hardened and her chest expanded, in spite of Madame De Foy's constrictors, and has kicked off her French-heeled boots and learned to walk like Canada's new Queen. She has already taken the preliminary flux hysborical states the preliminary flux hysborical states the preliminary flux hysborical states. learned to walk like Canada's new Queen. She has already taken the preliminary step by shortening her dress and reeting her voluminous dimensions so as to be ready for action. In the good time coming she will not feel it necessary to hide in a celiar to experiment, as Mrs. Mary E. Walton did a few days ago when the thought struck her brain that she had the idea of how to deaden the noise of the elevated railway. Her perseverance paid, as I have read she has already pocketed \$10,000, and, besides, is to be paid a royalty by other roads using it. Ida Lewis, cur Grace Darling, has had an increase of salary for keeping the beacon light burning at be paid a royalty by other roads using it. Ida Lewis, our Grace Darling, has had an increase of salary for Reeping the beacon light burning at Lime Rock; true, it is only a tardy reward of merit for her heroic efforts in saving lives.

It always makes my heart leap with loy when I hear of a preacher, teacher, or faithful worker in any sohere of life being called to the front, and his or her brow being crowned with laurels while here, instead of waiting till some scribe has the chance to write a six-column ooituary notice. When that is written they are where words of praise cannot make them happier. A nobler, sweeter strain greets their ear. I think it was Grandma Oidways that lamented that girls do not enter any vocation in life with the feeling a man has when he has chosen his calling. He collists for a life service; she only until Mr. Rightone comes along, and that inevitable matrimonial question has to be settled, and settled it will be, by her talents being swallowed by some one who stands in need of a purveyor, being sick of boardinghouse fare, and so honors the lady by letting her sit at the head of his table. Really, Grandma, is it any use for a girl to "put in her best licks" (as the little boys say) when she knows that in the near future she will have to tone down that superb contraito to a lullaby, or stop conjugating verbs to mend shirts, or exchange the click of seissors?

Instead of chipping marble into forms of

Instead of chipping marble into forms of beauty she must cut kindling wood for the head of some household; if a chemist, her pestle and mortar will do for the cherubs to make mud pies in; if geology was her study, her patiently gathered specimens will answer for building blocks for the wee ones; had she a well-written

lecture on the subject, it will do for Biddy (if she is so fortunate as to have one) to light fires with; or, were she a milliner, the only reminder of the "loves of bonnets" she used to fashion so tastily will be the odds and ends of ribbon, lace, and flowers she resurrect when dollies are to be dressed for the three little girls who call her mamma. I see no cure for this tinwarrantable waste of talent but for the girls to take the advice of Oppo-Alfaretta and stay single. But they won't do it; no use talking to them.

I suppose everybody has heard of the gentleman who spent almost a mint of money on his daughters' education,—four bright girls who could have made a shining mark in life but; alas! they married, and their father complained all he had for his trouble was a little, short, brown hog. Those ingrates of girls had accepted husbands with the cuphonious names of Little, Short, Brown, and Hog. But Candidate waits for my apology. Here it is: Do for pity's sake assume a decidedly feminine appellation, so I won't waste any more powder on the men folks.

M. E. W.

FLORICULTURE.

ANNUALS, AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HINSDALE, Ill., Feb. 3.—In fulfillment of the promise in my last letter, I proceed to say that dowers which are produced from seed are nivided into three classes,—annuals, blennials, and perennials. For the present I shall deal only with the first of these divisions. Annuals are those plants which produce their flow ers and mature their seeds in the same season in which they are sown, and then perish. This class of plants from their nature are valu able treasures both to the amateur and prothe whole garden but can be made brillian with some of them, because, while some, like the portulacea, delight in the full sunshine, there are others again, as for instance the pansy, which prefer a shady situation. Another thing about annuals is, the seed is so cheap as to make them within the reach of all. Many people who can afford the luxury spend a great many dollars annually for what are known as bedding-plants, such as greating colors achyrantus and the luxury spend a great many dollars annually for what are known as bedding-plants, such as geranisms, colens, achyranthus, and others; and, while these no doubt do make a most imposing and brilliant display, I would not have one of my floral friends think for a moment that only the rich and opulent can enjoy God's beauties in the floral kingdom. To the annuals we are mainly indebted for our brightest and best flowers in the late summer months, for then we have the brilliant phlox, the lovely blotened and striped betunias, and the asters, which have by florists' skill been made to produce so many different colors and varieties, come in bloom when many of our pets are departing. Then, supposing you have a vase, one of those really necessary adjuncts to the beauty of a garden, there is nothing better to fill it with than annuals.

Just here let me tell you how to make a homemade vase; the materials are such as are to be found around almost every house, so the cost need be nothing but the labor. The stand is made of boxes of common boards, such as the soap-boxes to be found at most country stores. A peach-basket makes the vase. For such a basket the first base should be a square box, the sides of which measure about a foot, with election of three or four traphs. On this place

basket the first base should be a square box, the sides of which measure about a foot, with a depth of three or four inches. On this place the second base, a box with 7½ inch sides, and 2½ inches deep. Now above these set up a secure column made out of a box about six inches high, with sides of, say, 4 or 4½ inches, and the stand is ready for the basket. Holes must be bored through the bottom of the basket, as well as through the bottom of the basket, as well as through the boxes, to secure proper drainage. When all are properly fastened together, paint them any color to suit the taste, and you will then have a pretty imitation of an expensive iron vase. The basket must be lined with moss to prevent the earth getting out. Now for the plants. A canna which you can raise from seed (only you must first soak them twenty-lourhours in warm water to hasten germination) will make a pretty centre-piece, them twenty-nurhours in warm water to hasten germination) will make a pretty centre-piece, and around this you can plant petunias, which from their drooping habit will run over the sides. Then there is sweet alyssum, with its pretty, snow-white, fragrant flowers, and sanvitalia, with its little yellow ones. Maurandia, too, as a drooping vine, comes in here with excellent results. All these are annuals, cheap, and

of all the annuals the two we like best, and we think all our friends will agree with us, are the verbena and the pansy. Everybody knows the verbena, but few know how easily it may be the verbena, but few know how easily it may be grown from seed, nor how much better seedlings are than the little plants usually sold in the spring. Verbenas raised from seed will grow faster, have finer flowers and more of them, and in every way give more satisfaction, than plants raised from cuttings; and the flowers of verbenas grown from seed are nearly always fragrant. Sow the seed in February, in the bouse. Use shallow boxes—the best we ever used were made from soap-boxes cut into three; the top and bottoms of the original box formed two new bottoms of the original box formed two new bottoms, and with a piece of extra board we had three boxes each about three inches deep made from one. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with light, rich earth,—the very best is leaf mold from the woods if it can be secured; if not, light sandy soil, mixed with inch of the top with light, rice aerth,—the very best is leaf mold from the woods if it can be secured; if not, light sandy soil, mixed with thoroughly decomposed stable-manure will do just as well. Having filled your box with soil, level it with a smooth flat board by patting it down until it is quite even, then sow the seed over the surface, distributing it as evenly as possible. After this dust over just barely sufficient soil to cover the seed, then sprinkle with water. And now let me tell you something I have learned from experience: that is, seeds germinate much more quickly and surely if kent in the dark. They should be in a temperature of, say, 55 deg., and don't give water until the surface appears dry. When germination has ensued, then inure gradually to the light, and, if you transplant the seedings when in the second or rough leaf, they will grow much more strong, and be thrifty, stocky plauts to set out in the beds when the proper season arrives.

plants to set out in the beds when the proper season arrives.

Who does not love the pansies, with their al-most buman faces? To do full justice to this charming flower will require more space than I can have this week. I will just remark that a gencan have this week. I will just remark that a generous florist has sent me more pansy seed than I can use. They are of eight kinds,—king of the blacks, Emperor William (blue), Baron Rotbschild (verv handsome), stained, pure white, pure yellow, blotched, variegated, and copper-colored. Any reader can have seeds of either kind for two stamps, or some of all of them for 25 cents. Every one who reads this and would like to grow some annuals next summer can have six showy kinds for 10 cents and a stamp.

RENNIE. BOX 101.

To the Editor of The Tribune. OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 4.—Having so often heard,

My geraniums grow so thrifty, the foliage is so luxuriant, but they do not blossom," induces me to present the beauties of foliaged

By this I mean those geraniums the leaves of which are marked or colored. Take for example the Beauty of Calderdale, with its broad, reddish zone; the Cloth of Gold, with its vellow margin and light-green centre; the beautiful many-colored Aiadam Pollock or Lady Cullom; the Silver Nosegay and Mountain of Snow, with their white-edged leaves; and the later varieties, Distinction and Happy Thought. Are they not all as beautiful as a picture! Should we only consider their intrinsic value, who would not possess them? I have seen a window of these varieties brighter and gayer than many a conservatory of flowers. Eucourage this class of plants to a vigorous growth, giving them ample room, rich earth, plenty of sunlight, air, and water. In fact, treat these geraniums just as you have those which have given you an abundance of "nothing but leaves." Remember also (and this will apply to the majority of plants) that there is really little nourishment for them, even with rich soil, in a fair-sized flower-pot; and, with a weekly supply of "plant-food," you will see your geraniums put on new color and increasing growth. reddish zone; the Cloth of Gold, with its yellow

see your gerantums put on new color and in-creasing growth.

Train them to good form by pinching back the shoots and pruning ungainly branches.

Shower them often to keep the foliage bright and clean. This is the winter culture; but through the summer be careful not to have the plants where they will get the direct rays from the sun,—they succeed best in a partially-shaded legation. I have given my experience; and, when the

I have given my experience, and, season comes that I can share with those who have mone, I think you will all be, with me, ardent admirers of foliaged geraniums.

LILIAN.

SAVE YOUR PLANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. PAW PAW, Mich., Feb. 2.—We well know what a feeling comes over one when we awaken on a morning to find that the weather has suddenly grown cold, that in the "wee sma' hours " Jack Frost bas crowded himself into our quiet nest, and how delighted he must have been with our fairies, for, though not a friend nor acquaintance that we are on speaking terms with, or desire so to be, yet has he, out of pure villainy, hugged

and squeezed our precious pets to death.

How quick we spring from our beds, and long to do something to strangle him. Well, then do as I bid you, and joy will again bloom in your hearts within a week, I promise. Pry the plants carefully out of the dirt, and lay them in cold water; if large, pour the water over them, and lay in the cellar, or any cool place where the wind will not blow on them. Then pour hot water on the dirt, put it in the oven or any good place to get the frost out quickly. Str all up well, and sill your pots (fresh soil would be better, I suppose, if it could be got). Then renot your plants, keep warm and moist, using a little warm water often. Before I tried this I drepched my plants, then took slips off the tops. They are fresh, and show signs of living, but the old ones seem to like the change or shaking up, for they are growing fast, and some are budding already; so I can assure you I feel well paid for that morning's work, though I lost many plants that i did not experiment on. In speaking of protecting plants, no mention has been made, to my knowledge, of putting cups or small basins of water among them at hight, as many people put pails of water in their cellars, among vines, and under trees, to draw the frost from their fruit. I can assure you that it acts like a charm. A friend of mine had two windows filled with plants and flowers; she had a small glass globe hanging in one window filled with water and with plants such as grow in water. This was the window most exposed to the storms. One morning, after a regular "nipper," with a pretty good fire all night, she found all the plants in one a mass of blighted loveliness, while the other window presented a scene of beauty, fresh and rare, for the contrast was wonderful. It could be accounted for in ho way but that the water in the globe had saved them. Another thing I would like to recommend is, put a little eamphor into the water with which you sprinkle your plants, now that you want them to quicken into new life, once a week or so. It will have a conditions to the storms of the same and a had one your plants, now that you want them to quicken into new life, once a week or so. It will have a good effect upon the plants and a bad one upon the vermin. If you water each plant with a spoonful of warm water every morning, you will find that about right for most plants. Oleanders require more if they are showing signs of blossoming, as mine is (full of buds since the freeze). Earth or mire worms will disappear from the soil if no cold water is used.

MORBO. your plants, now that you want them to quicke

PROZEN PLANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. ENGLEWOOD, Ill. Jan. 27.—Letters from riends tell me of their losing their plants this winter; reports through papers and magazine tell the same tale. I read of one town in this State where every plant was frozen, excepting one English ivy that twined around a coal-stove and only had the outside leaves frosted. Seven very sorry; but it will not prevent me from re placing them, and having flowers after all. An this reminds me that within the next four weeks this reminds me that within the next four weeks flower-lovers will be making preparations for sowing seeds in hot-beds, and those having no hot-beds will have to plant in boxes and keep them indoors. My nicest verbenas, cobes, scandis, pansies, cannas, and salvias, I raised in the house on shelves arranged above my kitchen range. Shrubs, roses, and other plants outdoors you will undoubtedly find frozen to death when spring comes, and many hearts will feel sad and discouraged. But this should not prevent them planting anew. Very little expense is needful unless we choose to have it so in procuring shrubbery and plants. I can give to those who wish the address of florists who will sell very cheap for cash. To me it is a pleasant pastime to sow seeds and plant slips, and watch them grow, and, after a time, I have a lot of olants that my care has brought into life and my solicitude made to prosper. Flowers are like children: in order to bring them up well we must love them.

CALLA LILY.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MACOMB, Ill., Jan. 21.-Through the suggest ions of some of the writers in The Home of he 11th in regard to the wine question, I am induced to give some opinions of my own upon the same subject. The temperance question has often given me a thought as to the best interests of the subject. I have long since come to the conclusion, and I notice it is an opinion largely held by others, that in order to be a good temperance worker one must be a Christian,—not a member of some church and a regular attendant at its meetings,—these I do not call synonymous terms, but one who is so in "spirit and in truth"; those whose sense of moral duty and sympathy for humanity is so strong as to drive all selfishness from their hearts, and who dare to do right whether they are within the circle of some religious denomination or without it. There are but few of what I would term good temperance workers in a vill age the size of ours, or in fact any community; not that I would say there are but few who are temperate in their habits, but that the good they propose to do to the fallen has often given me a thought as to the but few who are temperate in their habits, but that the good they propose to do to the fallen brother is largely, I think, a misdirected effort. It is only those who are personally interested, as a general thing, although they do not speak in public, who make the pest workers and do the most good, however zealously others may talk temperance. I attribute this to the fact that action and not talk is the motive power that accomplishes the most good. In listening to our complishes the most good. In listening to our Sunday-afternoon temperance lectures I am reminded that if those sympathetic words of the speaker ever accomplish any good they must be put to use through the week,—they must form a part of his everyday life or they will be of no benefit to the one who has formed the unfortunate habit of drinking. For many of this class are the peers of our best citizens in their sober hours, and their manhood must be appealed to in order to secure a reformation. That, with prohibition, constitutes the elements for an honprohibition, constitutes the elements for an hon-est reformation.

GAEL.

LIKES THE PLAN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—I read with joy in the ps pers that the officials are beginning to apply the aw in a direction which, if followed up, will do much towards reducing crime. I refer to the movement against saloon-keepers. But how such more good could be done if the license

law were repealed.

I think the following poem, by John Piernt, expresses the results of the License law: Licensed—to make the strong man weak; Licensed—to lay the wise man low; Licensed—a wife's food heart to break, And make her children's tears to flow.

Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm; Licensed—to kindle hate and strife; Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm; Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife.

Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife.

Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell
To bring disease, and want, and wo;
Licensed—to make this world a hell.
And fit man for a hell below.

Did you ever notice, when passing along a business street, how very many saloons are to be found in a short distance? It is appalling to think of the amount of ruin wrought by the hundreds—yes, thousands—of saloons in a single year. I think the plan proposed by some one for discouraging the practice of drinking and smoking among young men a very good one. It is that ladies refuse to associate with those addicted to these vices. Young men, judging by myself, would rather give up thespractices than to lose association with ladies of character and respectability.

Polly C., "shake." I heartily agree with you on the subject of frizzes, bangs, and trains, and carnessly hope for the time when all three will be abolished.

Toddie.

THE SACREDNESS OF THE PLEDGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—As I sit this evening thinking of the temperance work, my thoughts revert to the pledge, and I shudder to think how lightit is spoken of, even by those who have signed . I often wonder if those who speak so lightly of the temperance pledge ever thought of it as an oath,—as much an oath as though they stood before the Judge in one of our court-rooms and solemnly pledged themselves to speak the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. What makes the pledge so binding, so sacred! Is it not the phrase, "By the help of Aimigniy God"! Only the other day I saw a young man who had signed the pledge drink a glars of cider. On expressing my surprise, he lightly answered that he had belonged to a club once, but that it had broken up. Thus he considered himself free. I, too, belonged to a club once, but that it had broken up. Thus he considered himself free. I, too, belonged to that same Club. But when I signed that pledge I signed it for life. And in a hundred years from now, were I to live that long, I would consider It just as binding as on the night I signed it. And in the life to come I think God will hold us responsible for the pledge we signed in His name, for He is a jealous God, and will not suffer us to use His name lightly. Fonest Leaves. of the temperance pledge ever thought of it as

FAIRLY CAUGHT. A CRITIC PROM INDIANA.

Milford, Ind., Jan. 23.—Once, when I was a girl at school in the beautiful Wyoming Valley, one of my classmates wrote a letter rehearsing the incidents of a holiday which she had re-cently spent with a number of fellow-students in visiting the monument erected at Trov in commemoration of the Wyoming massacre. The letter was finely written,—few girls of 19 could have done it better,—and I had but one criticism to make: no such party had visited the

classmate argued in reply. "Whether such a party really went to Troy is quite immaterial. It is only natural to suppose that such visits would be frequent, and I have described the monument and its surroundings just as they are. In its essentials, my letter is true, and, at all events, if one writes letters, it is necessary to be interesting. Such, in effect, was her ar-

to be interesting. Such, in effect, was her argument, and I have since been smused many times by observing illustrations of the same principle (or want of it), but never more so than when reading Alfaretta's diffuse effusion in The Home of Jan. 11.

Now, I thoroughly enjoy fiction, but it must be true to nature. I tolerate no contradictions, no chronological errors, no improbabilities. The "vraisemblance" must be perfect.

And I indict Alfaretta for a capital offense. She has deliberately invented a story calculated to work upon the sympathies of The Home readers.

readers. She cannot even offer the jesuitical plea that she did evil that good might come, for she had no good object to serve. She made the story simply as a thread on which to string those glittering generalities and gorgeous metaphors in which her soul delights. But while meditating on "the cosmic laws of universal nature" Alfaretta forgot to look after those minute details which were essential to her story. Now for the proof.

proof.

She dates her letter Jan. 1.
Gentlemen of the jury, follow me closely while I show how this witness testifies against herself: "I was sitting before my grate last evening" (Dec. 31). "It was New-Year's eve." Then follows the sharp contrast between a lux urious home and the hovel where utter destitution tortures its miserable victims with dreams of impossible warmth, and brightness, and nlenty. "Here Alfaretta forgets her part. The chil-

"Here Alfaretta forgets her part. The children of the millionaire were enraptured yester morn by the spiendor of their New-Year's gifts. In her enthusiasm she quite forgets that it is still New-Year's Eve. In like manner, "The steps of the New Year crossed the threshold of the widow's cottage," etc. "A devotee of fashion passed me on the street on New-Year's Day." "Soon another representative," etc.

Observe all these things pass through the author's mind on New-Year's Eve before they occur. A clear case of inspiration, and we may occur. A clear case of inspiration, and we may well pause to inquire, "Is Alfaretta also among the prophets?" "As my mind was absorbed in these reflections

the prophets!"

"As my mind was absorbed in these reflections my attention was arrested," etc. And here let me advert for a moment to the utter unaturalness of the scenes which Alfaretta depicts. No child ever talked as she represents little Freedile as talking; no forlorn mother, face to face with a change so awfully solemn, is liable to deal in metaphors up to the last moment. The reality is too earnest to admit of such trivial play on words. That Alfaretta may not display her real inexperience of such scenes as she endeavors to depict, it will be well for her to submit her effusions to Grandma Oldways, Fern Leaf, or any other wise, tender, and experienced matron of The Home. Their suggestions will impart that air of genuineness which is entirely wanting in the article under consideration.

"In a few moments the struggle was over," etc. Now, remember that the prisoner at the bar has declared that all these events happened on New Year's Eve. Out of her own mouth shall she be condemned. Follow me farther: "The winter has woven its winding sheet of snow above the widow's lonely grave; the cabin at the foot of the avenue is now forsaken and desolate; Gerty and Freddie have comfortable homes in the country, and are the recipients of the tenderest care."

Alfaretta wrises all this Jan. 1. Within one short twenty-four hours she has killed the widow, buried her, sent a snow-storm to cover her grave, found her children comfortable homes in the country, and immortalized herself by writing the story of her achievements to delight and astonish The Home readers! Energetic young woman! Exertions unparalleled!

by writing the story of her achievements to delight and astonish The Home readers! Energetic young woman! Exertions unparalleled! Gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case with you. In the language of that splebdid chrysalis, Oppoponux, "Reason and logic will put up the mosquito bars against supercilious egotism and medicerity." Whether the gorgeous butterfly Alfaretta is accessible to the influences of reason and logic remain to be seen. ERICA.

RECIPES. ETC. MENDING RUBBER-SHOES.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1.-Will some one please send me a recipe, care of The Home, for mending rubber-shoes! Nellie Bly.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Hupson, Wis., Jan. 30 .- Will some of The Home readers please tell me what will remove stains from marble, and how to apply the remedy! I refer to vinegar and lemon stains, which leave large black spots that I have tried in valu to remove. Oblige Miss Gertruph Whith.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune. OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 2.—Golden Hair: butter, applied immediately, will prevent a bruise turnng black and blue. The wire brush is very nice we have used it in the family several years, and prefer it to all others. Citron continent is excellent to remove dandruff and clean the head. L. A. H.

LACE-EDGING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Any time that my Home riends wish patterns for knitting I am willing to give mine through the columns of The Home, or I will send them to any address upon the receipt of postage. Susan asked for a pattern for lace-edging; I will give my second pattern for narrow lace. If you wish a wider style, ask

narrow lace. If you wish a wider style, ask for it:

Cast on eleven stitches. First row—Take off the first stitch, knit two, make one, take off one, knit one, slip and bind; knit one, make one, take off one, knit one, slip and bind; knit one, lap in thread twice; that is, bring the thread forward and wrap clear around the needle. Knit one, lap in twice, knit one.

Second row—Knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit three.

back your thread; knit three.

Third row—Take off one, knit two, make one; take off one, knit one, slip and bind; knit one, make one, take off one; knit one, slip and bind;

knit the rest.
Fourth row-Knit two, slip and bind, knit, and slip, and bind, until only ten stitches are on the left-hand needle and one on the other; knit three, seam, and put back your thread; knit two, seam one, and put back your thread; knit

two, seam one, and put back your threat, the rest.

Fern Leaf, will you save a few of your extra slips for poor unfortunate me! I have lost my all—of plants. One bitter cold night my sitting room fire would insist upon not burning, and before I could conquer its stubbornness my plants were among the things that were. My heart still aches to look upon my lost pets—my morgue.

CHEAP LIVING.

RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—In answer to Mother Hub ard's inqiry as to what will cure rheumatism, I would say that much depends upon the class of rheumatism. Inflammatory rheumatism is greatly aggravated by outward applications of liniments. The parts afflicted should be wrapped in oil silk, and medicine to allay the pain and to produce perspiration taken internally. Some cases of rheumatism require an alkali treatment; others are benefited by the use of acids. I have seen the last-named rheumatism perfectly cured by the use of lemon-juice, when almost every known remedy had failed to

when almost every known remedy had failed to relieve.

Begin the use of lemons by taking the juice of one lemon a day, and increase one lemon each day until you have taken the juice of eleven lemons in a day. Have the juice of the lemons squeezed out with a lemon-squeezer into a goblet, and drink it without admixtures of any sort about 11 a. m., each day. After taking the juice of the eleven lemons, stop for a week; then if you still feel any symptoms of the disease, begin again with the juice of one lemon, and increase to eleven, as before, and stop. Use the thin-skinned lemons, as they are more julcy and acid. The system will experience no inconvenience from the increased dose.

Bathe in tend water cash desired the remove the stop of the disease.

they are more lucy and acid. The system will experience no inconvenience from the increased dose.

Bathe in tepid water each day in which a variety of the sexpendid of soda has been dissolved; and the use of softsoap, made of wood ashes, is said to be excellent. After pathing, rub thoroughly dry with a Turkish bath-towel, and wear fiannel underclothes next to the person. At enght, before retiring, use a fleshbrush freely. The narrow brush, about half a varu long, is the best kind and most convenient to use. Do not sleep in the clothes that you wore during the day, but have either a flanuel, or canton-flannel, night-dress, and as many other clothes as you may desire, but use nothing that you wore during the day. Hang up your day-clothes and air them during the night, and air your night-clothes through the day. Do not eat pastry, cake, or sweets of any kind; eat meat only at dinner, and do not use milk. Take a walk in the open air every day, if able to go out. Clitrate of lithia in three grain doses one and a-baif hours after meals is also an excellent remedy for rheumatism; but do not use it when taking acids, as the two neutralize each other. If not benefited by these remedies, go

to Hot Springs, Ark., and bathe in the waters there, and drink them. They are regarded as a specific for rheumatism. I would really like to know if your name is Hubbard. Please write me in care of The Home. Sura Cura.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—In looking up a stylish subject, as well as a good one (as the medical stu-dent said our dark night). I hit upon this one for an important human quality.

Flattery,—suggestive of sleigh-rides, late hours, French waltzes, bouquets, and stolen kisses (by those who hadn't any right to them). Delightful syllables! It is a good thing if properly conducted, and a

bad thing (like capital punishment) when bungled over.

It should be delicately administered (like chloroform in the dentist-room), and a little at a time. It shouldn't be tried too often in the

time. It shouldn't be tried too often in the same spot.

For instance, it won't do to flatter an editor too much. If I were—say, not intending to be personal—the conductor of The Home, and received six hundred letters every morning, saying, "Dear, delightful jeditor, creature of all-wise and unimpeachable judgment, please priot my 'Pickles' or 'Poetry' in your sweet paper this week," etc., I am inclined to think it would sicken me to groan for a "rest"; and for some enthusiastic creature to stride into my office with a face sour as a disheloth, crying: "Look here, you old cast-fron head, there's my letter! I'm coming around Saturday morning; if that isn't published,—in a promineus place, mind you,—you'd better have the hospital ambulance waiting for one of us here,—and not me either. D'ye hear!"

bulance waiting for one of us here,—and not me either. D'ye hear?"

And though possibly I might edge away from the speaker, ever so little,—it would be with distinct admiration of her originality, and I should possibly interpose: "Allow me, madame, to,—to offer you a chair, madame, and to tender you our—our thanks, madame,"—all the time getting near the door, with sweet cartion in mine eyes,—and bowing to her with many smiles,—"and to tender you, madame, my most gracious thanks for the—the fayor."

Of course the letter would appear; such originality ought to be encouraged, of course! Of course the letter would appear; such originality ought to be encouraged, of course!

But I only started out to give my theory of flattery. You all know that, "a theory is an exposition of all the laws pertaining to," etc.; and theories are often troublesome to their propounders. For example, the other night I earried in a whole half-ton of furnace coal, just to ried in a whole half-ton of furnace coal, just to illustrate one of my pet theories of "woman's work." It had to be done after dark to keep the neighbors from looking on, and that was one bother. I came near repenting before it was quite done, but didn't dare let on—or the theory would vamoose. The bill stood badly, according to book-keeping: "Coal dr. to Madge,—for carrying in,—one theory and 25 cents. Madge dr. to coal one dose of rheumatism, one sore foot (where the coal fell too soon), one pair bilatered hands, etc." Balance unmentionable.

To sum no I say:

To sum up I say: Don't flatter too often nor too much at a time. Don't hatter too often not too much at a time.
Don't waste the exquisite produce on a homely
person, who is sharp enough to "see through
it," nor a hungry mule, nor a dog-at-bone, nor
a cat (as an exception I always call my est
"Amiable Creature," and she files to me, especially when I have her meat ready), nor a plaching-bug (in season), nor a beetle (in alcohol), nor
an old shoe, nor a step-ladder, nor a steanengine, nor slippery sidewalks, nor a tarautula,
nor a dead fly, nor Mades Mades.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Miss., Jan. 13.—Leaving Chit.

tanoors at 7 a. m., we reached Macon, Ga, at 7

in the evening, Dec. 30. In the morning we rode out to the cemetery, where we found violets, roses, camellias, and other flowers in bloom on many of the graves, English iv growing by the yard, over fences, brick walls, and covering trees twenty and thirty feet high. I did not like the idea of bricking over the graves, as is done here. We also visited the spot where the old prison-pen used to be. A few old pine stumps, the remains of the high board fence, and the earthworks on one side, was all that remained to mark the place where some of our soldier boys passed many weary months in confinement. New-Year's Day was warm but rainy (we did not receive calls). Jan. 2 we were again on the cars, the sun shining bright and warm. We had the windows open most of the day, but the next day was cool. Saturday cold, not down to zero, however. Sunday, at Fernaudha, we were treated to a fail of snow about an inch deep, with frozen sieet on top of it. We did not consider the day bad and started to church as usual, but after going to two and being told the weather was so inclement it was not thought prudent to have service, and hearing they were of the same opinion at the third, we concluded we did not know what bad weather was, and were almost ashamed of being warm but rainy (we did not receive calls). hearing they were of the same opinion at the third, we concluded we did not know what bad weather was, and were almost ashamed of being out, as not another lady was to be seen. After out, as not another lady was to be seen. After spending three days in Fernandina (one day spent on the beach collecting shells), we lett for Jacksonville, Fla., where we have spent most of the past week visiting about a dozen stores where Florida curiosities are sold. These consist of dried grasses in great variety, both odd and handsome, jewelry made of alligator-teeth and sea beans, flowers and ornaments made of fish-scales and shells, and many other pretty things, too namerous to mention. This seems to be about the only business done in Jacksonville except keeping boarders; at least every third house has a sign, "Rooms to Let,—Boarding." We were not to leave this city without a sensation, so last night we were awakened about 12 by a sudden shaking of the house, accompanied by a rumbling noise. Doors along the hail were thrown open, and startled boarders were calling to one another to know what was the matter. All were soon satisfied that it was an earthquake, not severe enough to do any damage, only to rattle doors and windows pretty lively, and set all the dogs in town to barking. Yesterday we walked across the river to a suburb called Brooklyn, where Chicago friends have lived about a year. In their garden we saw lettuce and radishes ready for eating, beets, cabbagres, and tomatoes, and other vegetables in a flourishing condition, and strawberry-beds in full bloom. A few ripe berries had been picked that morning. We do not see such fine gardens of flowers here as in the North; the hot summers are as injurious as our cold winters, and most of the people here think anything that requires much work is not worth the trouble. Knowing they can raise everything here, they rest on their knowledge, contented to get their provision from the North. In my next I will tell you of our Indian-River trip, on which we start to-morrow.

WALLFLOWER. spending three days in Fernand

FROM "SISTER FLO."

To the Editor of The Tribune. LARESIDE, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Home has been full of solid sense lately that I am almost afraid to venture in with my bit of nonsense; but, having made up my mind to be reconciled to a back seat, I have boldly waded in.

Since Mac's disapproval of my behavior toward

that "unfortunate boy," I have retired into my-

self to consider his way and be wise; and, after mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion that it would not do to follow his advice in this case, though it may be well to do so in some instances. Of course, I am very much obliged to Mac for his kindness; but I think there are some natures over which the rod cas a bad insome natures over which the rod has a bad influence. I remember the burning sense of injustice and indignation which this rod produced in myself when applied by the sage advice of some relic of the dark ages, while the sorrowful, grieved look on my mother's face took away all the naughty feelings, and left a deep sense of remorse for having caused her pain. My brother's nature is probably not fotally different from mine; therefore, I do not think the application of the rod which Mac suggests would produce the desired result. I have resolved, as there seems to be no remedy for this "plague," to st me quietly down with patience possessing my soul, and win a martyr's crown. Methinks I see, even now, far in the future, in a long, dimly-lighted gallery where hang the priceless works of art, a crowd of earliest faces gazing on the fair brow of St. Florence, whereon rests a martyr's crown, while the Ismous artist explains to the eager listeners how that, long, long ago, when the human race was yet in an uncly-lized state, this martyr-saint lived and died a victim to be desired. ago, when the human there was yet in an unclyilized state, this martyr-saint lived and died a
victim to ber devotion to a now obsolete animal
known as a small boy. What glory! I can
bear present misery for the sake of future bliss!
Franc, I enjoy your sparkling letters ever so
much, and am anxiously waiting to hear your
experience on ice, now that you have effectually
"settled" Mac, as Ed says. Ed, by the way,
takes a deep interest in The Home, and has
really fallen in love with dear little Sis. He has
also taken an unaccountable dislike to Mac, and "settled" Mac, as Ed says. Ed, by the way, takes a deep interest in The Home, and has really fallen in love with dear little Sis. He has also taken an unaccountable dislike to Mac, and imagines a certain sour old gentleman that passes the house every morning to be identical with him; therefore said old gentleman suffers from occasional snow-balls, proceeding from behind corners where nothing human is, as he finds on a careful search. Also when, by way of variety he souds his leet up to view the sky, as is not an uncommon thing this icy weather, shouts of derisive laughter from fieuds, apparently, in the air, is the only consolation received. But the gentleman evidently has his suspicions, as was proved by an incident which occurred a few days ago. Ed was standing in front of the house, whistling, with his hands thrust in his

pockets, after the manner of inred party stole up to him, as shake, exclaiming, "There, y liave you now!" I expected a and squirmings from Ed, and in to the rescue, bu astonishment when he quietly from the gentlen his listle cap, bowed with dign.

quietly from the gentien his little cap, bowed with dign. I haven't the honor of your And, availing himself of his fied astonishment, sauntered leaving the thunderstruck mass if he had seen a vision. I front window as Ed came in looked gleefully after the slow of the supposed Mae, "You that time!"

That bow was the cause of to me; for, after repeated driproach to one he had made we a broomstick might have mathe centre; and, when I had discouraged with him, I had sured that, it was a physica boys to make a graceful bow, all.

at all.

I shall be obliged to imm rescue of my pet kitten, who fering from the attentions of excuse me. The deed is lies singing her gratitude, in was only obtained after a pross a substitute. Can this rac furnish a sufficiently thrillin that awful boy? I fear not; protect you. You are safe, go to the sacrifice.

"MAB" BAPL.
To the Editor of The
CRICAGO, Feb. 6.—Noticins
Home a letter from Mab, Mi ing it might lead my con whom I am at the present tir ing for answers to my letters removed to that city, and dir cordingly, thereby creating correspondence, I would kine if such should be the case at will be kind enough to ren once to The Home, in care of would be so sorry to lose those dear letters which con Home friends, laden with and comfort. I did not kr written and been mailed to

During the long winter a pelled almost the whole tim
the house, being partially a
quently almost entirely dep
lege of going out of doors;
eiste the letters of my Hor
much. I was deeply impres
embodied in the letters of
and Busy Bee of last week
and sound sense in them. I
young lady should feel that
sphere when filling any one
positions that a lady is capa
viding her education is of st
enable her to do so. I canno
to do business in a the enable her to do so. I canuo to do business in a tho manner, makes her any the le sits in the parlor poundle while her mother is astending and I cannot see why the day should not assist with and I cannot see why the day should not assist with I and scrubbing, thereby me the burden of their mother days of their grandmothers, was respected. I do not, with have of the structure of the store, as Puz seems to fear any more than their mother of this age were lab mistake in not requiring share with them the duties all branches, and where the grading in it I cannot under ladies should get this imprefault of their mothers. I I as well as boy, being educations. Good honest wo if the girls were put to it me fewer regrets over misspe

WOMEN SHOUL To the Editor of 1 jects that have been discu pertaining to health and ec noticed that of walking. head either. I am well awa would hold up their has suggestion of a four or too delightful to refuse. walking is far healthier the tration, take a shop-girl whe haif or two miles frome her of patronizing the street-car morning and evening, she positive that when she is she would feel much more is had stood on the street-cort car or omitions five, ten, or is sibly had the pleasure of cars pass so full that the more "could not squeeze in succeeds in getting stand foot; is pushed this way, at she is not possitive whether ing to dance a jig. With could have walked, and the would have given life to by her sparkling eyes and in

ewer regrets over miss

her sparkling eyes and have been the envy of her have been the city of her ridden; besider, she would five cents ahead. I way so many of sider it ungenteel to it a cross that they have door to their carriage even, not support a carriage of a blessing from above, course, are too far-sighted very generally or emphatic people too health. If lad more and riding less, there of those languid and eth now arrest our gaze at every ference in their doctor by would keep them in walk Our English consins set a American ladies would do think nothing of a walk of the result is they are at than American ladies. It his subject discussed in how many of the contribution of the centribution of the contribution of the contribu how many of the contrib

To the Editor of CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Car Home inform the write Italian nobleman who is t have gymnastic traini course? This enlighter that not only will the nati pastics by both girls and Italians the physical en they have long been so co but that it will also gre

light symnastics, as he beauty of his own daugt be the handsomest wom pally due to the conscientics of their mother duperiod. period.

As one deeply interest questions, I am anxious this nobleman. I forgot in which I saw the account in the hope of recovering the attention of the moth interesting and most imp to intrude into its columitive duty rests upon womme, than this or doing the the unborn; and, where a and faithful experiment sible mothers should at sion of the information.

cal beauty of the race.

upon young married v

To the Editor of Chicago, Feb. 3.—A f leely interested in The tion to a letter signed " and with your permiss to the fair contributor. extended I cannot refuse and so I am pleased to r You say I called you s remember when, but if so. It has been long, le pleasure of contributing humbly beg your pards assertion. I have forme reading your letter. I I brevity is the soul of roses may be minus the fingers may be less in y any quantity of anothe. any quantity of nappin bint that personal me just right in print, I re-called an editor's daugh

TOUS.

I hit upon this one sleigh-rides, late any right to them).

rly conducted, and a punishment) when administered (like om), and a little at a ed too often in the

to flatter an editor not intending to be The Home, and reevery morning, liter, creature of disheloth, erying: on head, there's my Saturday morning; ve the hospital am-us here,—and not

ght edge away from it would be who reginality, and 1 are; "Allow me hame, an loor, with sweet cau-owing to her with ender you, madame, or the—the favor." let on—or the theory stood badly, accord-d dr. to Madge,—for d 25 cents. Madge neumatism, one sore 1 soon), one pair blis-

r too much at a time, produce on a homely gh to "see through r a dog-at-bone, nor always call my eat ske flies to me, espetready), nor a pinchectie (in alcohol), nor ladder, nor a steamliks, nor a tarantula, Mades Madean. RAVELS.

the Tribune.
h. 13.—Leaving Chathed Macon, Ga., at 7
in the morning we
where we found viod other flowers in graves, English ivy fences, brick walls, and thirty feet high. of bricking over the We also visited the pen used to be. A remains of the high hworks on one side, ark the place where passed many weary New-Year's Day was not receive calla).

cars, the sun shining d the windows open e next day was cool. e next day was cool.
o zero, however. Sunre treated to a fall of
, with frozen sleet on
sider the day bad and
al, but after going to
ther was so inclement
t to have service, and
same opinion at the
i not know what bad
nost ashamed of being as to be seen. After Fia., where we the past week tores where Florida se consist of dried the odd and handsome, teeth and sea beans, de of fish-scales and tty things, too nu-seems to be about

every third house has tharding." We were nout a sensation, so ed about 12 by a sudalong the hall wer boarders were calling at was the matter d that it was a was the matter.
that it was an
enough to do
aftle doors and c enough to do rattle doors and and set all the dogs in ay we walked across alled Brooklyn, where Brooklyn, where es, and tomatoes, and ishing condition, and om. A few ripe ber-morning: We do not owers here as in the are as injurious as our the people here think th work is not worth hey can raise left knowledge, con-ision from the North-1 of our Indian-River can raise every

WALLFLOWER. a FLO." The Home has been y that I am almost my bit of nonsense ind to be reconciled

waded in. my behavior toward have retired into my-1 be wise; and, after o follow his advice in well todo so in some n very much obliged but I think there are the rod has a bad inthe this roll produced by the sage advice of s. while the sorrowful, er's face tooksaway all eft a deep sense of reer pain. My brother's lotally different from think the application resource, as there or this "plague," to patience possessing reown. Methinks he future, in a long.

future, in a long, hang the priceless ruest faces gazing ace, whereon rests fathous artist exras yet in an unciv-ant lived and died a-now obsolete animal What glory! I can e sake of future bliss! rkling letters ever so waiting to hear your

vou have effectually
Ed, by the way,
The Home, and has
ar little Sis. He has
ble dislike to Mac, and
old gentleman that
horning to be identical
old gentleman suffers
s, proceeding from beag human is, as he
so when, by way of
to view the sky, as
2 this icy weather,
rom flends, apparnsolation received,
has his suspicions,
ending in front of the

ng up a stylish sube medical stupockets, after the manner of boys, when the inired party stole up to him, gave him a vigorous
shake, exclaiming, "There, you young rascal, I
lave you now!" I expected a series of shricks
and squirmings from Ed, and prepared to rally
is the to the rescue, but what was my
stonishment when he released himself
quietly from the gentleman, and, lifting
his little cap, bowed with dignified grace, saying,
"I haven't the honor of your acqualitatine, sit,"
And, availing himself of his antagonist's perified astonishment, sauntered into the home,
leaving the thunderstruck man gazing after himsif he had seen a vision. I retired from the
front window as Ed came in exclaiming, as he
looked gleefully after the slowly-retreating form
of the supposed Mac, "You didn't catch him
that time!"
That how was the cause of much wonderment that time!"
That bow was the cause of much wonderment to me; for, after repeated drilling, the only approach to one he had made was a bend, such as a broomstick might have made had it a joint in proach to one had made was a cend, such as a bromstick might have made had it a joint in the centre; and, when I had become completely discouraged with him, I had been solemnly assured that it was a physical impossibility for love to make a graceful bow, and not their fault

at all I shall be obliged to immediately go to the I shall be obliged to immediately go to the rescue of my pet kitten, who is at present adfering from the attentions of brother, so please ercuse me. The deed is done: and pussie lies singing her gratitude, in my lap. But she was only obtained after a promise of a "story" as a substitute. Can this racked brain of mine furnish a sufficiently thrilling tale to interest that awful boy? I fear not; but, kittle, I will protect you. You are sate. Farewell; I must go to the sacrifice.

Sister Flo.

"MAB" BEPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Caicago, Feb. 6.—Noticing in last Saturday's Home a letter from Mab, Milwaukee, and fearing it might lead my correspondents (from whom I am at the present time anxiously look-ing for answers to my letters) to infer that I had removed to that city, and direct their letters ac-cordingly, thereby creating a confusion in our correspondence, I would kindly ask this sister, correspondence, I would kindly ask this sister, will be kind enough to remail the letters at once to The Home, in care of the Conductor, as I would be so sorry to lose one single one of those dear letters which come to me from my Home friends, laden with words of sympathy and comfort. I did not know but they had written and been mailed to a wrong address.

During the long winter months I am com-pelled almost the whole time to remain within pelled almost the whole time to remain within the house, being partially a cripple, and consequently almost entirely deprived of the privilege of going out of doors; therefore, I appresente the letters of my Home friends, oh! so much. I was deeply impressed with the truths embodied in the letters of Grandma Oldways and Busy Bee of last week. There was truth and sound sense in them. I cannot see why a young lady should feel that she is out of her sphere when filling any one of the responsible positions that a lady is capable of filling, providing her education is of such a nature as to enable her to do so. I cannot see that, being able to do business, in a thorough, business-like manner, makes her any the less a lady than if she sits in the parlor pounding to the bousehold; and I cannot see why the young ladies of to-

sits in the parior pounding upon the plano, while her mother is attending to the bousehold; and I cannot see why the young ladies of to-day should not assist with the washing, baking, and scrubbing, thereby materially lightening the burden of their mothers, as well as in the days of their grandmothers, when honest labor was respected. I do not, with what knowledge I have of the structure of the brain, think there is any danger of their being "baked" or "the girls getting roasted" while over the kitchen store, as Pug seems to fear might be the case, any more than their mothers, who have been for years in the kitchen.

It has been my impression for years that the mothers of this age were laboring under a serious mistake in not requiring their daughters to share with them the duties of the household in all branches, and where there is anything degrading in it I cannot understand. That young ladies should get this impression is, I think, a fault of their mothers, I believe in every girl, as well as boy, being educated to some kind of business. Good honest work is ennobling, and if the girls were put to it more there would be fewer regrets over misspent hours and lost hamiliness. ewer regrets over misspent hours and lost mappiness.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Among the numerous subjects that have been discussed in The Home pertaining to health and economy, I have never soticed that of walking, and I think it might head either. I am well aware that many ladies would hold up their hands in horror at the suggestion of a four or five mile walk every day; but would consider a drive of that distance too delightful to refuse. Now, I contend that walking is far healthier than riding. For illustration, take a shop-girl who lives a mile-and-ahalf or two miles frome her work. If, in place of patronizing the street-cars or omnibuses every morning and evening, she would walk, I am positive that when she arrived at the shop she would feel much more like work than if she had stood on the street-cortier and waited for a car or omnibus five, ten, or fifteen minutes, pos-sibly had the pleasure of seeing two or three cars pass so full that the proverbial "one more" could not squeeze in. In the fourth she succeeds in getting standing room-for one foot; is pushed this way, and shoved that, until she is not positive whether she is riding or try-ing to dance a jig. With less exertion she could have walked, and the fresh morning air would have given life to her whole system, and her sparkling eyes and flushed checks would have been the envy of her poor sisters who had ridden; besides, she would have been three or five cents ahead. I cannot understand why so many of our ladies consider it ingenteel to walk, and deem it a cross that they have to walk from their carriage eyen, and those who can door to their carriage even, and those who cannot support a carriage consider the street-cars a blessing from above. Our physicians, of course, are too far-sighted to advocate walking course, are too far-sighted to advocate walking very generally or emphatically, as it would make people too healthy. If ladies would try walking more and riding less, there would not be many of those languid and ethereal creatures that now arrest our gaze at every turn, and the difference in their doctor bills for three months would keep them in walking-boots for a year. Our English consins set an example that the American ladies would do well to follow. They think nothing of a walk of five or six miles, and the result is they are stronger and healthier than American ladies. I would like to have this subject discussed in The Home, and see this subject discussed in The Home, and see how many of the contributors are in favor of ladies walking more.

GYMNASTICS FOR WOMEN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Can any reader of The Home inform the writer of the name of the Italian nobleman who is making such efforts to have gymnastic training introduced into the schools of Italy as an obligatory part of the course? This enlightened man, it seems, hopes that not only will the national practice of gympasties by both girls and boys restore to the Italians the physical energy and vigor in which they have long been so conspicuously deficient, but that it will also greatly increase the physical beauty of the race. He particularly urges upon young married women daily exercise in ight gymnastics, as he believes that the signal beauty of his own daughters—who are said to be the handsomest women in Italy—is princi-pally due to the conscientious gymnastic prac-tice of their mother during the child-bearing precious

As one deeply interested in all educationa questions, I am anxious to know the name of this nobleman. I forgot to cut out the article fa which I saw the account of his efforts; and, in the hope of recovering is, and also of calling the attention of the mothers in The Home to his interesting and the second work. I venture he attention of the mothers in The Home to his teresting and most important work, I venture intrude into its columns. No more imperae duty rests upon womanhood, as it seems t me, that this of doing the utmost possible for the suborn; and, where actual results of carness and faithful experiment can be shown, all pos-sible mothers should at least be put in posses-sion of the information.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-A friend of mine, who is leely interested in The Home, called my atten-tion to a letter signed "An Editor's Daughter," and with your permission I would say a word to the fair contributor. The hand so cordially extended I cannot refuse to take with courtesy and so I am pleased to return the compliment You say I called you sentimental. II cannot cemember when, but if must be so, if you say so. It has been long, long ago since I had the bleasure of contributing to The home, and I humbly beg your pardon for making such an assertion. I have formed another opinion since reading your letter. I have only to say, since brevity is the soul of wit, that I hope your rose's may be minus thorne, and also that sore brevity is the soul of wit, that I hope your roses may be minus thorns, and also that sore fingers may be less in your way. Wishing you any quantity of nappiness, and throwing in a hint that personal mention in a letter is not just right in print, I remain humble for having called an editor's daughter sentimental.

HARRY B. FREE. LAW REFORM.

Courts of Arbitration: Punishment for Groundless and Malicious Suits.

Prevention of Delays and Oppressions in the Administration of Justice.

Speedy Trials on Submitting to Do and Receive Substantial Justice.

Enlargement of Equity Remedies .-- Summary Jurisdiction Over Justices and Constables.

At the request of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. C. C. Bonney has furnished the following bills, in-tended to provide practical remedies for some of the most notorious evils which now attend the administration of justice in this State. It will be observed that the changes they would make are of such a nature as to harmonize well with the present practice with which the profession and the courts are familiar. They leave untouched the important principles of law upon which the rights of parties depend, and seek to bring about such changes in the method of procedure as would enable the courts to apply those principles to the settlement of controversies among men without the expenses and delays which are now a terror to honest suitors. It will also be observed that the proposed changes would restrict the powers of the com-

mon-law courts and enlarge those of the equity tribunals. In justification of this proposal it is contended that nearly all the oppressions and delays that occur in legal business in Chicago are i the law courts, while in the chancery courts any pressing matter may be heard within a few days, and an ordinary cause brought to final hearing within a few months, or earlier if the urgency

be great.

In support of the proposal to enable less than the entire panel of a jury to return a verdict, it is urged that a bare majority of Judges in a court composed of several are allowed to decide the law; and that requiring an unanimous agreement of twelve men puts it in the power of one stupid or corrupt juror to postpone or defeat justice in the case. It is also urged that allowing the return of a verdict by a large majority would tend to promote intelligent discussion by the jury, and more rational verdicts than are seen under the present practice. It is said that in Cook County, since the change of the law which formerly required a jury in all contested divorce cases, a jury has rarely, if ever, been called for in such a case before any of the three Chancery Judges of Cook County. And it is believed that a provision that no jury shall be called unless demanded by one or both parties would reduce the number of jury trials from one-third to one-half, which would result in an immense saving of expense, both to litigants and to the county. In favor of the proposed transfer of the juridiction in replevin, detinue, and attachment to the equity side of the Court, it is claimed that the proceedings at law are harsh and oppressive, and in many cases cruel and inhuman, the law-court having no power to adapt the proceedings to the circumstances of the case; while in equity the Court would have power to modify and control the proceedings according to circumstances, and as justice might require!

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ESTABLISH COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

Best enacted, etc.—Section 1. To facilitate the speedy, convenient, and economical disposition of suits, actions, and matters of controversy, Courts of Arbitration shall be held under the supervision and control of the Circuit Courts of this State, and the Superior Court of Cook County, at the isrus of said Courts required to be held pursuant to law, in the several counties in this State. The Judges of said Courts required to be held pursuant to law, in the several counties in this State. The Judges of said Courts respectively shall each appoint, by an order of record, in term or in vacation, at least one fit person in each county within the judicial circuit of such Judge, to act as a Judge-Arbitrator for the trial and determination, under the general supervision and control of the Court, of all such actions, suits, and matters of controversy, any other fit person who may be selected by the parti would tend to promote intelligent discussion by the jury, and more rational verdicts

action, suit, or matter of controversy, any other fit person who may be selected by the parties, to act as a Special Judge-Arbitrator in their particular case.

Sec. 2. The submission of any action, suit, or matter of controversy to any such Judge-Arbitrator shall be shown by a brief memorandum signed by the narries or their counsel, or by an order of record entered in open court. The proceedings of such arbitrations shall be, as nearly as practicable and convenient, in conformity with the course of the Court in similar cases. The Court shall provide, or cause to be provided, for the use of such Arbitrator, a suitable room or rooms at the county-seat, or other convenient locality, as occasion may require, and shall enforce order, compel the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise promote the dispatch of business by such Courts of Arbitration; and, in actions at law in which a jury shall be demanded, shall furnish a jury to ascertain and determine the facts in the case.

SEC. 3. The Judge-Arbitrator shall make a brief and condensed report of the proceedings before him, including the verdict of the jury in case there be one, and in other cases a short statement of the material facts in the case as found by him, with a draft of the proper judgment or decree to be report the Court shall in a summary way and without unnecessary delay proceed to give such judgment, decree, or order in the case as justice and the law may require, and the same shall be carried into effect subject to appeal or writ of error, as though the entire proceedings had been before the Court. Motions for new trial or in afrest of judgment, and objections to orders and decrees, shall be carried into effect subject to appeal or writ of error, as though the entire proceedings had been before the Court. Motions for new trial or in afrest of judgment, and objections to orders and decrees, shall be carried into effect subject to appeal or writ of error, as though the entire proceedings had been before the Court. Sec. 5. At every term of the Creation as

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PUNISH

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PUNISH GROUNDLESS AND MALICIOUS SUITS.

Be it enacted, etc. Section 1. That whenever it shall appear at the termination of any action, suit, or proceeding, now pending or hereafter to be commenced in any court of record in this State, that the same was commenced; or after defense put in was prosecuted, without probable cause, or any just ground of belief in a real right of recovery; in all such cases the Court shall, on the motion of the defenant of his counsel, award and give judgment or decree against the blaintiff, petitioner, or complainant for such sum as will fairly and fully compensate the defendant for the time, labor, and expense involved in the defense, including counsel fees; and in case it shall appear that the commencement or prosecution of ahy such action, suit, or proceeding was both groundless and malicious, or designed to injure, oppress, or to extend the country, then said in that case the Court shall in like manner give judgment or decree against the plaintiff, petitioner, or complainant for such sum in the nature of exemplary damages as will both punish the wrong done and fully compensate the defendant.

Sec. 2. The Court may, in its discretion, allow or require to be alled in the case a formal suggestion of the absence of the probable cause and the existence of malice, and the damages suffered; and in such case the hearing thereon shall be summary, and the judgment or decree, whether given

existence of malice, and the damages suffered; and in such case the hearing thereon shall be summary, and the judgment or decree, whether given on motion or on such suggestion, shall be deemed of the nature of costs, and regarded as an incident to the judgment or decree on the merits of the case. On good cause shown, the plaintiff, netitioner, or complainant may be ruled to give security to say such costs and damages as may be awarded against him, under this act; and, in default of compliance with such rule, the case may be dismissed, and the costs and damages thereupon assessed.

OPPRESSIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF OFFRESSIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Be it enacted, etc. Secriox 1. That whenever the blaintiff in any action at law, then perding in any court of record in this State, shall desire a speedy trial and decision of the same without the delays incident to the insule course of the court, he may file in the cause his submission in writing to do and receive to and from the opposite party substantial justice, on equitable terms, without regard to any strict legal advantage winatsoever, not conformable to courty and good conscience; and thereupon, the Clerk of the Court shall place such action upon a special docket of preferred causes for speedy disposition, according to such ashission, and such causes shall have priority for hearing and disposition, over all other civil causes, except such as shall be advanced on account of public interests, or for special cause shown.

Sec. 2. If the opposite party shall elect to join JUSTICE.

in such submission, he may add the common joinder thereto, and shall thereupon become entitled to all the benedis thereof: otherwise his rights shall stand and may be adjudged, so far as the rights of the other party may allow, as at the common law.

second and cause to be executed all such judgments and orders as may be required to carry the terms of such sumplished into full effect, in respect of the rights and interests of all the parties who shall have joined in the same. The payment of money may be ordered to be made in installments, and with or without security; and the delivery of property, real or personal, may be enforced or post-poncit, or such terms as may appear to be just and reasonable; and all such other orders and judgments may be made and entered as may be necessary or expedient to enforce the just rights of the partice, and prevent oppression under the forms of same particle, and prevent oppression under the forms of same particle, and prevent oppression under the forms of same particle, and prevent oppression under the forms of same particle, and prevent oppression under the forms of same particle, and prevent oppression and writ of error, as in other cases. The actions of affichements, defines, and replexity of appeal and writ of error, as in other cases. The actions of affichements, defines, and replexity of the case o

THE KILLING OF THE CHEYENNES.

Fort Hartsuff, Neb., Feb. 3.—The sympathy of the best people of our country is given to the weak and the persecutied. The poor black slave, unable to free himself from his bonds, by his weakness and suffering, filled with pity the hearts of good men, who, after years of disinterested labor in their behalf, saw justice triterested labor in their behalf, saw justice tri-umph, upheld by half the nation. A small band of Indians, after participating in the bloody war of 1876, were banished to the Indian Ter-ritory. They went north last fall to "the land where their fathers lived and their children are buried," and, rather than return, they fight till out one grown male Indian is left. They would not surrender, but preferred death to returning to the south as ordered by the Government. Does not this seem a case for sympathy! Are

not the "infuriated" soldiers the Indians' bit-ter enemies? Let us see where the blame lies. ter enemies? Let us see where the blame lies. These Indians escaped from their Agency where it was thought best to send them to prevent them from in-iting the Sioux to war, knowing that they were a dangerous tribe. Troops were stationed in the vicinity to keep them there. Not many, for our army is small and is needed in many places. They did their best, however, and Col. Lewis and other brave soldiers were killed in the vain attempt to bring them back. Thus began the riot of flends. They divided into several parties, and from one place would come reports of burning, thurder, and outrage. Then from another, and all slong their various paths to the Union Pacific Rallroad. Here troops were waiting to intercept them, but the different reports as to where the Indians would cross misled them, and they followed on, though hours behind the Indians, who with plenty of stolen horses easily made their way through the country they knew so well. The wagons of the soldiers had to be abandoned, and, without tents, in the chilly month of October, with the little food they could themselves carry, they pursued the Indians through the wilderness of sand. They stopped nights without water and marched days without water, having been beguiled into such places by those they were trying to capture. Finally, they arrived at Fort Robinson thoroughly worn out. In the meantime, other troops, who had spent the summer in distant camps, and wno were on their way home, were sent after the Cheyennes, and alterward captured These Indians escaped from their Agency where and who were on their way home, were sent after the Cheyennes, and afterward captured

Because they were Indians, and not white Because they were Indians, and not white men, nothing was said of punishment for the murders they committed in Kansas and Nebraska. They were held as prisoners, and nothing done for so long a time that they even thought they would not have to go back to their reservation. This delay was caused by want of something to feed and clothe the Indians, such obstacles often presenting themselves in the workings of the Indian Department, its system not being equal to coping with them. When the time came to remove them they would not go,—killed sentinels and escaped. Before they were killed and captured other lives were sacrificed,—those and captured other lives were sacrificed,—those of men doing their duty. Those who fell in the War of the Rebellion live in the memory of all who knew them as heroes. But there is very War of the Rebeltion live in the memory of all who knew them as heroes. But there is very little glory for any one in Indian fighting. What little there is, is given to a few leaders.

Don't call the soldiers ernel and bloodthirsty because they nobly endure hardships, and sacrifice their lives when necessary to do their duty,—to fulfill their contract. It is for their interest to have the Indians peaceful and contented.

Find out where the blame lies. Perhaps the whole trouble is caused by broken promises, a wavering policy, the ever-increasing immigra-tion which pusues the red man, he knows not where, and the system in use for supplying the Indians that affords many chances for swindling.

ALBUM-LINES.

Methinks we do not take a friend, Perforce, of them around us, Though smooth our daily lives may blend, As Custom's cords have bound us;

But that may oft. from parted ways, Two spirits greet each other. And learn, in but one silent gaze, The truth of one another.

Ah! then such bond no fend of foes, Ah! then such bond no fend of foes,
Nor time nor death, can sever
The soul its chosen kindred knows,
And holds its own forever.
Osekosh, Wis.
M. E. Harmon.

A Fish Worsted by a Seal.

A peculiar incident occurred on the 29th ult. in the Bay of Callao. The attention of the occupants of the pleasure yeart Hermosa Maria, while crossing from the island of San Lorenzo, was attracted by a struggle in the water between was attracted by a struggle in the water between a seal and a large fish, the species of which they were at first unable to recognize. As the yach drew near the seal made off, but the fish remained off the surface, floundering about in an extraordinary manner, and making some very curious evolutions. The people in the yacht succeeded in securing the animal, and it turned out to be a inaguisticant corbina, over three feet in length. Part of its head, with one of the eyes, had been bitten off by the seal, and this had so stupelied the fish as to render its capture an easy matter. It was found to weigh over twenty-six pounds. CURRENT GOSSIP. BAD BEEN IN "PAREE."

By no means a bad youth was he, The hero of my song; But he had been unto Parce, To the Expositions.

And when—'twas in a country-town—

And when—'twas in a country-town—
He. with a smile serenc.
Saperiorly serence would tell
The wonders he had seen.
Sailing across the sait sea's form,
Or on la belle Frongs its shore.
There was never a soul that listened him
But voted him a bore.
But, when guests were met sud tables set
For Sunday-evening tea.
That young man was 'round whom all remound
Of what he saw at Parce.

CINDERELLA. A correspondent writes to the London Spec

tator as follows:
"Last week's Speciator contained a friendly

remonstrance with me on the subject of Cin-

derella's mythological significance. Allow me to beg my kindly critic to suspend fils judgment on my opinions with regard to that grave mat-ter until they appear in print. I have lately collected and arranged the evidence which bears upon the vexed questions to which Cinderella's history has given rise, and the result will soon be published, I believe, in the Nineteenth Century. Meanwhile, let me explain that I by no means pretend to recognize a nature-myth in the modern form of the story we know as that the modern form of the story we know as that of Cinderelia. To look for symbols of the Sun, and the Dawn, and the 'Evering shurora' in every feature of such fairy tales as Perrault's 'Cendrillon,' seems to the a wanton waste of time and trouble. But that story and its twin sister, 'Peau d' Ane,' are based upon popular fales which are current all over Europe, not to speak of other parts of the world. And it is from a comparison of the variants of those tales which have been found in many far distant lands, and to which it seems reasonable to attribute a very great antiquity, that I nave been led to a recognition of a mythological element, apparently referring to the temporary obscuration of an originally brilliant being. In the more archate variants of the story, such as those found in Greece, Wallachia, Russia, and Sicily, the story always begins with an account of how the Ashypet (to use a Scotch equivalent for Cinderella) is protected by her dead mother. This important feature is invisible in the French version of the story, in which the dead mother is replaced by a fairy godmother. As to the unipkin carriage, the rat coachman, and the lizard foothern of the French story-tellet's charming little romance, they are unknown to the hundreds of story, in which the dead mother is replaced by a fairy godmother. As to the simplin carriage, the rat coachman, and the lizard footmen of the French story-tellet's charming little romance, they are unknown to the hundreds of tales which, in a score of languages, relate the fortunes of an filterated step-daughter, who at times emerges from her grimy retreat, goes to a ball or to church in gleanning robes, and then returns to her obscurity, but is finally recognized, generally by means of a dropped slipper, by a Princely lover, and enabled to live thenceforth in spiendor. No variant that I am acquainted with, unless it contains traces of a freuch influence, lays stress on the necessity, on Cinderella's part, of returning from the ball or church by a certain hour. Her flight from the festive scene, and her return to her ashes, are due, in the immense majority of variants, entirely to her own caprice. Exactly the same may be said of the behavior of Cinderella's male counterpart,—the capricious Prince who hides under a piece of bladder, or some other kind of cap, the radiance of his golden locks, appears at times in all his glory, invariably returns to his degradation and uginess, but is at last recognized, and obliged to remain 'beautiful forever.' It is the exprictous nature of the hero's or heroine's voluntary and self-inflicted eclipse which makes me inclined to see, below the surface of the story, a myth of some kind or other, but of what precise kind I do not pretend to say. The task I have set myself is not so much that of defining the original meaning of folk-tales as that of comparing as many variants of a story as possible, and attempting to show what was its form at the earliest period to which we can trace it back. This is the service which I have tried to perform in the case of the widely-diffused narratives from which Perrault borrowed the materials for his stories of 'Cendrilon' and 'Peau d'Ane!' How far I have succeeded will become manifest when the article in which the results of my researches are e

ORDERS.

New Fork World.
The Duke of Gramont, whose articles on the secret history of 1870, signed "Andreas Memor," provoked so lively a controversy in the Revue de France a year ago with Gen. Turr and Prince Napoleon, has published a very interesting volume, "L'Allemagne Nouvelle." In describing the visit of King William of Prussia to Vienna, after the war of the Duchies, the Duke tells a delightful story of Baron von Taubenheim, Grand Esquire of the late King of Wur-temburg, who, his Royal master being a great traveler and the Court of Stuttgart much visit ed by foreign Princes, with so many of whom its sovereign was allied by marriage, had acquired literally a trunk full of orders of all sorts. On one occasion he accompanied the King, who traveled as Count of Teck, on a journey through Belgium and Holland, and on his return found that the trunk conjourney through Beigium and Holland, and on his return found that the trunk containing his decorations was missing. After a long search it was found at a Custom-House, a vigilant public servant, who was deceived by the King's incognito, having seized "one case of contraband trinkets and jewelry, which one Herr Traubenheim, jeweler, had endeavored to bring into the country, not having paid the duties thereon." Among the most decorated men of the time, the Duke adds, was Massimo d'Azeglio, so popular in Italy towards the close of Charles Albert's reign, and who, as novelist, poet, historian, artist, and statesman, had gathered in his long career a multitude of ribbons and crosses,—so many, indeed, that he wore the little crosses, like keys, in a ring at his button-hole. Victor Emmanuel rallied him once on the subject. "It makes your Majesty laugh," said the old man, who, after doing so much for Italy and its King, was reduced to sell his pictures so as to obtain funds for his current expenses, "and well it may And I would laugh too if, like your Majesty, I could pay my debts with such trinkets as these." And I would laught too it, like your Majesty, I could nay my debts with such trinkets as these." The present Earl of Albemarle tells us in his twaddling volume of recollections how, such a property being needed by a party of noble amateur actors, one of whom had to represent Swedish Charles, the insignia of a Scandinavian order were borrowed from the Duke of Wellington, which proved never to have been unpacked. ton, which proved never to have been unpacked from the casket in which they had been sent to the hero of Waterloo. Some wiked wit has told of a delightful contretenps, where a vastly and variously decorated personage had to receive an enroy, and his valet, desiring to pay the waterloom of the the distinguished. the usual compliment to the distinguished visitor but finding no cordon or paque of that visitor's nation in his master's wardrobe, borrowed a set of the insignia, and thus arrayed his master to receive the envoy, who had been sent to confer precisely that order upon him.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE. The report of the minority of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the United States Senate on the resolution proposing a "womansuffrage amendment to the Constitution" is signed by Senators Hoar, Mitchell, and Cameron of Wisconsin. The report starts out with the proposition that the Constitution, the writings of Jefferson, the Virginia Bill of Rights, the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, and others all asserted the equality of man; and that the experience of a hundred years has strengthened the hold of these principles upon the popular conviction. Our fathers failed in three particulars to carry out their principles to a logical result: a property-qualification for the right to vote was a property-qualification for the figure was required, they kept the negro in slavery, and excluded women from a share in the Government. The first two errors have been remedied. The American people are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage, and must stand by it. Population uiar suffrage is to be tried, not by comparison with ideal standards of excellence, but by comparison with other forms of government. The crimes that have stained our history have come ehiefly from its denial, not from its establishment. The misgovernment and corruption of our great cities have been largely due to men whose birth and training have been under other systems. The abuses attributed by political hostility to negro Governments at the South—Governments from which the intelligence and education of the State held themselves stirlly aloof—do not equal those which existed under the English of Pengels within a statement of the State held. aloof—do not equal those which existed under the English or French aristocracies within the memory of living men. There have been crimes, blunders, complications, and follies in the history of our Republic; but few of these things have been due to the extension of suffrage. It is taken for granted that no person will deny that the women of America are inspired with a love of country equal to that which animates their brothers and sous. A capacity to judge of character, so sure and rapid as to be termed intuitive, is an especial characteristic of women. The report expresses the belief that, in the determining of public policies by the collective judgment of the State, which constitutes self-government, the contribution will be of great importance and value. The conclusion, then, is, that the American people must extend the right of suffrage to women, or abandon the idea that suffrage is a birthright. The arguments of the majority report (submitted to the Senate last session) are then taken up and answered at considerable length by the minority.

HUNGRY AND COLD. A pale, emaciated man, coatless and thinly clad, was taken before Police Justice Kilbreth in

the Essex Market Court yesterday. An officer accused nim of throwing a cobblestone through one of the green lamps in front of the Eldridge-Street Police Station.
"John Peterson is my name," the prisoner said, as he slowly raised his eyes from the floor

said, as he slowly raised his eyes from the floor and answered the Magistrate's inquiry.

"And you threw the stone purposely?"

"I did !!"

"Why did you do it!"

The pallor of the man's face gave place to a faint flush as he told, in broken tones, the following story: "I was cold—so cold that my body was all of a-tremble; and hungry, yes! famished, for I hadn't had a meal since the day before, when I pawned my coat to get it. I am in the last stakes of consumption, and I lost my place as a clerk in a drug-store on that account. After wandering a: t for several days I went to the station and begged them to take me in. They refused. They are already crowded, they said. I was growing weaker and weaker from exposure and hunger. I lineged about the police-station until my legs would hardly support my body. I was thinking how I could get arrested. That was the only way I could imagine of getting a bed and something to eat. I cound a stone in the street. I gathered all my strength and threw it through the lamp."

Justice Kilbreth seut Petersen to the Commissioners of Charities instead of sentencing him to the Island as a convict.

CONGRESSIONAL PURCHASES. The Clerk of the National House of Representatives has just made his report of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House for last year. The following are interesting in-

From 1 to 2, quiet; 2 to 3, keenness; 3 to 4, a fairy; 4 to 5, an ancient language; 3 to 5, a court of titnerant Justices; 7 to 6, a lake in the United States; 8 to 7, other; 1 to 8, part of a roof. Reading from the centre outward—To 1, a bird; to 2, a Roman maristrate; to 3, to elevate; to 4, to escape; to 5, to endow; to 6, to follow; to 7, the flower of an army; to 8, to cut off.

BEAVER DAM, Wis.

REKLAW. These are only examples of a list covering several printed pages.

HAMPTON'S CAT.

Gov. Hampton has a remarkable Maltese catvery large, very intelligent, very fond of his
master. When the Governor was in health, Tom was his constant companion in his daily walks about the yard, and would occasionally accompany him on longer rambles through the adja-cent woods. It made but little difference to Tom that his master was sometimes mounted on such occasions. Nothing daunted, he would trudge along at his horse's heels for hours together, perfectly satisfied so long as he could "keep up" or even keep his owner in sight. The Governor's election to office was a severe blow to his queer follower, as it involved a daily separation which was eminently distasteful to him, but, like the sensible animal he is, he finally reconciled his own affections to the claims of public expediency, and contented himself each morning with escorting his Excellency to the gate, at some distance from the house, when he would bid him a sad, if silent, good-by, and return to the house until evening. The Governor always observed as regular hours as bossible in the discharge of his duties at the State-House, and generally returned to his home about the same time every evening. This regularity Tom seems to have remembered for his own benefit, as he proceeded to avail himself of it to the extent of hurrying back each afternoon a little before the appointed time to the gate, where he ever and anxiously remained to welcome his toolong absent friend on his return. During the Governor's illness Tom has been a constant and evidently sympathizing attendant. gether, perfectly satisfied so long as he could

SNAKE-STORY FROM KANSAS. Mr. J. H. Beeson, the well-known Central Branch contractor, gave the Patriot a pleasant |. call this morning, and from him we learn the particulars of the most remarkable anake-story we have heard. In the extension of the Central Branch Road from Beloit to Cawker City, the line names through the town of Glen Elder. A short distance from Glen Elder, on the Solomor River, is a steep and rocky bluff, about fiftyfive feet high, a large portion of which had to be blasted away to make room for the road-bed. A few days ago, while the excavation was in prog-ress, a blast of nitro-glycerine caps and giant powder tore off an unusually large part of the bluff, and down the declivity there came writh-ing and rolling a bunch of snakes, which Mr. Beeing and rolling a bunch of snakes, which Mr. Beeson assures us was almost as large as a barrel. They were of different varieties, rattlesnakes predominating, with racers, adders, garters, etc. When first disturbed from their warm bed they were active and dangerous, but coming out into the severe cold they were soon comparatively harmless, and were killed by the men without much trouble, or covered up in the dump by earth and stone. But this is a very small portion of the story. Every day and every blast since this first batch appeared has brought another huge bundle of reptiles. Every hour a moving, writhing lump comes rolling down the hills, only to separate at the foot, and what escape the laborer's pick and shovel crawl off to get covered up in the dump. Thousands of them have been unearthed and silled, and every blast brings thousands more, far rivaling in blast brings thousands more, far rivaling in number the famous snake den of Concordia.

QUIPS. Twins are the paropets of a house. A French change of sauce-From Macmahon

naise to Grevy. "One touch of nature," observed the inebriate as the ground rose and struck him. A shoemaker's wife, out West, calls ner hus-" Sequel," because he is "always at the

A barefoot Syracuse girl kicked a burglar out of the house, and an observing mule went behind the barn and wept. A Texas man shot his opponent in a duel, and

is now writing a poem about it. It looks as if the wrong man had been shot.

On the water an oarsman rowed, A horseman rode on the land. The horseman rode on a very good road, But the oarsman rowed hand over hand. There is a man in Virginia who says he has no slept for lifteen years, and that he lies and thinks all night. We cannot vouch for his thinking, but he evidently keeps on lying all day, too.—Exchange.

The candidates of the Muses,
Whose thought-fires flicker and fade
Where Fancy with Feeling fuses,
Their sconces should rub with Poem-aid.
— New York Graphic.

The following is posted in front of a grocery store near Harvard Square: "Wooden pails, six cents each, Notice—We did not steal these pails, but we think the man we bought them of did."-Boston Advertiser. History, modern and ancient, shows that a History, modern and ancient, shows that a party of fishermen may start off and forget their batt or some of their tackle, but the quart bottle containing "medicine" in case one of the number is bitten by a shark, or sea-serpent, or an alligator, is never left behind.

Pedestrian (who has dropped half a crown in front of "the blind")—"Why, you confounded humbing, you're not blind." Beggar—"Not I, sir! If the card says I am, they must have given me the wrong one. I'm deaf and dumb!"—Funny Foks.

A small Belchertown girl was told that all such expressions as "Be vou going?" must not be tolerated for a moment, but the word "are" must always be used. Soon after receiving the admonition she happened to hear a playmate speak of a bumble bee, for which she promptly reproved her, remarking, "You mustn't say bumble nee, but bumble are."

There was an exhibition of tableaux in Fond There was an exhibition of tableaux in Fond du Lac, Wis., and the small boy was present. A scene was presented—"The Execution of Mary Queen of Scots"—Mary kneeling, with her head on the block, the excutioner standing with uplifted ax poised for the death-blow, smid breathless silence. Suddenly, in a loud whisper, the small boy exciaimed: "Pa, why whisper, the small boy exclaimed:

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 630. MAP SOC AAA OOO

WAD NOD

MAC SOT

AAA OOO

LAW WON

OCTAGON-NO. 640.

DOUBLE DIAMOND-NO. 641.

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First diamond—In Punch; a fish; a precious stone; ease; a Latin word for the Deity and a verb; a mineral; in Tyro. Second diamond—In Enena; an animal: final purposes; a metrical foot. containing two short syliables and a long one; the college of the Turkish hierarchy; an animal transposed; in Towhead. Down and across the words read the same. The centrals are what girls often declare their mischievous brothers to be.

Oulz County, Ill.

DUOMNOULD, NO. 648.

RHOMBOID-NO. 642.

Across—An ancient drinking vessel; a wanderer; gay; a tenth part; lacka. Down—In Happy Thought; an article; a preix; among; a plate; a game; a stamp, an abbreviation; in Constant. CHIEAGO. WILL.

HALF-SQUARE WORD-NO. 643.

To trifle; tapestry; a color; a fish; an abbrevia-ion; in Heath. CHICAGO. LITTLE CASSINO.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 644.

A dish of stewed meat; an animal; a girl's name; n adverb and half of a young bird.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 645.

* * *

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1 . .

No. 635. H 1 P I V Y P Y X

No. 636. Hoat.

No. 637. Bandmaid

No. 638. Ptarmigan.

No. 639.

PAD G TOSAG POSTURE FASTENING DAUNTED GRIEF

No. 632.
PPLE
PEAUH
WILES
RABID
TENCH

No. 033. Winch Agav E Thon G Terfil Lave R Enen A

No. 631.

old Chief,"—which is a pretty fair description, if one doesn't care to be too carticular. Please send the picture, Miss Garth, and you can see "the best in the world" when all are placed in position. [Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

Sang, city, with a "Ho, there! Woodman, spare that ax!" contributes a rhyming answer to Miss Enems's charade: Five tried my best the Muse to coax, In answer to Enems's "hoax," But found old Per. all out of Jokes, And so adieu, good puzzle folks.

Heath, city, answers five, -Noz. 630, 632, 634, 637, and 938. In answering No. 637 Heath drops into poetry: into poetry: Corney kissed the "hand" of Kathleen. How polite Next kissed the "maid" herself. Who says he was no The "handmaid," too, our Corney saluted-nothing loth.
Twas right to kiss the one, but not to kiss them both. Twa right to kiss the one, but not to kiss them both.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., has allowed the Dixon charade to "Hoax" him, for he tries "Pugging" for an answer. He hasn't time (ahem!) to make out Nos. 633 and 635, as it would take a month of Sundays to answer them. His answers to seven are correct. He promises a photo when he can get one taken, but would like to send a nen-picture of himself in the meantime. Never mind the latter, Mr. Blonde-Top; Miss Garth has sent one of you, and the G. P. wants to see how near she comes in her description of the Fultonian, so send the counterfeit presentment.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., gives the ten solu-

eomes in her description of the Fultonian, so send the counterfeit presentment.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, III., gives the ten solutions, one after auother, with hothing wrong, from "Map" to "Wolfram." She hotices the "translacent trick" of the diamond that canght not a few, though her own "Hoax" played the mischief with several. Quilp and Towhead among the number Miss Enens was right about the "scale" business, as Quilo will find if he asks any ichthyologist who knows all about trout. The lady and another good characle this week, not so hard as neusl, perhaps, but one that won't be guessed at the first reading.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., is not forgetful of The Corner, but each week strives with varying success to make out the "convoluted train." The lady this week sends three letters, containing answers to the puzzles of three weeks in succession. The one to three numbers ago contained eight correct replies,—Miss Enena's triple acrosic being among them. The two failures were Nos. 614 and 616. That sent for Jan. 25 had also two missing.—Nos. 625 and 620. In last week's myths she was fairly successful, only being troubled by Mr. Punch and Miss E. C. For the latter's characle she tries "Scissors-Grinder," and barenthetically remarks: "I have noticed some kind words from the Dixon lady in a recent Corner, for which Poplar is daily grateful. I would like to say to het that were it not for her charming characles, perplexing puzzles, and entangling enigmas, my score might perhaps be oftener complete." In answer to Towheal's diamond she falls naturally into smoothly flowing verse, and also sends one of her own excellent characles for The Corner. This her diamond answer:

1. Behold, in triumph I proclaim

The letter "F" for Franklin's fame.

1. Behold, in tr'umph I proclaim

2. Indeed, this "pad" I've often seen; But plainer ne'er than now, I ween. 3. Thy definition's good, my friend;

5. A "tastening" so quick to loose Will be, Towhead, I fear, no use.

7. This past relief gives me no joy: "Tis surely "grief" without alloy.

9. This is the last you hear from me, -I, Poplar, think it all will "gee." A MICHIGAN FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 6.—The Northeastern Michigan Farmers' Institute closed a profitable session at Bay City last evening,—the attendance being large, and an increased interest being manifested in the sgricultural devel-

An omnibus boy; an equal quantity; a relative USHKOSH, Wis. ... H. B. D. CHARADE-NO. 848. If you were what my first is,
My second I would be;
To capture you, as sure as fate,
I'd set my trap and lie in wait,
Till you came close to me.

Ah, then, to see you struggle,
And plead with piteous eyes!
Not all the skill your race commands
Could loose you from its myriad strands,
My helpiess, glittering prize!

But if you were my whole, sir, Your struggles all would cease; You'd then be caught by cunning arts, Hung up on hooks, pinned fast by darts, And cut in many a piece. You might be green, or yellow.

Or brown your changeful face, Or red as blood, or black as night, — Whate'er your hue, 'twould serve you right To call you 'a hard case.' IXON, Ill. BENEXA CHANAGRA. WORD CHANGES-NO. 647. The word is composed of six letters, and means a difficulty. Behead, and leave a cloth; again, and leave a seed; once more, and leave in animal. Restore the heads and cut off the tail, only a morsel remains.

Chicago.

HEATH.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 648. The whole is composed of eleven letters, is a mindrome, and the first introduction.

My 1, 6, 3, 2, is a worm.

My 4, 5, 6, 8, is a genus of fishes.

My 10, 11, 7, 2, 4s a girdle or truss.

My 11, 10, 9, is an earth-worm.

FULTON, Ill. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 649.

I am composed of eleven letters, and am a bird.

My 1, 2, 9, 4, 5, 6, 10, is a bird.

My 8, 3, 7, 11, is a bird.

RACINE, Wis.

A. JOHNNEY. CORRESPONDENCE. Punch, Urbana, Ill., hastily "crooks the preg-nant hinges" of his clow to answer the ten crooks of last week, and he succeeded in straightening them out wonderfully well.

Juvenile, city, succeeds in solving Nos. 630, 631, 632, and 634. The square word sent has already been published, my boy, with a change of one word. Much obliged just the same. Comet, Geneva, Wis., sends answers to four of the mystifications, and promises to send his photo next week. Nos. 630, 632, 634, 3nd 639 were the solvable ones. Comet incloses a six-letter square that's a good one. Thanks.

that's a good one. Thanks.

E. F. K., city, is inclined to show great weakness for the hard knots, and, to use his own words, is "no good at all this week." He answers the rhomboid and No. 634. Mr. R. sends some "Paronymes" which are quite acceptable. Henida, Champaign. Ill., uses the Duke's motto—''I am here''—in commencing his letter, for inclosed is a complete list of answers and a photo of the Champaign gentleman himself, which will have a good place in The Corner's collection. Thanks for the carte, Henida, and ''may you live long and prosper.''

prosper."

Coochie, Burlington, Wis., forwards four correct solutions, —Nos. 630, 634, 638, and 639. She says she read the first line of E. C.'s charade and said "Meatax," and when the last three were read Miss Coochie gave it up and said she didn't know what it was. A good charade from her pen accompanies her letter. Much obliged.

Quilp, city, thes to cut up and cut down with a "Jackknife," and gives "Handmaid" in answer to No. U37, which is a better answer tanh the author's "Flower-Girl." Quilp isn't satisfied with the answer to No. G30, Tearing it isn't the proper one, and in that he was correct. Tae lady succeeded in "hoaxing" quite a number.

Frances Constant, city, racked her brain over the diamend for some time, but finally had to give it up. No. 636 has "cut down" her thinking-cap until she fears she shall never be sole to don it again, and Punch's square and "Wolfram" were the other two missing. "Only six! What a fix!" Better than nix to have those six, Miss C.

Better than nix to have those six, Miss C.

Will, city, aimost gave up trying to get Towhead's diamond, but made a startling discovery and proceeded to put it in shape. Punch's aquare made him melancholy, then sad, then hipped, and finally mad, and he gave it up. If he had only caught it on the "Hip!" he would have got the "Ivy" and proceeded to "Pyx" it. His answers just are seven.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., writes happily this week, because of her success in disentangling the nodes of the last issue. The "hip" complaint bothered her a trifle, but shie got over it, and felt is happy as a sunflower when the ten tangles lay untwisted before her. Miss Garth pledges her word that her photo will be sent Chicaglovard if thereby she could obtain a peep at all the rest when collected. She says she would rather see it than the finest artigaliery in the world. The lady then proceeds to draw a mental picture of several contributors, concepting by describing a "fat, jolly, good-natured

4. Then art ne liar. Towhead, thed! Thy "posture" is not hard, I trow. 6. I dare remove two things, you see, To prove that this may "daunted" be. 8. This is the "end," though not the last;

attendance being large, and an increased interest being manifested in the sgricultural development of this section of the State. Some able and interesting papers were presented. Among those more notable were: "Manual Labor in Industrial Colleges," by President Abbott, of the Michigan Agricultural College; "Treatment of Cows in Holland," by the Hon. James Birney, United States Minister at the Hague; a paper on Drainage, by the Hon. W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw; "The Growth of Fruit and Fruit-Trees," by the Hon. B. F. Partridge, of Bay; and "The Importance of Thoroughbred Stock in the Development of a New Country," by Judge Marston, of the Michigan Supreme Bench. Several other papers, pertaining more especially to local development of the soil, were presented.

These Institutes thus far are productive of beneficial results, inasmuch as they stimulate the agriculturists to renewed efforts. It is only a few years ago that every bushel of wheat consumed in Saginaw and Bay Countries was shipped here from abroad, and the only stable product were lumber and sait. Last year the wheat-product of the two countries was 500,000 bushela, and other grains were in proportion. The people, who for years turned their attention to the lumber trade, are now engaging in agricultural pursuits; and, in consequence, this section is becoming one of the richest, agriculturally, in the State.

AGE OF REASON.

AGE OF REASON.

Oh! 'tis sad, 'tis woful sad, When Truth herself assumes a lie; Reason stands, like Fancy, clad In flaming robes of deepest dye.

Soul of Thought, O Sea of Soul!
That 'round as surgeth in unrest,
Let thy billow 'round me roll,
And toss my spirit on its crest.

Truth's torn garments trail the ground, And Love. bereft of Truth. is dead. Where can Innogence be found, And where is Virtue's stately tread? This the boasted Christian age
For which the spotless Christ hath died?
Look upon its blotted page.
And see scrawled o'er it, "Christ hath lied!"

Justice stands bewildered, for The blind is wrested from her eyes; Broken is her sword of power, And worthless at her feet it lies.

Mercy laught, for she is druzged: And Honor, wendering, doubting, halts. Frauds are to our bosoms hugged. And virtue made of all our faults.

Shall the preacher tell us how ... Millennium is near at hand, When with willingness we bow Beneath Deception's subtile wand?

Regal Reason—siren's song!

A living God we need no more:
For, grown mighty, we are strong
In sweet Delusion's crafty power.
Lina, Ind., Feb. 3. Wm. E. Nichols. GROCERIES.

Do You Buy Groceries?

A. per lb.
New Orleans, per lb.
Susar Cursed Hams, per lb.
Lest Lard, 20-pound palls
Werster's Ednen Sons, per box.
German Moulted Sons, per box.
Flour, Best Winter Wheat, St. Louis Graham Flour, Rye Meal, Ohio Oatmeal, per sack... Onto Oscinesi.
Buck whese, kiln-dried, White or Tellow, per sack
Bird Seed, sifted, per ib.
Green itto Coffee, per ib.
Asketbropts, Smith's, per ib. Very Best Japan Tea.

5-pound packages, 43c per lb. Hickson's Cash Grocery House 113 East Madison-st. HAIR GOODS.

48c per lb.



SHEDS LOWER and VEGETABLE, all the finest kinds, UN-QUALED IN QUALITY. Packets well filled with RMSH SEEDS, ture to grow and give stalinfaction, lew catalogue for 1879 jugs out, and will be MAILED REE. Send for it. E. WYMAN, JR. Seedsman,

PHOTOGRAPHY.

DAYS.

| Down Card Photos Al Cable For State Worth St. of Street State State St. of Street St. of Street St. of Street St. of St

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-Receipts-Flour, 12,834

brls; wheat, 190,568 bu; corn, 159,818 bu;

oats, 33,470 bu; corn-meal, 530 pkgs; rye, 3,250

bu; bariey, 5,500 bu; malt, 2,750 bu; pork, 1,376 bris; beef, 1,100 tes; cut-meats, 4,228 pkgs; lard, 5,582 tes; whisky, 879 bris.

Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 11,-

GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago Feb. 7: John C. Olsen & Co.,

4 cases dry goods; Charles H. Case, 1 case sta-

tionery; Stettager Bros. & Co., 3 cases dry

goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 2 brls whisky. Col-

The Cincinnati Price Current says:

goods; F. H. lections, \$5,718.

000 lbs; wheat, 113,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu.

428, 664

188, 430

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Continued Scarcity of Four-Per-Cents-Foreign Exchange Higher.

Discounts Duller in Chicago...The Stock

Market Stronger. The Produce Markets Rather Firmer and Generally

Provisions Tend Upward---Wheat Higher --- Barley Weak.

Steady.

FINANCIAL.

Four per cents are scarce, owing to the popivery by Government of the 4 per cents that en subscriped for. Transactions were The 6s of 1881 declined 14, to 10514; the 20s of 1867 were unchanged at 101%, the 5-20s of 1868 at 1021, and the 10-40s at 1041; the new 5s of 1881 declined 1, to 1041, the new 41/4 1/6, to 105%. The 4 per cents were quoted

The amounts of bonds available for refunding oder the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 871, were as follows at the beginning of the

The Treasury Department, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, has been working on the theory that the \$300,000,000 addition to the 5s authorized by the act of 1871 are to be cted from the \$1,000,000,000 4s authorized by the act of 1870, thus reducing the latter to \$700,000,000. But several high officials of the partment hold that there is nothing in the acts referred to which would be inconsistent with the increase of the \$700,000,000 4s by an amount equal to the unsold 5s and 41/s—an in-crease of \$124,053,800, according to the figures riven above. No bonds sold for resumption ourposes are deducted from the aggregate saues authorized by the acts of 1870 and 1871.

heretofore made between coin and paper money in the "cash" is dropped, and these two are mped together in the balance on hand. The Boston Advertiser protests against this change. It admits that the notes, as they are "an offset o the same amount of legal-tender notes authorized," are properly assets, but denies that they are cash. It regards the suppression as evidence of fear and weakness on the part of Secretary Sherman.

me small lots of gold were sold at 1001/4 in greenbacks. . The price for large amounts is

Races of foreign exchange were higher. This is more likely due to a demand in New York for remittances to pay for bonds held in Europe, and now called, than to an increase in exports Last week the exports through New York wece larger than for the corresponding weeks of 1878 1879 have been less than for the two preceding years. Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 4, New York bills were 5211/4. The actual rates fo sterling were 4851/4@4855/4 and 4881/4. The posted rates were 4861/4 and 489. Bankers' bills on Paris were 518% and 518%; commercial, 521% and 519%; Antwere, 518% and 516%; commercial, 522% and 523%; Reichmark, 95% and 95%; al, 39%.

of silver again shows a decline. It is now quoted at 49% d per ounce. The tollowing extract from an article in Macmillan's Magazine, by John W. Cross, shows that the silver queson is not regarded in England as closed:

If it be admitted that the demonetization of silver in Europe has essentially been an immense measure of contraction of the former circulating medium, with the consequent great inconvenience of a general fall in prices, as measured in gold of a general fall in prices, as measured in gold (the result of which may, perhaps, go a long way to account for the existing wretched state of trade throughout the world); it—is open to question whether, after all, Europe may not bave eventually to seek an understanding with America to endeavor to fix a relation between the value of gold and silver coins all the world over. This might help to lift us out of a great difficulty in India. Therefore let us not judge too hestily in this matter. The last word has not been said yet about silver, the Paris Conference notwithstanding.

Business was dull at the Chicago banks. Discounts are in less demand, but there is not yet

counts are in less demand, but there is not yet any surplus, and rates of discount remain at 8@ 10 per cent. Country orders for currency were very light, and the orders for remittance of New were \$3,100,000.

There is a good prospect that the county will succeed in placing its proposed issue of \$300,000 of 5 per cent bonds running twenty years. The Commissioners have received one offer for the whole issue at par and interest, less a commis-

Stocks were strong and moderately active. One feature of business about which nobody disputes is the steady buying of investment stocks. Michigan Central opened at 88½, sold as high as 88½, and closed at 88½; Lake Shore advanced from 72 to 72%, reacted to 71%, and finally went ap to 72%; Northwest, common, advanced %, to 63%, with an intervening quotation of 63%, and the preferred went up to 8714, but at the and the preferred went up to \$7%, but at the close fell back to \$7; St. Paul, common, opened and closed at \$1%, after going as high as \$2%, and as low as 40%; the preferred opened and closed at \$3; Rock Island was strong. The first price was 128%, there was a gain of 1/4, to 128%. of which was afterwards lost; Illinois to 85%; Union Pacific was marked up to 67; Erie opened and closed at 25%, but during the day declining from 221/4 at the start to 221/4, a decline of 1/4 from the highest price of the day; Ohio & Mississippi was firmer again, getting as high as 11 at the close, an advance of %. The prospect of a dividend on St. Joe, pre-ferred, was shown in an advance to 40%. The common was steady all day at 15%@15%, a gain of % on Wednesday's closing price. The coal stocks shared in the upward movement, and we see that the Philadelphia Ledger thinks the prospects of the coal business improving. It cannot, it says, be long before the demand for coal will reach the productive capacity of the mines. The iron interest shows demand and production will be very much increased over those of last year. Delaware & Wednesday, Lackawanna from 52 to 52%, a gain of 1, and Jersey Central from 42% to 42%. Western Union was off %, to 100%, and Atlantic

& Pacific ½, to 37½.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks are given in the table below.

Northwest gold bonds were 108½, St. Paul Sinking Funds 108½, and Burlington, Cedar

Rapids & Northern, 71.
Rapids & Northern, 71.
Railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday,
were, with few exceptions, again strong and
higher. Morris & Essex firsts advanced from higher. Moris & Essex firsts advanced from 118 to 121; St. Paul firsts from 2114; to 1214; St. Lake Snore consolidated registered firsts from 1144; to 116; Union Pacific Sinking Funds from 100½ to 100½; Toledo & Wabash firsts, excoupon, from 106 to 106½; do seconds, excoupon, from 84½ to 85; Great Western secoupon, from 84½ to 85; Great Western secoupon. London, Feb. 6.—Consolidated registered firsts from 114½ to 116; Union Pacific Sinking Funds from 100½ to 100½; Toledo & Wabash firsts, excoupon, from 106 to 106½; do seconds, excoupon, from 84½ to 85; Great Western seconds, excoupon, from 84½ to 85; Great Western seconds, excoupon, from 84 to 84%; Clincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by Lake Shore, from 97 to 97%; Canada Southern firsts from 78½ to 79½; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated from 162. 79%; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated from 107% to 108%; do seconds from 85 to 86; Erie thirds from 110% to 110%; North Missouri firsts from 103% to 109; New Jersey Central incomes from 55½ to 56; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 45½ to 46½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented from 50 to 52½; do seconds from 15½ to 17; and Toledo & Wabsah consolidated convertibles

from 70 to 72. The last-named afterward reacted to 70. Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons fell off from 98% to 98; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 91% to 8814; Rock Island 6s from 113 to 112%; Michigan Central 7s from 120 to 119%; Fort Wayne firsts from 122 to 121; and C., C. & I. C. firsts from 601/6 to 591/6.

at 101, the common at 92%.

Pennsylvania stock sold on Tuesday at 35%@ Atchison & Tepeka in the Boston market on Tuesday fell 11/6, to 92%, closing at 921/@92%. Atchison & Nebraska sold % lower, at 35%. Kansas City was neglected at 95 bid. Pueblo opened 1/2 lower, at 641/2, rallied 1/2 to 65, and closed at 64% @64%. Burlington & Missouri Railroad dropped %, to 118%. Chicago, Clin-

ton & Dubuque fell %, to 4816. Alton reports increased earnings of \$40,000 for January.

The decrease in the earnings of the Milwaukee

& St. Paul Railway was \$54,000 for the fourth week of January, and \$113,865 for the month. The figures are: CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

January. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1879.

Fourth week. 1875.039 \$255,000 \$201,000 Month. 275,553 705,865 592,000

Boston talks of having a Mining Board of its own for dealing in the stocks of Pacific-Coast

The following were the fluctuations of the

active stocks for the day: Stocks. Opening.
N. Y. Central... 116%
Michigan Central. 88%
Lake Shore..... 72
C. & N. Western... 62% 88% •72% •63% •87 •41% •83 •128% Do preferred. .. 86% M. & St. Paul.... 41% Do preferred. ... 83 C. R. I. & Pacific 128% Illinois Central. 87% Chi., Bar. & Q...... Chicago & Alton. 85 87% 117 85% 106

15% 40% 42 52% 42% 101 H, & St. Jo. 15%
Do preferred. 40
Del. & Hudsen. 40%
Del. & Hudsen. 40%
N. J. Central. 42%
W. Union Tel. 101
A. & P. Tel. 38
Can. Southern. 56
Kansas & Texas. 6%
St. L. K. C. & N. 8%
Do preferred. 36% 56% · Sales.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Sixty days. Sight.

8. Bld. .105¼ .101¾ .102¼ .104¾ .104¼ .105% .100 .120¾

489 518% 518% 518% 518% 46% 46%

Asked.

*10514

The following are the quotations in currency n this market of coins: Trade dollars...

New (412¼ grains) dollar....

Mexican dollars, old and new....

 Thalers.
 65

 English soversigne
 4.80

 Twenty francs.
 3.80

 Twenty marks.
 4.70

 Spanish doubloons.
 15.60

 Mexican doubloons
 15.50
 Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency. ugh recently exports have been larger. 877, but for the year to date the exports of exports were \$27,485,205 in 1879, \$30,899,860 in 1878, and \$28,912,508 in 1877. There are fewer orders on the Board of Trade for stuff, and these could be filled at the figures if transporta-on was to be had. The prospects of traffic are roving. The supply of bills was light. ling grain and commercial bills were 4831/4. U. S. 4 per cent coupons.... U. S. currency 6s.... LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long)...*109 1, 94%; guilders on Holland, 40%

ols were 96 3-16 all day. The quotation

York exchange were not large. Bank clearings

clined %. Toward 2 o'clock a firmer feeling set in again, and the decline was more than recovered. The principal activity was in Northwestern, Lake Shore, Erie, St. Paul, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The general market closed strome. Investment shares were in good demand. The transactions were 201,000, of which 37,000 were Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 2,500 Wabash, 15,000 Northwestern common. 22,000 preferred, 32,000 St. Paul common. 6,000 preferred, 32,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 2,600 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 2,000 Rock Island, 6,000 Onios, 4,000 St. Joes, 3,000 Western Union, 2,400 Missouri, Kansas City & Northern.

Money market easy at 234. Prime mercantile paper, 3%@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, strong at 486; sight at 488%.

Dry Goods—Imports for the week, \$3,286.000. tral declined 14, to 87%; Alton went up 1/4.

BY TELEGRAPH.

to 108%, the highest point ever reached.

State securities were dull.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Governments were

The stock market opened strong, and prices

advanced 1/2011/4 as compared with yesterday's closing quotations. After midday the general

list reacted 1/2%, and St. Paul common declined %. Toward 2 o'clock a firmer feeling set

*And interest.

Tennessee 6s, old. 38% Virgina 6s, new. 26
Tennessee 6s, new. 25
Virgina 6s, old... 26
SAN FRANCISCO.

REAL ESTATE.

Baltimore & Ohio preferred sold on Tuesday

f. 20x124 tt. dated Feb. 7 (Frederick
Ebert to Martha Simmon)...

Hastings st, same as the above, dated
Feb. 7 (Martha Simmon to Marie Ebert)
Humboldt av, 152½ ft s of North av, e f,
25x177½ ft, dated Feb. 7 (Hugo Wangamon to Herman Wanzamon)...

Chapin st, 166 ft e of Noble st, sf, 25x
125 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1878 (Jane C.
Roberts to Paul Landmesser)...

De Koven st, nw cor of Desplaines st. s f,
50x101 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Mary O'Connell to Mary A. J. McMullen)...

Seymoar st, 414 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 48
x126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (Clinx126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (Clinton D. Wing to Helean M. Barbour)... Walnut st. 225 ft wo f Wood st, n f, 25x 120 ft, datad Feb. 7 (C. & L. Stave to

120 ft, datad Feb. 7 (C. & L. Stave to Henry C. Stimpson).

West Harrison st. n e cor of Foster st. 8 f., 73x50 ft. dated Feb. 6 (Nelson E. Oliver to Rosalia Reinhardt).

North Robev st. 48 f s of Peterson st. 6 f. 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 30 (Henry Gsy to Edward Lusk.

Hamilton av. 166 ft s of West Adams st. 6 f. 24x128 ft, dated Oct. 30, 1878 (Hiram V. Reed to Edwin Pardridge).

Tompkins st. 59 4-10 ft s of West Polik st. 6 f. 20x125 ft. improved, dated Feb. 26, 1878 (Henry S. Austin to Peter Swanson).

Waosas av. 14814 ft n of Thirty-fourth Swanson)
Watasa av. 148% ft n of Thirty-fourth
st, e f, 25x164% ft, improved, dated
Feb. 6 (J. and L. W. Clark to Milton
Tabor).....

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

Humboldt st. 50 ft s of Wabansia st. e f. 25x120 ft, improved, dated Feb. 7 (Martin O. Berg to John G. Lobstein)..\$ COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for February delivery on the eading articles for the last two business days: Mess pork.... \$ 6.50 3.52% 4.50 1.04 86% 31% 21 43% Shoulders, boxed. Short ribs, boxed.

The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning and correspond-

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, bris	10,309	11,952	15, 404	10, 368	
Wheat, bu	76, 224	106,958	32.230	99, 763	
orn, bu	90,503	69, 139	62, 483	95, 815	
)ats, bu	25, 482	29, 997	20,709	16,816	
kye, bu	3, N18	3, 030	389	1,706	
Barley, Du	8,562	8,870	13, 394	26, 188	
rass seed. Ibs	251,545		151, 307	278, 426	
. seed, lbs	20,000	184, 920		119, 12	
3. corn, ibs	32,000	24,000	20, 779	3,370	
meats, lbs	849, 790	469, 640	3, 681, 084		
Beef, tes			215	50	
seef, bris			269		
ork, bris		301	366	525	
ard, lbs	443,970		2, 149, 793	678, 790	
allow, lbs	97,445	61,715	23,000	910,100	
utter, lbs	129,599		147,015	116,065	
boes, No	1,109	3, 264	595		
ive hogs. No.	31,074	25,619	10,750		
attle, No	5,962	3.571	3,056		
heep, No	2,396	1.479	600	746	
ides, lbs	124,910	162, 325	157, 930	254, 960	
ighwin's, bris	121,010	102, 323	100		
Voo!, ibs	100	46,900	22,450	90 100	
otatoes, bu	1,200	393		26, 100	
oal, tons	5, 292	3,420	1,265	775	
av, tons	160	2.0		10	
umber, in ft.	371	278	1, 269	795	
ningles, m	240	320	70		
				220	
alt, bris	**********	2.750	1,594	1,581	
ouitry, lbs	30, 943	58, 594	37, 215	82, 167	
oultry, coops.	**** *****		*********	*******	
ggs, pkgs	65	433	*********	319	
heese, bxs	2,114	2, 103	1,029	1,748	
. apples, bris.	247	******	261	140	
eans, bd	366		39		

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 3,131 bu wheat, 6,046 bu corn, 1,970 bu oats, 2,387 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store

in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard, 38 cars No. 2 spring, 79 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (203 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 74 cars high mixed, 37 cars new do, 35 cars new mixed, 105 cars No 2 corn, 15 cars rejected (268 corn); 11 cars white oats, 21 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (33 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. bariey, 7 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars extra, 1 car feed (18 barley). Total, 529 cars, or 220,000 bu. Inspected out: 48,974 bu wheat, 8,214 bu corn, 6,449 bu oats, 2,483 bu barley.

The latest sensation is " weevil in the wheat." A sample of wheat was brought on 'Change yesterday which was full of weevils. Some parties said the wheat was four years old, while others averred that it was of last year's crop. It makes little difference which. There are offices, here and elsewhere, in which any wheat would get so badly weeviled within a month as generally steady.

Railroad bonds were strong and higher.

Northwestern consolidated gold bonds advanced to be nothing but unmilled bran. There is no weevil in the country, so far as we can ascertain,-not even in California, which has been rather freely talked about in that connec tion. The wheat of the last crop is not equal to that of 1877 in quality, but it is good and sound, even the No. 3 making good flour after being

cleaned. "There is no weevil in ours." The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with not much change in prices in the principal departments. There was a fair demand for spot grain and more shipping inquiry for meats, while futures were not in ur gent demand, but firmly held, though the advices from otther points were not very favorable

to strength.

There was some improvement in the demand for foreign and domestic dry goods. Few buyers are present, but there is an increasing flow of mail orders, and the volume of business is satisfactory for the time of year. Groceries were in good general demand, and were generally firm, sugars-of the staple articles-alone showing weakness. Prices of dried fruits remained firm under a continued free demand. A fair inquiry for fish was reported, with both lake and saltwater descriptions tending higher. Codfish is tending higher. Butter was moving on a generous scale, and was about steady. Cheese was firm. No changes were noted in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were in fair request, and generally firm. Linseed was held at 65c for raw and at 70c for boiled,—an advance of 2c. White lead advanced 50c, or to \$7.50@8.00, according to

quantity. the time of year. Dealers think the interior demand will improve about the middle of the month, especially if the weather continues pleasant. The sales of furs were fair, but a weaker feeling was reported in consequence of unfavorable advices from Europe. Hides were weak. The sales of wool and broom-corn were light, but fair in the aggregate, and prices were unchanged. Green fruits were steady. Poultry

was firm, being in good request and scarce. The following figures were named for rail

and ocean contracts:			
		rlour	
Provisions.	Bags.	Barrels.	Grain.
Liverpool6814	5714	\$1.3914	58%
Glasgow76%	68%	1.58%	63
Bristo!85	71%	1.52	
London8214	68%	1.52	63
liamburg88	85	1.70	
Bremen 88	i		
Havre 994			
Rail freights were	moted		
	uoted !	at the 10	HOWING
range:			
Fourth		Dressed	Dressed
class. Gre	tin. Flo	ur. beef.	hogs.
To Baltimore37	32 .	64 .87	.72
	33 .	66 .88	.73
New York 40	95	00 00	ME

New York40 .35 .70 .90 .75 Boston...... .45 .40 .80 .95 .80 The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. Feb. 1, 1873. 29, 440, 600 10, 538, 600 2, 274, 670 4, 785, 600 3au, 25, 1872. 20, 310, 600 10, 538, 600 2, 440, 600 3, 630, 600 Feb. 2, 1873. 31, 88, 600 3, 538, 600 3, 2, 2, 600 4, 468, 600 Feb. 5, 1875. 11, 892, 687 12, 818, 363 3, 222, 224 4, 228, 610 Feb. 5, 1876. 17, 318, 881 4, 716, 143 3, 0.98, 503 2, 198, 112 Feb. 6, 18, 53. 21, 21, 18, 577 6, 608, 815 2, 524, 1111, 754, 988 Feb. 7, 1873. 10, 511, 842 5, 566, 488 2, 738, 610 11, 628, 216 Also, 1,402,000 bu rye, against 1,450,000 bu the week previous. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship-| The following shows the receibts and anipments of wheat at points named yesterday:
Received. Shipped.	The 224	32, 230
Milwankee	36, 140	12, 200
New York	191,000	113,000
Detroit	6,000	1,000
Toledo	5,000	1,000

The Cincinnati Price Current says:

A further decrease in packing operations at the larger cities in the West, compared with previous records for this season, and also for corresponding time last year, is to be noted for the past week. And the almost uniform inferior quality of stock being marketed would indicate that a continuance of light receipts of hogs may be looked for during the remaining three weeks of the season. The total for the week at these places is 170,000 hogs, against 250,000 for corresponding time last year. The aggregate to date now reached at the six larger cities is 4,755,000 hogs, or 940,000 more than at same date last year, and 190,000 more than at the close of the season last winter, and within 310,000 of the last of Jannary estimates of the season, published four weeks ago. It is obvious that this number will be exceeded by the packing of the remainder of this month, but not to that extent which many into trade have strongly maintained.

Our information from various sources in the interior does not in any instance point to a large run of hogs for this month, and the general tenor of the advices is that the suoply of marketable stock is now almost entirely disposed of, and that the supply of hogs for spring and summer marketing is relatively light, though there are some exceptions. The total of last summer's packing was upward of 3, 400,000 hogs, which number will probably be fully offset by the increased exports on the 1st of March, and the falling off there will be in the summer supply. This, in view of generally lighter stocks in foreign distributing markets compared with a year ago, and the steadily expanding call for American meats at the really low prices at which they are being furnished, affords encouragement to the holder of winter-made product. And it may be suggested that, in the light of present evidence, the spring and summer prices of bogs will rule so much above the winter prices at which they are being furnished, affords encouragement to the holder of winter-mad Total, six cities..... 4,755,000 3,815,000 815,000 72,281 8,415 19,792 4,500 7,750 19,950 13,000 7,750 17,712 8,500 Barry, Ill. ..

Bloomington III.
Charleston, III.
Rock Island, III.
Rekin, III.
Springfeld, III.
Quincy, III.
Grayville, III.
Dabuque, Is.
Cedar Kapids, Is.
Sabula, Is.
Miscatine, Is.
Atlantic, Is.
Ottunwa, Is.
Des Monues, Is. 60,000 114,989 55,293 7,000 14,000 90,000 34,000 75,000 61,000 10,000 80,000 81,860 8,200 es, Ia. . . . 60,000 eokuk, la. Atchison, Kas..... 45,000 9,000 mana, Neb...... L. Paul, Minn..... PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active, but averaged

rmer, holders not being so anxious to sell.

There was a fair demand for spot stuff, shipping orders seeming to be a little more free, while local peculation was on the buying side, though not so extensively as on some days previous. The advices from other points exhibited little change.

Land—Advanced 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Thursday, the market being quite strong early, and falling off later in sympathy with pork. Sales were reported of 1,000 tos spot at \$6.55@6.60; 500 tos seller February at \$6.55@6.57½; 6,000 tos seller March at \$6.60@ Greamery.
6.65; and 8,000 tos seller April at \$6.70@6.75.

Medium Total, 15,500 tcs. The market closed steady at \$6.55 for spot or February; \$6.60@6.62% for March; \$6.70@6.72% for April; and \$6.80@6.82%

for May. MESS PORK-Advanced 5@7%c, and closed at about the latest prices of Thursday, the later mar-ket being easier. Sales were reported of 500 brls old at \$7.75 spot; 500 brls do washed and repacked at \$8.00; 250 brls (new) seller February at \$9.55; 9,500 brls seller March at \$9.60@9.67%; and 12,500 bris seller April at \$9,75@9,8214 Total, 23,250 brls. The market closed quiet at \$9.50@9.52\% for cash or February; \$9.60@9.62\%

100.5, 29.5, 29.6 for cash or February; \$9.60@9.62\(\) for March; \$9.75@9.77\(\) for April; and \$9.87\(\) @ 9.90 for May. Old pork was held at \$7.75.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7.50@7.75.

Meatra—Were in a very good demand and a shade firmer. There was more doing for export and less in local futures. Shippers seemed to want a great deal more than they took, the prices asked being in some cases above limits. Sales were reported of \$0.000 lbs shoulders, selier April, at \$3.52\(\), 150 bxs do at 3\(\); c sput; 150 tes sweet pickled do at 4\(\); 2.200,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.75\(\); for March, \$4.70\(\)&4.72\(\); for April, and \$4.87\(\); for May; 150 bxs do at \$4.75\(\); 2.000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 6\(\)\$\(\); c; 250 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 6\(\)\$\(\); c; 250 tes sweet bickled hams (16 lbs) at 6\(\)\$\(\); c; 250 tes weet bickled hams (16 lbs) at 6\(\)\$\(\); c; 250

oose, part cured. \$3.42% \$4.52% \$4.52% \$4.67%
 Boxed
 3.55
 4.67½
 4.67½
 4.82½

 February, boxed
 3.55
 4.67½
 4.67½
 4.82½

 March. boxed
 3.62½
 4.75
 4.75
 4.75

 April, boxed
 3.72½
 4.85
 4.85
 5.00
 April, boxed. 3. 72½1 4.85 | 4.85 | 5.00 Long clears quoted at \$4.40 loose and \$4.55 boxed; Cumberlands, \$4.75@5.00 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 6½@7c for 16 to 15 to average; green hams, 6½@7½c for same averages; green shoulders, 3½@3½c. Bacon quoted at 4½@4½c for shoulders, 5%5½c for short ribs, 5½@5½c for short clears, 8@3½c for bams, all canvased and packed.

Gigass—Was quoted at \$5.00@5.40 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4½@½c for brown.

brown.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$8.00@8.25 for mess. \$8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and \$10.50\(\tilde{c}\)17.00 for hams.
Tallow—Was quiet at 6\(\tilde{c}\)6\(\tilde{c}\) for city, and 5\(\tilde{c}\)

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was less active, though in fair demand, there being difficulty in agreeing on prices. Shippers were on the market, but appeared to be mostly limited below the views of helders, and the trading was therefore more largely local than on the previous day. Sales were reported of 750 bris spring, chiefly at \$3,50@4.00; 25 bris extras at \$3,25; 300 bris supers, chiefly at \$1,90@2.25; and 50 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 1, 125 bris. The following was the nominal range

1, 125 orls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters. \$4.75 &5.25 Good to choice winters. 4.00 &4.50 Fair to good winters. 3.50 &4.00 Choice Minnesotas. 4.50 &5.00 Fair to good Minnesotas. 3.50 &4.00 Fair to good Minnesotas. 3.50 &4.00 Fair to good springs. 3.25 &3.50 Low sorings 2.00 &3.00 Pitents. 6.00 &7.50 Buckwheat. 4.00 &4.25 Bran-Was in good demand and firmer. Sales were 60 tons at \$7.75@8.00 err ton on track and were 60 tons at \$7.75@8.00 per ton on track, and 88.00 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$10.60 per ton on track.

WHEAT SCREENINGS—Sales were 10 tons at 47%c

Wheat Schemings—Sales were 10 tons at 47%c per bu.

Shorts—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$7.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and firmer, advancing %c, and closing %c%c above the latest prices of Thursday, though the market at no time rose as high by %c as that day. The British markets were quiet, with reds firmly held, and there was little demand in New York, while our recepts showed a further increase, with only moderate shipments. There was good demand for the lower grades at full previous prices. In futures there was not very much inquiry, but the market was held, as on previous cays, by the belief that the wheat now here is in few and strong hards, who are not offering it for sale. So long as that wheat is off the market the bears are afraid to sell much, though many of them claim to be confident that price must go down, and some of them have recently yeered round to the other tack. Seller March opened at 88% 88%c, sold down to 87%c, advanced to 88%c, and closed at 87% 888c. Seller April was quiet at 88% 689%c, and May et 189%c. February was a

COOFERANCE—Packers goods sold at former figures, closing tame:

Pork carrels.

1.23/6 1.15

Whisky barrels.

1.30 6.1.00

For Alcobol do.

1.60 6.1.70

Fiour barrels.

3.5 6.40

Tierce hoops, lockery.

1.4.00 6.15.00

Floor hoops.

6.00 6.7.00

Floor hoops.

6.00 6.7.00

Floor hoops.

6.00 6.7.00

Floor hoops.

6.00 6.7.00

Floor staves.

6.00 6.7.00

Floor staves.

6.00 6.7.00

Bucked pork slaves.

7 m. 27.00 623.00

Bucked whisky staves.

7 m. 27.00 620.00

Bucked whisky staves.

7 m. 27.00 620.00

Rough staves.

Solution at \$4.25.60 6.00

Rough staves.

10 m. 18 m. 27.00

1 George's coddsb, extra
Bank cod
Compressed cod
Dressed cod
Labrador herring, spitt, bris
Labrador herring, round, bris
Labrador herring, round, ½-bris
Holiand herring, spitt, bris
Scaled herring, post
Scaled herring, p box
California saluon, bris
FRUITS AND NUTS—None of the
the market were materially differen
prevalent on the earlier days of the i
was good, and prices were firm throug
FORBIGN. 5%0 6 9
14 8 18
6 8 6%
64 74
10 6 17
1.75 61.85
2.25 62.33
1.90 61.95
7%0 7%
3%6 3%
4%6 4%
14%6 15% 13 @ 14 74@ 9 34@ 4 Alden apples

little more active at 884@87%c, closing at 87c. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 87c. Spot sales were reported of 138, 000 bu No. 2 at 864@87%c; 30. 400 bu No. 3 at 72%@73%c; 13, 800 bu rejected at 57c. Spot sales were reported of 16, 000 bu No. 3 at 11, 000 on by sample at 58@76c. Total, 184, 200 bu. Also, 10, 000 bu No. 3 sola for April delivery at 75c.

Winter Wheat—Was more active than the recent rule, and firm at the advance obtained earlier in the week. Sales were reported of 5, 000 bu No. 2 red at 90c; 1, 200 bu do at 01%c delivered; and 1, 800 bu No. 30 y sample at 83%@84c.

COIN—Was easier on spot, which closed %c lower, while there was little change in the longer futures. The market was tame early, but firmer in the latter oart of the session. The British markets were quiet, and New York easier, while our receipts were again larger. The last-named fact made shippers hold off for lower prices, and the other part of the market was rather tame in sympathy, though boilders were not willing to self futures at material concessions from Thursday's prices. The trading was chiefly for May deliveries, which opened at 35%c, and receded to 35%c at the close. Seller April sold at 32@23%c, and March at 31%@31%c, the latter closing at the outside. Seller the month sold at 31%@31%c, closing with cash corn at 31%c. Spot sales were reported of 40,000 on No. 2 and high-mixed at 23%c; 2,000 bu new mixed at 28%c; 300 bu rejected at 28c; 14,000 bu by sample at 28%c; 300 bu rejected at 28c; 14,000 bu by sample at 28%c; 300 bu rejected at 28c; 14,000 bu do at 30@30%c free on board cars. Total, 75,800 bu. OATS—Were moderately active, and 16,600 bu do at 30@30%c free on board cars. Total, 75,800 bu. OATS—Were moderately active, and 16,600 bu do at 30. 400 bu for the solar seven the spring. Cash oats were moderately active, and 16,600 bu do at 30. 400 bu for at 20%c for No. 2, and samples brought recent figures. March was quiet the inside. May sold at 24@24%c and closed at 24c. No. 2 white oats were reported of 26, solo on No. 2 at BARLEY-Was dull and weak, closing 1@2c BARLEY—Was duli and weak, closing 1@2c lower. Light sales were made early at former figures, but the market was very dull in the latter part of the session, and futures were freely offered at lower figures. March sold early at 80c, and closed with sellers at 78c; No. 2 was offered at 78c in A., D. & Co. 's Extra 3, seller March, was offered at 42c, and fresh do sold at 42c. Subsequently regular extra 3 was quoted at 41@42c, and A., D. & Co. 's do at 44c. No. 3 sold at 33½@34c. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu extra No. 3 at 43c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 33½@34c; 2,600 bu by sample at 41@85c on track. Total, 5,000 bu. MORNING CALL.

Wheat—Sales 125, 000 bu at 88%c for March and 89%c for April. Corn—20,000 bu at 31%c for March, and 35% 236c for Mry. Mess pork—10.—250 bris at \$9.65%g, 67% for March and \$9.77%g, 9.85 for April. Lard—1, 250 tcs at \$5.60 for March and \$6.72% for April. Shoulders—50,000 bs at \$3.52% seller April. 2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, anies being made of 440,000 bu at 88½ 68½ c for March, and 88½ 68½ c for April. Corn—210,000 bu at 32½ f for April, 35½ 625½ c for May, and 36c for June. Short-ribs. 200,000 bs at \$4.70 4.72½ for April. Mess pork—3, 250 bris at \$7.85 67.87½ cash, \$9.62½ for March, and 39.77½ for April. Lard—2,000 tes at \$6.60 for March and \$6.70 for April. Parent cut loaf ... LATER.

Wheat was firm at 88%@88%c for March, closing at 88%c. April sold at 89%@89%c, and closed at 89%c. at 89%c.

Corn sold at 31%@31%c for March, 32%c for April, and 35%@35%c for May. June sold at 36@ April, and 303@303@10 may. June sold at 30@36%c.
Oats were quiet at 20%c for February, 21c for March, and 24%c for May.
Mess pork was stronger. Sales 7,500 bris, at \$0.02%@0.65 for March, and \$0.77%@0.80 for April.
Lard—Sales 4,750 tes, at \$6.60 for March, \$6.70 @6.72% for April.
Short ribs—50,000 bs at \$4.70 for April. LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$0.02\(\(\)_4 for March and \$9.75\(\)_49.77\(\)_5 for April. Sales 4.250 brls at \$0.62\(\)_5 69.65 for March, \$9.77\(\)_49.80 for April. Lard closed at \$0.60\(\)_6.02\(\)_5 for March and \$6.70\(\)_6.72\(\)_5 for April. Sales 750 ptcs at \$6.60\(\)_6.02\(\)_5 for April. Sales 750 ptcs at \$6.60\(\)_6.02\(\)_5 for April. Sales 750 ptcs at \$6.60\(\)_6.02\(\)_5 for April. Sales 700 lbs short ribs at \$4.57\(\)_6\(\)_6.06 for March and \$4.72\(\)_5 for April. Also 100,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.52\(\)_5 sell-er April. True Blue BROOM-CORN-Was in moderate request an was a good shipping inquiry. The receipts and ex-ports at New York of butter (excusive of butter-Exports, .24@28 Medium 12@1: Inferior to common 5@14 Roll butter 8@14 BAGGING—In this market continued dullness u

MORNING CALL

2 O'CLOCK CALL

LAST CALL.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER-Prices were without change.

Receipts,

steady:

Mountain wolf, 1 to 50 @2.25 50 @2.50 Prairie wolf...... 25 @ 70 25 @ 80 Beaver, p b 1.40 @1.50 1.75 @1.90 heavy... staggy and heavy... 50 @ 80 70 @ 270 Badger ... 10 & 12½ 10 & 12½
Opossum ... 10 & 12½ 10 & 12½
UREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request, oranges
and apples taking the lead. Southern oranges are
not so plenty as they have been, but European
fruit is coming forward more freely, and improving in quality:
Apples, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ br! \$1.80\times 2.25
Cranberries, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ orl 5.50\times 7.00
Lemons, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ box. 2.25\times 2.50
Oranges, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ box. 2.25\times 2.50
Valencia oranges, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ case 6.50\times 8.00
Coast oranges, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bri 7.50\times 8.00 Mendaling, Java
O. G. Java
Choice to fancy Rio
Good to prime
Common to fair
Roasting. .13%@15 Patent cut loaf.
Crushed.
Granulated.
Powdered.
A standard.
Do. No. 2
Extra C.
C. No. 1.
C. No. 2 California sugar-loaf drips.
California silver drips.
Sugar-bouse sirup
New Orleans molasses, choice...
Do prime...
Pair.
Common... .18%@19 .45 @50 .24 @25 540 54 quate. SALT—Was steady and in fair request:

WHISKY—Was in their demand, with no change a prices. Sales were reported of 400 brls on the asis of \$1.04 per gallon for highwires. Alcohol or export was nominal at 31c per gallon, delivered Ohio... Peaches, unpaired, haives ... Peaches, unpaired, quarters.... LIVE STOCK. Hogs. Sheep. 21,608 476 23,764 2,411 26,020 2,639 31,074 2,396 27,000 1,500 .20, 848 129, 466 9, 422 .20, 493 140, 724 8, 450 .21, 013 200, 654 6, 791 . 685 6,175 . 2,082 9,425 . 2,303 10,445 . 3,056 10,750 CATTLE-There was no abatement in the de-CATTLE—There was no abatement in the de-mand and prices were again moved up a notch. The attendance of buyers was as large as on the day before, and all classes were as actively engaged, and, although the arrivals were exceptionally lib-eral for a Friday, there was not a bullock in excess of the demand. Prices were about 10c higher than Thursday, or 30@40c higher than at the close of last week. All grades shared in the improvement, and all things considered it was the most satisfac-tory market day that drovers have experiences Av. 191 191 232 300 \$3.65 3.65 3.40

and all things considered it was the most satisfac-tory market day that drovers have experienced within a twelvemonth. Exporters were looking around for suitable droves, and for the right kind of stock they were prepared to pay good prices. The few extra lots offered were taken quick at \$4.90@5.25. Eastern buyers took the larger part of the supply at \$3.75@4.75 for fair to choice steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,400 lbs. Sales to feeders were principally at \$3,00@3.50. and to the local trade at \$2.60@3.50. Springers were in demand at \$20.00@40.00 per head, and veals at \$3.00@4.75 per 100 lbs. The market closed frm.

3.80 51 3.80 51 3.75 41 3.75 75 3.75 36 3.75 22 3.75 28 3.75 28 3.75 28 3.75 42 3.70 28 3.70 21 3.70 28 3.70 28 3.70 21 3.70 32 3.65 28 3.65 51 3.65 52 3.65 30 3.6 SHEEP—Continue in good demand, and prices remain firm. There was a fair supply. Sales were at \$3.25@3.70 for poor to medium grades, and \$4.00@4.00 for good to choice. The following

No.	Av.	Price. No.	Av.	
96.	107	34.50	43.	101
95.	79	3.30	42.	121
97	99	4.00	77	1.03
96	107	3.50	81.	101
79	117	4.30	98.	96
78	119	4.60	160	102
97	99	4.00		

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tvibune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts for, the week ending Feb. 6, 2,754 head through and 937 local, against 4,787 through and 1,405 local the week before; supply very light, and mostly of common to measure grades; very few good to prime, all bought up readily on arrival, and all soid out at this writing except two loads and a piece not vet on the market: prime, 1,400 to 1,500, \$5.00@5.25; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$4.50@4.75; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.35@4.12; stockers, 800 to 950, \$2.75@3.50; buils, cows, and stags, \$2.25@3.50; veal calves, \$4.50@5.00; sales for the week, 926 head, against 1,156 last week. Hogs—Receipts, 21,670 head, against 18,915 the week before; supply fair, and the market closed firm at the following prices: Extra Philadelphias, \$4.25@4.35; good Philadelphias, \$4.00@4.15; good Yorkers, \$4.00@4.10; fair Yorkers, \$3.90@3.95; roughs, \$3.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,500 head, against 10,300 last week; supply liberal and demand fair at the following: Prime, 120 to 140, \$5.25@5.50; good. 100 to 120, \$4.75@5.00; common to fair, 75 to 90, \$3.50@4.25; lambs, 65 to 80, \$3.50@5.50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,300; sellers named prices; market closed sfm at an advance of %c; common to fair steers, \$8,50@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 480; market dropping, with forced sales at a requestion of %@%c; very poor to yery choice sheep, \$4.25@5.87%, with a car-load heavy Canada sheep, 160 los, arrived in bond for exportation.

Swing—Receipts, 5,300; no sales of live; tame of market firm.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.—Cattle—Active; de-EAST LIBERTY.

STINE-Receipts, 3, 300; no sales of five, of market firm.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. CATTLE-Active; demand far exceeds supply; export steers, \$5.0065.

5.25; good to choice, \$4.0065.00; fair. \$4.106.

5.25; good to choice, \$4.0065.00; fair. \$4.106.

S. S5; cour-ied Texans. \$2.7562.365; colorado, \$3.56; colorado, \$3.56; colorado, \$3.5064.75; receipts, 680; shipments, 520.

Hoos-Active for light shipping grades at \$3.50 (33.75); packing slow at \$3.0064.00; butcher's so fancy heavy, \$3.9064.10; receipts, 7,800; shipments, 370.

SHEEF-Firm, scarce, and wanted; common to good, \$3.0063.75; choice to fancy, \$3.87464.25; export grades, \$4.5064.75; receipts, 70; shipments, 450.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Burves—Receipts, last week, 502; mostly good; about the of last week; bannass throughout the

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—CAPTLE agamst 502 last week; mark fair to good; prices unchange SHEEP AND LAMBS-Rece against 90 last week; prices

good sheep, 4%@5%c: lamb KANSAS (KANSAS O Snecial Disputch to KANSAS CITY. Mo., Feb. 7 Current reports receipls at 102; active and steady; nat 4.40; native stockers and inative cows. \$2.00.37.50; w Texassteers. \$2.50.38.75. Hoss—Receipts. 2.700 steady; fair to choice packs shipping. \$3.30.63.40. BUFFAL

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—CATT gales; fresh arrivals consign SHEEP AND LAMES—Reca easier; not quotably lower; sheep. \$4.25@4.70; Canad sheep. \$4.25@4.70; Canada lambs on sale. Hogs—Receipts, 9.200; n change; offerings light. CINCINN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Ho higher; common, \$3,25@3, packing, \$3.90@4.10; buttle ceipts, 1,900; shipments, 7 BY TELEC FOREI

The following were rec Board of Trade: Liverpool, Feb. 7-11:30 10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 6 8s; white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; Corn, 4s 7d@4s 8d. Pork, 4 ceints of wheat last three ceipts of wheat last three
70,000 being American.
Liverroot., Feb. 7—1:30,
Breadstuffs dull and unchan
Lonnon. Feb. 7.—Live
firmly held, but white is ve
8s 2d. Corn steady. Macorn quiet. Cargoes off costeady. Cargoes on passage
corn quiet. Country marke
dull; French steadier. We
Liverroot., Feb. 7.—Prin
46s; Western, 43s. Bace
short ribs. 26s 6d; long clos
6d. Hams—Long cut. 20
22s 6d. Lard, 33s. Prime
mess beef, 76s; extra India
low, 36s 3d. Cheese. 49s.
Special Dismich to
Liverroot., Feb. 7—11:3

Special Dismatch to
Liverpool, Feb. 7-11:3

10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.
Grain-Wheat-Winter,
6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No.
1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; clu
8s 11d. Corn-New, No. 1
Provisions-Pork, 45s.
Liverpool, Feb. 7.—Co
5½d; sales, 8, 000 bales; 8
2, 000; American, 7.000; sa
American 30, 000; speculate
ers, 3, 000, forwarded fro
spinners, 4, 000; actual ecepts, 98, 000; American ecepts, 98, 000; American, ceipts, 98,000; American, 411,000; American 392,000 000; American, 399,000. LARD-American, 33s 3d. CHERSE-Fine American, REFINED PETROLEUM-9d Receipts of wheat for the ters; American, 70,000 qual Yarns and fabrics at Man for all articles.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-REFE LINSEED OIL-24s 10d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Per

NEW Y
Special Disputch to
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Ga.
ive movement in winter speculative account, tho for export, opening at a rebu, but leaving off a triff quiet, but held at previous with much freedom; cabl steadier markets; modera ungraded, at 461/4@471/40;) Rye offered less freely, 33,000 bu No. 2 Weste Oats very quiet, but quote ed; offerings rather freer; opening higher, but closed weak: Western slow; Feb 10.30; March, \$10.15@10.

in good demand. Bacon uns-steam lard less freely deal forward delivery, only mo ary quoted at \$6.75@6.77% Tallow-Quiet; prime of Sugans-Raw rather more vado quoted at 6%c@6% f refined as last quoted.
WHISKY-Quoted firm part last evening. FREIGHTS-Accommod demand, chiefly for Continuate what steadler basis; berth scale at generally full prev pool engagements included 2s 9d@3s, mostly through

To the Western A New York, Feb. 7.— 9 9-16@9 11-16e; futures March, 9.71c; April, 9.8 10.19e; July, 10.28c. N 133,000; total receipts to date, 3,427,000; last to date, 3,427,000; last y from all United States po last year, 217,000; total States ports to date, 2,075 000; stock at all United last year, 916,000; stock 138,000; last year, 144,0 411,000; last year, 511, afoat for Great Britain, 3

FLOUR-Market dult; r. State and Western, \$3.1. extra, \$3.62%@3.90; goo white wheat extra, \$4. \$3.75@5.60; St. Louis, patent process, \$5.50@8. patent process, \$5.50@8, GRAIN—Wheat quiet; N 3 spring, 90@91c; ung red, 96@\$1.08; No. 3 do. \$1.08\delta (20.8); No. 3 do. \$1.08\delta (20.8); No. 2 do. \$1.08\delta (20.8); No. 2 do. \$1.08\delta (20.8); No. 2 do. \$1.07\delta : No. \$2 do. \$1.07\delta : No. \$1.08\delta (20.8); No. 2 do. \$1.07\delta : No. \$2 do. \$1.07\delta : No. \$1.08\delta (20.8); No. 2 western, \$5 dull and nominal. Corn bu; ungraded, 47@47\delta : 47\delta 47\delta : No. 2 western, \$2 do. \$4.5\delta : No. 2 western, \$2 do. \$2 d

MILW.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.
GRAIN-Wheat firm;
strong; No. 1 Milwauk
waukee, 95c; No. 2 d
March, 88½c; April, 8
Milwaukee, 93½c; No
56@56½c. Corn firm;
30½c. Oats firmer; No. 1, 42a No. 2 spring, feesh, 75c Phovisions—Quiet bu new, 89, 53. Prime ste Hoes—Live steady; firmer; in good demand RECEIPTS—Flour, 8, bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 14

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.firm; Western superfine.
4.25; do family, \$4.006
GRAIN-Wheat-West

....8, 126 36, 795 3, 932 abatement in the ded it was the most satisfac-Exporters were looking ared to pay good prices. sred were taken quick at uyers took the larger part @4.75 for fair to choice at \$3.00@3.60, and to the D. Springers were in de-per head, and veals at

eers, weighing t, well-formed to 1,500 lbs. 4.60@4.80 tened steers, in fair flesh, 4.00@4.50 3.50@3.85

ing 800 to attle, weighing 2.50@3.50 2. 60@3.50 cows, heifers, 2.00@2.30

good demand, and prices as fair supply. Sales were to medium grades, and at to choice. The following

LIBERTY.

10. 10 The Tribuma.

Feb. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts

Feb. 8. 2,754 head through
4,787 through and 1,405
e; supply very light, and
medium grades; very few
agnt up readily on arrival,
s writing except two loads
he market; prime, 1,400 to
od. 1,200 to 1,300, \$4,500
1,000 to 1,200, \$3,350
1,12;
2,75@3,50; bunis, cows, and
at caives, \$4,50@5,00; \$4,50
4,200 to 1,200, \$4,500
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1,1 LIBERTY.

and 600 carcases of mut-din the market dropping, with ion of 1600/cc; very poor to 2505.87%, with a car-loads 01 lbs, 80.75; excar-loads 00 lbs, arrived in bond for

LOUIS.

7.—CATTLE—ctive; depply; export stee; \$5.00@
\$4.00@5.00; fer. \$4.10@
steers, \$3.00@100; cowa
75; freeding stee; \$3.50@
s, \$2.75@3.65s Colorado,
600; shipments, 520.
pht shipping grafes at \$3.50
at \$3.00@4.00; batcher's to
10; receipts, 7.600; ship and wanted; sommon ice to fancy, \$3.87% (4.2

tech to The Tribune, 178 (22 vzs—Receipts, 478 (27 vzod; about the sventhouse the

slow and dragging; demand limited; aggregate sales fall 200 short; advance in Western markets not realized here, ruling prices being the same as last week on all grades.

SHEEF AND LAMS-Receipts, 107 cars; last week, 99; sheep in good supply; moderate demand at 4% 65%; fair to good lambs rather scarce and higher, selling at 5% 66c.

Hous-Dressed scarce and wanted at 4% 65c by states.

packers.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 478 cars, semont 502 last week; market very dail; quality fair to good; prices unchanged.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 107 car-loads, against 90 last week; prices a shade lower; fair to good sheep, 454254c; lambs, 55426c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Feb. 7.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts at 278 head; shipments, 102; active and steady; native shopers, \$3,40@4.40; native stockers and feeders, \$3,00@3.80; native cows, \$2,00@3.80; wintered and corn-fed Texassteers, \$2,50@3.75.

HOGS—Heccipis, 2,700 head; shipments, 133; steady; fair to choice packing, \$3,40@3.65; light shipping, \$3.30@3.40.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 510; no sales; frésh arrivals consigned through.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200; market asser; not quotably lower; fair to good Western sheep, \$4.25@4.70; Canadian, \$4.50@4.65; no lambs on sale. Hoss-Receipts, 9.200; market without decided thange; offerings light. CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—Hoos—Active, firm, and higher; common, \$3,25@3,65; light, \$3,70@3,90; packing, \$3,90@4,10; butchers', \$4,10@4,25; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 745.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Feb. 7-11:30 s. m. - Flour, 8s 6d@ 10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 6d@9s; spring, 6s 10d@ 8s; white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; club, 8s 11d@9s 4d. Corn. 4s 7d@4s.8d. Pork, 45s. Lard, 33s 3d. Repints of wheat last three days, 79,000 centals. 70,000 being American. Liverpool, Feb. 7-1:30 p. m.-Weather wet.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON. Feb. 7.-LIVERPOOL-Wheat-Red is firmly held, but white is very dull; spring, 78 4d@ 88 2d. Corn steady. MARK LANE-Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast-Wheat quiet: corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steadily held; corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English dull; French steadier. Weather in England, wet.
Liverroot, Feb. 7.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 46s: Western, 43s. Bacon-Cumberlands, 27s; short ribs, 26s 6d; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d. Hams-Long cut, 20 lbs av., 39s; shoulders, 22s 6d. Lard, 33s. Prime mess beef, 70s; India mess beef, 76s; extra India mess beef, 86s. Tallow, 36s 3d. Cheese, 49s. 83d. Cheese, 49s.
Special Dispatch to 1.16 Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s

6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, 4s 7d. Provisions-Pork, 45s. Lard, 3ds. Provisions—Fork, 40s. Lard, 53s.
Liverpool, Feb. 7.—Corrox—Firmer at 5%@
5%d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export,
2,000; American, 7,000; sales of the week, 48,000;
American 39,000; speculators took 2,000; export-

ers, 3,000, forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 4,000; actual export, 6,000; total reeepts, 98,000; American, 77,000; total stock. 11,000; American 392,000; smount affoat, 346, 000: American, 399,000. LARD-American, 33s 3d. CHERSE-Fine American, 48s. REFINED PETROLEUM-9d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 79,000 quar-

ters; American, 70,000 quarters.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and lower for all articles LONDON, Feb. 7.-REFINED PETROLEUM-7%@

LINSEED OIL-24s 10d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-22s 3d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—PETROLEUM-23%d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Feb. 7. -Grain-A moderately actwe movement in winter wheat, in good part on speculative account, though to a fair extent also or export, opening at a reduction of 14@1/2c per bu, but leaving off a trifle steadler; spring very quiet, but held at previous prices, and not offered with much freedom; cable advices of somewhat steadler markets; moderate business in corn for early delivery, at a reduction of 16% on new crop and steady figures for old; mixed Western, ungraded, at 461/4@471/4c; yellow Western at 461/4c. Rye offered less freely, and quoted stronger; 33,000 bu No. 2 Western, in store, at 50c Oats very quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged; offerings rather freer; mixea Western, 2,800 bu at 30%@31%c; No. 2 Chicago,

quoted at 3114@31%c.

Provisions—How products quiet throughout, opening higher, but closed about as yesterday, and weak: Western slow: February option, \$10.15@ 10.30; March, \$10.15@10.30 for new. Cut meats in good demand. Bacon unsettled and dull; Western steam lard less freely dealt in, closing weak for forward delivery, only moderately active; February quoted at \$6.75@6.77½, March, \$6.82½.

Tallow—Quiet; prime quoted at 6%c.
Sugars—Raw rather more sought; Cuba musco vado quoted at 6%c@6% for fair to good refining; refined as last quoted. WHISKY-Onoted firm at \$1.07: 150 bris sold.

part last evening.

Freights:-Accommodation for grain in more demand, chiefly for Continental ports, on some-what steadier basis; berth freights on a moderate scale at generally full previous quotations; Liver-pool engagements included 2, 200 bris of flour at 2s 9d@3s, mostly through freight.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Market dull;

99-16@9 11-16c; futures quiet; February, 9.61c; March, 9.71c; April, 9.88c; May, 10.05c; June, 10.19c; July, 10.28c. Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 170,000; last year, 133,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,427,000; last year, 3,223,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 4,400 last year, 217,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,072,000; last year, 1,800, 000; stock at all United States ports, 872.000; last year, 916,000; stock at all interior towns, 138,000; last year, 144,000; stock at Liverpool, 411,000; last year, 511,600; stock of Am affoat for Great Britain, 346, 000; last year, 344,

State and Western, \$3.15@3.50; common to good extra, \$3.62\cdot_@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.60; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5,50@8.00.

patent process, \$5.50@8.00.

Grain—Wheat quiet: receipts, 191,000 bu; No. 3 spring. 90@91c: ungraded do, 90c; ungraded red, 90c@\$1.08: No. 3 do, \$1.03½@1.04; No. 2 do, \$1.08½@1.08: No. 1 do, \$1.08½; No. 2 amber, \$1.08½@1.08½; ungraded white. \$1.10: No. 2 do, \$1.07½; No. 1 do, sales 7,000 bu at \$1.08½@1.08½; extra do, \$1.10. Rye active and frm; No. 2 Western, 50c. Barley steady; mait dull and nominal. Corn quiet; receipts, 160.000 ba; ungraded. 47@47½c; No. 3, 42½@42½c; steamer, 45½@45½c; No. 2, 47½c afloat; new do. \$45½@45½c. Onts—Market dull: receipts, 23,000 bu; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 do, 33c; mixed Western. 30%@31½c; white do, 32½@34½c. Hax—Quiet but frm; shipping, 40@48c. Hors—Dull and heavy.

Grocknies—Coffee quiet but steady; Rlo cargoes, 10½@16½c; job lots, 10½@16½c. Sugar dull and unchanged.

Hay—Dull and unchanged.

Rice—In fair demand, and unchanged.

Petroleum—Steady.

Tallow—Quiet but steady at 8½c

Resin—Quiet but steady at 8½c

Resin—Quiet but steady at 81.40@1.42.

Turrenynins—Quiet but steady at 30c.

Egos—Unsettled; Western, 28c.

Provisions—Pork—Market dull; mess, \$8.75 for Pol; \$10.25@10.50 for new. Beef nominally unchanged.

Cherse—Firm; Western, 2@8%c.

Millwallker.

Millwallker. GRAIN-Wheat quiet; receipts, 191,000 bu; No.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Steady and firm. Grain—Wheat firm; opened 1/2c higher; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 98c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95c; No. 2 do, 88c; February, 88c March, 88%c; April, 89%c; May, 94%c; No. 3 Milwankee, 931/4c; No. 4, 65@67/4c; rejected, 56@561/4c: Corn firm; in good demand; No. 2, 30%c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 20%c. Rye steady and firm: No. 1, 43c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring, feesh, 75c.

Phovisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet;
new, \$9.55. Prime steam lard, \$6.55.
Hoes-Live steady; \$3.40@3.65. Dressed
firmer; in good demand at \$4.20.

RECEIPTS—Fiour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 36,000 SHIPMENTS-Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 12,000

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Fhours—Fairly active and farm; Western superfine, \$3.50; do extra, \$3.75@ 4.25; do family, \$4.00@5.50.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Fhours—Fairly active and representation, 50; middling, 9%c.

New Obleans, Feb. 7.—Corron—Firm; mid-

Western winter red, spot and February and March, unchanged; April, 81.07% bid. Corn—Western, stendy and firm; Western mixed, spot, 43%c; April, 44%c bid; May unchanged; steamer, 40%c. Oats scarce and higher; Western white, 32@33c; do mixed unchanged; Pennsylvania, 32@34c. Rye quiet and firm; Western, 58@58c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged before Pennsylvania, \$10.00@11.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and mirly active. Mess pork—Old and new unchanged. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3%@3%c; clear rib sides, 4%c; packed, new, unchanged. Bacon—shoulders, old, clear rib sides, new unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard—Reined tierce, unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm for choice Western; packed and rolls unchanged.

Roe—Firm; fresh, 28c; pickled unchanged.

Ross-Firm; fresh, 28c; pickled unchanged.
PETROLEUM-Firm; no offerings; crude unchanged; refined, 9½c.
COPPEE-Firm and in good demand; Rio cargoes

whise y-Duil and unchanged.
Whise y-Duil and unchanged.
Whise y-Duil and unchanged.
Freights-To Liverpool per steam easier; cotton and flour unchanged; grain, 754@7%d.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2, 358 brie; wheat, 49,000 bu; eorn, 84.000 bu; oats, 900 bu; rye, 700 bu.
Shipments-Corn, 118,640 bu.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Feb. 7.—Corron—Higher; in good demand; middling, 9%c; low middling, 9%c; good ordinary, 84c. Sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 970; stock, 32,800.

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. Grain-Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, 95%@ 95%c cash: 95%@95%c February; 95%@95%c March; 96%@97c April; No. 3 red fall, 90c; No. 2 spring, 80c bid. Corn active; higher; No. 2 mixed, 30%@30%c cash; 30%c February; 31%@ 31%c March; 32%@32%c April; 33%c May. Oats firmer; No. 2, 23%c cash; 24%@24%c May. Rye inactive and lower; 43c. Barley dull and un-

changed.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork dult and unchanged; \$9.62½
delivered. Lard firmer; small lots, \$6.50; generally
held at \$6.60. Bnik meats quiet; shoulders, \$3.35.
@3.40 cash; \$3.50 March; clear ribs, \$4.50%, 4.65
cash; \$4.50 April; clear, \$4.65%, 75. Bacon inactive; clear rib, \$5.25; clear, \$5.37½. Green
clear ribs at Peoria, \$4.35.
RECEIPTS—Flour, \$0.000 brls; wheat, 34.000 bu;
corn, 50.000 bu; oats, 14.000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu;
barley, 3.000 bu.
@BRAPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 23,000
bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 ou.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7 .- FLOUR-Quiet and weak; superfine, \$3.25; XX, \$3.75; XXX, \$4.00 @4.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); high grades, \$4.75\(\tilde{0}\)5.37\(\frac{1}{2}\). GRAIN-Corn weak; white, 44@45c; yellow and mixed, 47c; yellow, 50c. Oats-Market dull; 32 @33c

CORN-MEAL-Market dull; old, \$1.90; new, \$1.95@2.00. Har-Quiet but steady; prime, \$13.50@15.00; choice, \$16,00.

choice. \$16.00.

Provisions—Pork scarce and firm; old, \$9.25; new, \$10.25. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 6% @6%c; keg. 6%@7c. Bulk meats—Good demand at full prices; snoulders, 4c; clear rib, 4%c; clear, 5%c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 3%c; clear ribs, 5%c; clear, 6c. Hams, sugarcured, firmer at 7@c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Louisiana rectified, 90c; proof, \$1.00; Western rectified, \$1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@16%c. Sugar quiet, but steady; fair to good refining, 4%g5c; fair to fully fair, 5%@5%c; prime to choice, 5%@6c; yellow clarified, 6%@75c. Molasses steady; common, 19@21c; fair, 22@23c. Rice in good demand at 5%g7c.

Brax—Market easier at 70@72c. BRAN-Market easier at 70@72c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 7.—FLOUR-Market dull: snpers, \$2.25@2.75; extras, \$3.00@3.25; Ohio and Indiana family, \$4.75@5.25; St. Louis do, \$3.00@5.75; Minnesota do, \$4.25@4.75; high

grades, \$5.75@7.50. Rye flour, \$2.75. GRAIN-Wheat upward tendency; No. 2 red \$1.04%@1.05%; amber, \$1.05%; white, \$1.05% @1.06. Corn stationary; steamer, 42@43c; yellow, 44@44%c; mixed, 44@44%c. Outs steady; white Western, 29@30%c; mixed Western, 28@ 29c. Rye steady; Western, 52@53c. Provisions-Firm. Mess pork, \$10,50@10.75. India mess beef, \$17.50. liams, smoked, \$9.25 @9.00; pickled, \$7.00@7.50. Lard strong; prime steam, \$6.75@7.00.

BUTTER-Easy; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve,

19220c. EGGS—Easy: Western, 28c. CHEESE—Steady; Western, 84@84c. PETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 9%c; crude, 84@ 8%c. WHISKY-\$1.10. WHISKY-\$1.00 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; RECEIPTS-Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; cats, 6,500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCIANATI, Feb. 7.-COTTON-Strong and higher

at 9%c. FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. Gnain-Wheat steady, with a fair demand; red and white, 90@96c. Corn weaker; 334@34c. Oats easier, but not quotably lower; 234@26c. Rye quiet at 51@59c. Barley quiet and unchanged in the northeastern portion of the city that are Provisions—Pork firm at \$9.75@10.00. Lard active and a shade higher; steam, \$6.45@6.55, active and a stage higher; steam, \$0.40 g0.50, closing with the latter asked. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, \$3.50 cash; \$3.60 April; short ribs. \$4.65 @4.67% cash; \$4.80 buyer March; short clear; \$4.87%. Bacon steady and firm at \$4.00; \$5.25, and \$5.50.
Whisky-Lower; \$1.01.
Burran-Quiet and unchanged.
Linseed Oil—Steady at 65c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. Feb. 7 .- COTTON-Firm'at 9c. FLOUR-Firmer; extra, \$3.00@3.25; family, \$3.50@4.00; No. 2, \$4.25@4.50; fancy, \$4.75@

white, 96c. Corn-Market dull; white, 34c; mixed, Oats firm; white, 26c; mixed, 25c. Rye

quiet at 50c.

Hay—Quiet at \$8.75@10.50.

Paovisions—Pork stronger at \$10.00@10.25.

Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.00; do kegs,
\$8.00. Bulk meats strong at 3%@3%c; clear rib,
4%@4%c; clear, 4%@5c. Bacon scarce and firm
at 4c; clear rib, 5%@5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured,
\$7.75@9.00. WHISKY-Market easier at \$1.01.

BOSTON. Boston, Feb. 6. -FLOUR-Steady; Western superfine, \$3.00@3.25; common extras. \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4, 25@5, 50; winter wheats, Onio and Michigan \$4.70@5.25; Illinois, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5. 25@6. 25: Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, \$6.50@8.25: winter wheats, \$6.00@7.50. Grain—Corn in fair demand: all grades, 48@50c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 35@38c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 32½@ 33c. Rye, 60c. RECEITS—Flour, 6,000 brls; corn, 37,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bn. Shipments—Flour, 390 brls.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts 16,232 bu; shipments, 15, 299 bn; active and firm; No. 2 cash, 83c; February, 83%c; No. 3 cash, 79c; February, 79c; No. 4 cash, 74%c Corn—Receipts, 8, 730 bu; shipments, 3, 230 bu; active, but weak; No. 2 cash, 24%c; February, 24%c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Hoss-Firm at \$3.50@4.00; receipts, 4,600; shipments, 1,500. Grain-Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 93@94c. Corn steady at 30%@31c. Oats firmer at 22%@24c. Provisions-Shoulders, \$3.50; clear rib, \$4.50 bid; \$4.62% asked, Lard, \$6.50. Hams, 6%@

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, 95%c; No. 2 red winter, spot, held at 95%c; 95c bid: March, 96%c; Western amber, 95c. Corn steady; high mixed, 33%c; No. 2, spot, held at 33%c; May, 36%c asked. Oats dull and nominal.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Feb. 7. - GRAIN-Wheat neglected but firm. Com quiet; sales, 10 cars new on track at 37%c. Oats neglected. Barley neglected. Rye RAILROAD FREIGHTS-Unchanged.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Feb. 7. - FLOUR-Dull and steady. GRAIN--Wheat steady; extra, 95c; No. 1 white, 93%c; February, 93%c; March, 95c asked; April, 96%c; May, 98%c; milling No. 1, 90%c. Receipts 5, 634 bu.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Feb. 7. -GRAIN-Wheat steady: No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.08. Corn-Market dull; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. PEORIA.

PEORIA, Feb. 7.-HIGHWINES-Steady; 100 brls.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Feb. 7.—Corrox—Firm; receipts, 2,872 bales; shipments, 2,297; stock, 76,790; sales, 4,150; exports, 2,600; spinners, 1,500; 4.25; do family, \$4.50@5.50.

Grain-Wheat-Western in active demand and dling, 9%c; low middling, 8%c; good ordinary, firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.06%: No. 2 8%c; net réceipts, 8,079 cales; gross, 10,068;

exports to Great Britain, 8,942; to the Continent 3, 407; coastwise, 300; sales, 8,500; last evening, 8,500; stock, 384,802; weekly net receipts, 74,738; gross, 90,020; exports to Great Britain, 29,569; to the Continent, 5,074; coastwise, 3,511; sales, 49,150.

PETROLEUM OIL CITY, Feb. 7 .- PETROLEUM-Market opened quiet, with sales at 96%c, advanced to 98%c, closing at 97%c; shipments, 26,000, averaging 19,000; transactions, 110,000. Pittsbune, Pa., Feb. 7.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, \$1.17% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9%c, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—PETROLEUM-Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, Dc.

DRY GOODS. New York, Feb. 7.—Staple dry goods continue a steady demand, prices fairly maintained, owing to light supply; fancy and shirting prints in mod erate request, and ginghams active; dress goods in improved demard; prices for leading makes of worsted fabrics have been made by agents; men's wear of woolens sluggish.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Feb. 7. -SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

The Verdict. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7-The popular verdict is, Not guilty, but don't do it again."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Must Go. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The tribe of blood-suckers in Blodgett's Court, like the Chinese, must go. NUFF SED.

. Illegal Fees.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—To the Bar Association of Chicago: The public were lead to hope a few weeks ago that your honorable body would take such steps as would effectually protect them from the payment of illegal and extortionate fees to Justices and Constables. This is clearly in your power. You can charge a committee of your number with the duty of examining as to which, if any, with the duty of examining as to which, it any, of the Justices charge illegal fees, either in favor of themselves or of Constables. It would be officious in a private individual to do this, and the Judges cannot be expected to do it in person. The writer has reason to know that the Judges will appoint no man who takes illegal fees if this fact is brought to their knowledge

More Light.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- Susan B. Anthony, in the new Assembly room at Albany, the other night, defined marriage as "binding one's self to one man during life for board and clothes." We admit that married ladies, as a rule, get their daily bread, providing, in many instances, they possess the physical strength to split wood and make fires to bake it. But in speaking of "clothes," Susan evidently knows nothing of the actual pleasure derived from making mid-night tours under the bed, ostensibly in search of burglars, but really in the vain hope of finding a few stray nickels emerging from the pantaloons pocket of that noble specimen of manhood who a few short years ago declared "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." Verfly, Susan needs more light upon the subject. ONE OF THE DISAFPOINTED.

Elevator Protection.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- In view of the occasional distressing casualties from the fall of elevators, any available means of protection from, or even of mitigation of, the peril will be a public benefaction. It has occurred to me that every carriage might be provided with several stout, e'ast'c ropes pendant from its roof, and these ropes terminate in short horizontal sticks, easy to grasp. If the occupants of the carriage had sufficient presence of mind. at the moment of a break, to spring up and seize these ropes, the force of their fall would be greatly diminished. and they might, in some instances, escape with only a slight shaking up at the moment the elevator struck the ground floor. The suggestion may be worth the consideration of those who build and control elevators. W. C. R.

Where Is the Inspector of Ashes?

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Would you be kind enough to inform the writer whether there is any one hired by the city whose business it is to look in the northeastern portion of the city that are in a most flithy condition. The ashes and debris are filled up so high that it is almost impossible for a wagon to get through. This city will soon get the reputation of having the nastiest streets of any city in the United States. It is said that Chicago has as many fine build-ings as any city of its size in the world. In its present state, however, it reminds one of a beautiful palace surrounded by a treacherous mire. Yours, North Side.

A Proposed Police-Alarm.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- It seems as if we were to have an era of burglars and footpads, and articles on the way out of our troubles are now proper. A few nights ago attempt was made at two places to break in, with success at a third. all in the same night, street, and block, and there were cries of "Police!" "Police!" but no minion of the law came until, of course, everything was over. Now, I do not blame the officer, for he has a large beat to travel, and cannot b eeverywhere at the same time, but would like to suggest a plan whereby an officer can be called at short notice and without fail. The plan is the same as the fire-alarm. Have a box on every corner, with wires connecting with the police station in the district, so that, whenever an officer is wanted, an alarm can be turned in, and one sent immediately in response. Now, even if the officer could not get there to make an arrest every time, he, by being early at the scene, would be able to get the first points for further use, and not only for burgiars and thieves are officers required, but there occur a hundred-andone small affairs where the immediate presence of an officer would be of unaccountable advantage; also, should an officer require assistance he could use the signal to a great advantage. How this will meet your and your readers' views I know not, but with such as I have conversed the planmeets with a ready acceptance. officer is wanted, an alarm can be turned in, and the plan meets with a ready acceptance.

ANTI-BURGLAR, The Interest Property-Holders Have in Women Voting at Municipal Elections.

To the Editor of The Tribune. GENEVA LAKE, Feb. 6 .- It is is a fact not to be denied that non-property holders often turn the scales in municipal elections. Are propertyolders willing that those who have no personal interest in the wise administration of money affairs should control in the election of officers who will manage them? Has there not been oppression enough from this cause? May not women paying taxes on property be intrusted with the privilege of voting for those who are to assess its value and dispose of the

We may believe that these women will, from self-interest, if from no higher motive, desire wise and economical administration. Their votes, added to those of property-holders now Let men who are now groaning under unjust taxation and waste, if not plunder, of public funds, call in the aid of tax-paying women, that wise and honest men may be elected to places of trust in the Municipal Government. C.

A. J. Grover. To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- I bave read two articles in

THE TRIBUNE from one A. J. Grover which have been highly offensive to all decent people. One was on the "Oneida Community," extoling their morals and virtues above those found outside. Let that go, as nobody will be deceived by it. The other is a lecture on temperance, delivered before the "Philosphical Soelety," in which he tries to show that the Bible favors drunkenness; that Christ drank to excess, etc. Nobody need be alarmed, for the ears of the ass stick out so plainly that any one can see the foul heart that will pen such recking blasphemy.

I do not belong to the timid class who feel that Christianity is going to timble by such I do not belong to the timid class who feel that Christianity is going to tumble by such feeble efforts of feeble infitators of Tom Paine. When a man will pen such arrant stuff as is calculated to mislead and corrupt our youth and pave the way to their ruin, they should be held up to the indignant scorn of a virtuous community. What is the "Philosophical Society" thinking of in allowing such sorry dia-

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Swisshelm has given some very fine letters lately on the poor Indian, and many of the points she makes are ver

tribes to issue forth under their auspices? A

tribes to issue forth under their auspices? A feeble disclaimer of Grover's polluted sayings, such as appeared in the next day's Tribune, will not reconcile the virtuous public to such scurrilous attacks upon the very foundation of all morality and decency.

If the Society knew the measurement which the best minds of the city have of them, they would not provoke the Christian public as they have done by allowing such a creature to address them at all. How does Dr. Thomas feel about it? As a friend and admirer of him, I have a right to call on him, as he is an active member of the Society, to speak. Is he proud of Grover as a fellow-worker? Grover is an importation to Chicago from Earlville, Ill. I write this brief article in behalf of our wouth.

A. H. S.

Madame Anderson, the Pedestrian.

VOX POP.

To the Editor of The Tribune PITTSBURG, Pa. Feb. 6 .- Madame Anderson, the pedestrian, who soon leaves for an exhibi-tion of her powers of endurance in your city, is worthy the attention of all persons interested in walking as an assistant to health. While in this city she has been suffering from a severe cold from walking in a new building in which no fires had been previously kept burning. She is fast improving, and I hope will appear before your citizens in good health once more. Madame A.'s walking is a curiosity. She is of English birth, plain, honest, and a lady of pleasing disposition, and a great favorite with the children, who are always on hand to accompany her in her walks, as also many young ladies. children, who are always on hand to accompany her in her walks, as also many young ladies. She gains friends wherever she goes, and at the time of writing this the hall is filled with the elite of our city, and good humor reigns supreme throughout the entire building. With proper medical attendance, as regards rules of diet, sleeping, temperature, etc., Mme. A., I fully think, capable of outwalking any woman in the world,—that is, so far as any strain on her nervous system is considered. She walks with a free, easy step, without trouble doubling the length of her stride in the same time. She is as bright to-day as the first day she entered on her walk, good appetite, sleeps solid eight minutes between walks,—that is, during her sleeping hours, which are generally from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. and 8:30 until morning. Between the hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9:30 p. m. she is as bright as a new silver dollar. Her age is 37 years, and weight 153 pounds. I hope the ladies of Chicago will as fully appreciate Mme. A.'s merits as the ladies of Pittsburg and Brooklyn. The ladies will find their evenings very pleasantly spent in seeing her on her daily travel.

W. F. H. O'KEEFE, M. D.

A Heathen Desires Enlightenment. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., Feb. 5 .- It occurs to me, in eading the effusions of "Frank" versus Nathaniel." that each would have a bette line of argument to follow up if, instead of spending their time in suppositions, picking out flaws, and possible contradictions, the would take the general spirit of the Bible and mpare it with the Spirit of God, whose nature is love. Can a reasonable being believ that God could create a world, place man at its head, and then regret it? We are told that, and asked to believe it, in the first part of Genisis. Are we to believe that Almighty God, with power supreme over ten thousand worlds, in attempting to create a Paradise or our little earth, was defeated? Are we to sup pose that God knew not that sin, in all its de formities, was to enter and blight this world. pose that God knew not that sin, in all its deformities, was to enter and blight this world, and create the necessity of turning the greater part of the surplus space in the world yet to come into a heil to torture its victims through all eternity? Yet that is the plan on which the Bible is written, that sin is in our world against the will of God, and that He will punish through all eternity such as they, who, through through all eternity such as they, who, through through all eternity such as they, who, through of His wishes, fall to go through a certain path in life. Curistianity tells us that man is a free moral agent. Can that be, when we consider God's ability to see in the future? Does not His foresight take the form of a command? Take the case of a new-born babe. God looks ahead the few years of its existence, and sees its path end in—we will suppose fieli. Born in sin, thrown on a world of sin, with the fact settled long in God's mind that he will go to Hell answay, is there any road to turn? The knowledge of the King of Kings man come true. Now, does it look reasonable that the God of Love, the merelful, just, and good Creator of All, would create this world, people it with its billions of inhabitants, with the full knowledge that he would be compelled to sweep by far the greater part of them into an eternal Hell? Some Christian enlighten me.

May's Rum-Mill.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- An item appeared in you paper of the 3d inst. in reference to the restoration by the Mayor of the liquor-license of James May, a saloonkeeper at 708 Indiana avenue, calls for some correction. It is not true that May for allowing minors to play billiards in his saloon. The facts are that when May was tried on that charge the case was clearly proven by the boys themselves who played in and although his attorney begged for mercy, as his client had been severely punished already, having been sent to the Criminal Court o another charge, and the Mayor laving revoked his license, notwithstanding this, Justice Sum-merfield stated that he could not dis-charge such a clear case, but, with the consent of the prosecution, imposed the small fine of \$5 and costs. The

imposed the small fine of \$5 and costs. The facts in the other case are these: Two boys, 14 years of age, belonging to two of the best families on the South Side, were found by the police, in the middle of a bitter cold night in January, lying on a snow-heap on Indiana avenue, dead drunk. They were taken to the Twenty-second Street Police Station, and it took four nours' labor by the officers to bring them to consciousness. It was ascertained that they got the liquor at this man May's saloon. The police had him arrested and brought before Justice Summerfield on the charge of selling liquor to minors. The boys testified that they were at May's saloon, played five or six games of pool, and drank whisky between each game, and got so drunk that they could not walk home, but fell down on the snow-heap, where they were found by the police. The excuse May made was that he did not see the boys drink, as he was playing cards in another part of the saloon, and that his son sold the boys the liquor; but the Judge told him very promptly and properly that any man that would make such an excuse was unfit to keep a saloon, and held him to the Criminal Court unwould make such an excuse was unfit to keep a saloon, and held him to the Criminal Court up saloon, and held him to the Criminal Court under bail of \$500, the heaviest bail ever imposed in these cases. There ought to be but one opinion about such a man having a license to keep a saloon. Yours very respectfully,

A. PAXTON,

General Agent of the Citizens' League.

The Other Side,

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-The replevin case before Justice Wilson, in which a verdict was given the plaintiff, as reported in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, together with certain assertions intended to be injurious to the defendant, calls for a few corrections. THE TRIBUNE says that the defendant, Atwood, tried to recover from Rosa Hayden a piano which was not his own. The writer of this article has known both parties to this suit for over seven years, and is fully posted in all the facts pertaining to their relationship. The woman, according to The TRIBUNE, swears she lived with Atwood eight years, which is a falsehood, for it can be easily proven that she did not live with him two years altogether. That he waited on her as a single man when he had a wife is also false. That he brought her West and then refused to marry her is another fabrication, as can be proven by a well-known lawyer of this city. That he gave her a piano as a present, parted from her over a disagreement, and then tried to take the piano away from her after marrying another woman, are all straight falseboods. The fact is, the piano in question was never hers either by gift or purchase; that she has no use for a piano, as she knows nothing of music and cannot play a chord, nor never could; that the piano has always been in Atwood's possession and never in hers, and that it has never before been claimed by her nor any other person but the owner since relationship. The woman, according to THE hers, and that it has never before been claimed by her nor any other person but the owner sine its purchase nearly five years ago. The piano was taken from the possession of the owner by replevin suddenly and without warning, upon the bond of a man whose bond is worthless. The verdict of the petit jury was given also in spite of the fact that the property was fully proven as belonging to the defendant. Those moss-grown enemies of justice, "A lying woman and a few tears," did the business. After such proceedings can any one wonder that the law in regard to replevin is presented to the Legistature for repueal! The reporter of THE TRIBUNE seems to think, however, that it is all right, and that a citizen has no right to an objection nor legal appeal after been burglarized in the above style. By publishing this statement you will oblige yours respectfully,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mrs. Swisshelm and the Indians.

overlooked. The Indian tribes were the original owners of this vast country, and, until the advent of their white brethren (f), held undis-puted sway. They never were dictated to by a superior race; they lived and oftentimes died like the wild beasts of the field; their souls went to the happy hunting-grounds, and that was the end of them. Now, what are they do-ing? We find them in almost the same condiling? We find them in almost the same condition they were in when Columbus landed on these shores; their moral natures are unchanged and unchangeable. Give them barrels of flour, and they may roll them down hill until the barrels are wrecked, and their ponies receive the benefit of the contents; it is their nature, their constitutional, inherent cussedness, born and bred in them; they cannot help it. "If they will not work and raise their own food, let them starve." Mrs. S., this plan would soon exterminate the red men, but is it just, is it honest, is it Christian-like, in this land of plenty? Why, woman, you might as well attempt to instruct one of our wild buffaloes in moral virtue from one of Mr. Talmase's late sermons, as to think that poor Loe would work and raise beef, and pork, and corn, and wheat, etc., when he can get all he wants for nothing,—and even if he could not, he would rather starve than work for his living. If they are possessed of any true moral virtues, they are puried; but I do not think beyond the possibility of a resurrection. In this professing Christian country, we do not,—cannot afford to deal with them only in kindness; the Government Agents are the ones to blame in this matter, and not the poor, despised Indians, who have been hunted from place to place as civilization marched onward, deprived of their just rights, and for self-protection very frequently shooting down their white brother, who, for his own aggrandizement, debased the calling in which he was engaged, viz.: to ameliorate the condition of the poor savage, instead of which he, as the greater heathen of the two, very often met his just deserts from the sealping knifs or tomahawk. I do not advocate nor uphoid the rights of Indians more than necessary, but I do say that Mrs. S. should examine and find out if there are no mitigating circumstances ere she condemns the Indians to wholesale slaughter. tion they were in when Columbus landed or

Folly of Jury Trials in Civil Cases.

L. MOUAT.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 7.—There is another matter orthy of the attention of the General Assem bly when considering the proposed constitutional amendment in relation to trials by jury, which is, Should not all jury trials be abolished in civil cases? This is destined to become an important question. Even now it receives considerable attention. Among thoughtful men, conversant with the ways of our courts, it is frequently asked: Why not dispense with jury trials in civil cases? And much oftener in this modified way: Should not those who go to law pay the jury-fees if they lusist upon that additional luxury in their legal pastime?

It is a weil-known fact that trials are disposed of with much more dispatch, and a correct decision far more probable, when the jury is waived and the cases submitted to and heard by waived and the cases administed to and heard by the Court. This course is now often taken in common-law cases by the best lawyers. In chancery cases a trial by jury is almost unknown. If the title to a man's farm is involved in a chancery suit, he submits the case to the Judge; but, if he has a petty quarrel with a neighbor as to the ownership of a pig, or as to a disputed balance of a few dollars upon an account he must have a full jury of twalers in the a disputed balance of a lew dollars upon an ac-count, he must have a full jury of twelve in the box, and twelve unempioved, drawing pay, and there occupy from one to three days of the time of the Court, costing the county and the suitors nundreds of dollars. This is absurd. If parties

nundreds of dollars. This is absurd. If parties wish a jury in such cases, why not let them pay jury-fees, the same as they now do before Justices of the Peace?

As was suggested the other day, if an amendment to the Constitution is to be submitted to the people upon the jury question, let it be broad and liberal enough to authorize the passage of such laws as the needs of the future may require. Then the number of persons on a jury could be fixed; the plan of majority verdicts could be tred, and retsined if satisfactory, and rejected if not; and parties litigant compelled to pay the jury-fees caused by them. At the beginning of a term of court, all parties desiring a jury-should be required to pay the necessary jury-fee into court. Then all such cases could be set for trial at a certain time, and thus all confusion avoided.

could be set for trial at a certain time, and thus all contusion avoided.

The practical result would be that nearly every case would be tried by the Court without a jury. Those calling and paying for a jury would bean exception to the general rule, the same as it is now before Justices of the Peace. A jury in a common-law trial would be as rare as it now is in a chancery suit. Thousands of dollars of public money would be saved. Prompt trials could be had. Blundering juries would be avoided. The evidence would be heard by one competent to distinguish the good from the bad. Judgment would be rendered according to the law and the evidence. All these things are claimed in favor of the proposed reform. are claimed in favor of the proposed reform.

It may at least be assumed that future General Assemblies will give some attention to the public welfare, and that something can be trusted to their care. No harm can be done by giving the Legislature liberal powers in the matter of regulating trials by jury in civil cases.

CITIZEN.

The Bible Controversy.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The reading public are becoming wonderfully enlightened upon the Scriptures through your correspondents "Nathaniel and "W," the latter having given us an exegests in THE TRIBUNE of Monday, in which we have the combined accuracy of Capt. Cuttle with the oracular wisdom of Bunsby. He steps in be-tween the combatants "Frank" and "Nathaniel," expressing an interest in this very original controversy, and manifesting a generous impar-tiality by deciding, like Sir Roger De Coverly, that a good deal may be said on both sides. He does not propose to cast his sword upon either side of the balance, and to appease "Frank" he admits that no doubt Christ taught the highest form of morality, and at the same time soothes "Nathaniel" for this patronage by the declaration that the Bible sanctions in many places, either directly or by implication, the grossest immorality. Thinking, doubtless, that his first predicate would be admitted by both parties, he proceeds to illustrate his second by giving one instance of inconsiderable contradiction out of the many scores that were without doubt in his mind. The subject is the call of Andrew and Peter.

After giving the record of Matthew, Mark.

After giving the record of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, he sums up the contradictions thus: In one picture we have one ship, in the other two; in the one we have Peter and Andrew casting their nets into the sea; in the other they will be in the boat; in the one Peter and Andrew will be seen, immediately upon being accessed by Jesus, leaving their nets and following Him; in in the other they are first astonished and converted by a miracle. In the one case Christ, after calling Peter and Andrew, who were casting their nets, going on from thence afterwards called James and John; in the other they are called together; in the one James and John were in the ship mending their nets; in the other they, if they were of "the fishermen," were out of the ship washing their nets. And this crudite critic asks if any impartial mind can say that these are both truthful accounts of the same transaction.

It is said that certain savans, having found a crab, sent it to the naturalist Cuvier with a position note saying, "We have found a wooderful red sish which walks backwards." Cuvier, in acknowledging the gift, reminded them of a trifling deviation from fact. Inasmuch as the thing was not a sish, was not red, did not walk backwards. "W.'s." summary is like Cuvier's crab. Neither of the writers says there was but one ship; the position of Peter and Andrew when the Lord came to the lake is not stated, whether in the boat, or, what is more probable, in the water, as they were casting their net into the sea. There is no discrepancy in the writers as to the time when Peter and Andrew left their nets and followed Christ. The miraculous draught of shees is only mentioned by Luke, and nothing in Matthew or Mark forbid the conclusion that the call and the following was after that event. Nor does anything in Luke forbid the conclusion that the call of James and John was subsequent to that of Peter and Andrew; nor that James and John were in the ship mending their nets.

Thus every point of this commentator's ill-considered criticism falls like the baseless fabric of a vision, Jeaving the reader to judge between his competency to investigate, or his intention to falsify, the plain and truthful records of history. One discrepancy seems to have, escaped his keen penetration which he may possibly notice in his future criticisms. Luke says these transactions were on the Lake Genessaret, while Matthew and Mark give the Sea of Gallilee as the seene of their occurrence. Anoriter W. It is said that certain savans, having found

the scene of their occurrence. ANOTHER W. SCALES.

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LEGAL.

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FINANCIAL. NOTICE.

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Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, become at Chicago, litinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

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Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 p m 7:15 a m

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Denot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Milwankee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express.

Express.

Arrive.

St. Louis Express.	8:30 a m	6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line.	8:50 p m	6:30 a m
Cairo & Kew Orleans Express.	8:30 a m	6:45 p m
Cairo & Texas Express.	4:50 p m	6:30 a m
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o On Saturday night runs to Centralis only. Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ra dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

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8:40 a m 8:10 p m Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st,

Davenport Express.

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Trico a m 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch Ex 10:30 a m 8:40 p m
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Hay, and Menasha through Day Express. "10:10 a m * 4:00 p m Maddson, Prairie du Chien & 15:00 p m * 10:45 a m Milwaukee Fast Ira n a 1 ... 9:00 p m 4:00 p is Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashiand through Night Express. † 9:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD. epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Leave. | Arrive

| Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. | Arrive. Morning Mail—Old Line. 7:35 a m 7:40 p m New York & Boston Special Ex. 9:00 a m 7:40 p m Atlantic Express (dally). 5:15 p m 8:00 a m Night Express. 10:20 pm 5:40 a m PITTSEURO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

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LITERATURE.

WILLIAM BLACK'S GOLDSMITH. Letters series is one of the best num bers of the series. It has the advantage not only of Mr. Black's charming style, but of a and original treatment of the subject Mr. Black views one part of Goldsmith's life in different manner from any of his predecessors the same field. He does not think that Goldsmith was ill-treated by the public during his lifetime, or that his lot was in any respect a ard one, except as he made it so himself. He was his own enemy and everybody else's friend." So far as money went, he might have been exceptionally fortunate if he had chosen. 'In a country where the vast majority of peostroke of work towards the earning of his own living until he had arrived at man's estate. He was maintained at college until he had taken his degree. Again and again he was fured money for further study and foreign ravel, and again and again he gambled his opportunities away. In the midst of his debt and ess as a bookseller's drudge he receives £300 for three nights' performance of 'The Good-Natured Man'; he immediately purchases bers in Brick Court for £400, and forthwith begins to borrow as before. It is true that ited owing £2,000, and was indebted to the

with begins to borrow as before. It is true that he died owing £2,000, and was indebted to the forbearance of creditors for a peaceful burial; but it uplears that, during the last seven years of his life, he had been carning an annual income equivalent to £800 of English currency." Even on the showing of the most ardent defenders of poor Goldsmith, he was a spend-thrift. Dr. Johnson angered him many times by reproving him for extravagance, and on one occasion sent away from the table at Goldsmith's house expensive dishes which he thought were beyond the means of his host.

Spite of his faults, or perhaps in consequence of them. Goldsmith has always been personally a favorite with the English people, and part of this favor is over and above that which is owing to his writings. This peculiar indulgence Mr. Black refers to thus: "If some foreigner were to ask how it is that so thoroughly a commercial people as the English are—strict in the acknowledgment and payment of debt—should have always betrayed a sneaking fordness for the character of the good-humored scapegrace whose hand is in everybody's pocket, and who throws away other people's money with the most charming manner in the world, Goldsmith might be pointed to as one of many literary teachers whose own circumstances were not likely to make them severe centers of the Charles Surfaces or lentent judges of the Joseph Surfaces of the world. Be merry while you may; let to-morrow take care of itself; share your last guinea with any one, even if the poor drones of society—the butcher, and baker, and milkman with his score—have to suffer; do anything you like, so long as you keep the heart warm. All this is delightful philosophy, It has its moments of misery,—its periods of reaction,—but it has its moments of high delight."

Mr. Black himself has this amiable weakness

deed, we should consider any blographer sil-qualitied for his work. For the sympathy of society with the careless spendthrift who harms nobody so rauch as himself by his excesses is not so difficult to explain as Mr. Black makes it

nobody so reuch as himself by his excesses is not so difficult to explain as Mr. Black makes it out to be. There is no mystery about it. Society acquits such an one, first of all, of the subreme vice of selfshness, the absence of which is in itself a virtue; but the presence of which is sometimes mistaken for frugality, temperance, or prudence. The line of separation between virtues and their complemental vices is often so faintly traced that it is impossible to distinguish them properly. Goldsmith, we know, was not meanly selfish in his intentions, although in the indulgence of his own desires he may have done wrong to others.

Mr. Black does service to literature in this volume by acquitting Goldsmith in part of the foolish charge of stupidity in conversation. This argument on behalf of Goldsmith was first successfully made in Mr. Forster's life. It is doubtless true that Goldsmith was diffident, and hesitated in conversation. But he was not a blockhead. He was not the kind of man for Boswell, or any of his stripe, to make fun of. His dry humor and witticisms at his own expense were often misunderstood by the dull Scotchmen about him. Mr. Black follows Forster in putting several of the remarks in a more favorable light, showing that a mind ordinarily quick to catch humor would have understood their meaning, and that they were in fact understood when they were made by the persons to whom they were addressed. The famous retort of Goldsmith to Dr. Johnson: "Way, Dr. Johnson, if you were to make little fishes talk, they would talk like whales," should be sufficient alone to vindicate the former from the charge of stupidity in conversation. sufficient alone to vindicate the former from

talk, they would talk like whales," should be sufficient alone to vindicate the former from the charge of stupidity in conversation.

Mr. Black has been most successful, as might have been expected, in the study of Goldsmith's character. His literary criticisms are thoroughly commonplace and almost worthless. He does not do justice to the simple beauties of Goldsmith's style, to the purity of his thoughts, or to the fluish and form of all his deliberate compositions. The critic is even more careless in treating of Goldsmith's dramatic works: He chronicles their success, but does not remark why they succeeded, and does not explain the rare marvel of the true dramatic instinct being possessed in such a degree by one who had no previous experience of the stage, and whose other writings were mainly descriptive. The only other very successful dramatists in English literature who had no personal acquaintance with the stage were Sheridan and Bulwer, and both showed in other directions the same kind of ability which made them successful here. But it would be ungrateful to condemn Mr. Black's work solely on account of this defect, since in all other respects it is admirably done, and will satisfy the many admirers of one who, all things considered, has a larger share of the affection of his readers than any other English writer. ("Goldsmith." By William Black. New York: Harper & Bros. Price, 75 cents.)

HUXLEY'S HUME. which Men of Letter Series is a critical treatise. not a biography. A large part of the volume is taken up with an examination of Hume's philosophy, a statement of the errors contained in it in Prof. Huxley's opinion, and the suggestion of a better system. We cannot regret that the subject has been treated in this manner. It might be presumptuous for a smaller man to point out the supposed errors of Hume. But Huxley is as learned and able a man as the one award him a greater reputation than that which Hume now enjoys; and it is likely that this little book, if it shall live at all, will be remembered for its own sake rather than for its relation to the life of Hume.

The biographical part of the volume occupies about fifty pages. It traces briefly the principa and disappointments, and his political entangle-ments. His "History of England," though a ments. His "History of England," though a great work, drawn by a master hand, has, as Lord Macaulay pointed out, all the lights Tory and all the shades Whig. For this reason, or some other, Prof. Huxley considers it a work of comparatively little importance; and he dimisses it with notice that would be scanty and inadequate if he were really writing a biography of Hume, instead of a philosophical treatise. The same may be said of the examination of Hume's character in this volume. Prof. Huxley does, indeed, bring out clearly the insincert: of frame and his inordinate vanity; but he does not do justice to his industry, will, and independence, which in great things was in striking contrast to his affectation and pretense in small things. It is worth knowing that Hume had "a gude conceit of himself," and that "he had a craving after mere notoriety and vulgar success"; butit should have been shown more clearly that he had "the courage of his convictions at a time when scepticism in England was much more of an offense than at present.

Even in the biographical part of the volume there is a large proportion of Huxley to the given amount of Hume. We are told what Prof. Huxley considers to be the danger to monarchy in Britain, what he regards as the true reason for doubting the permanency of Republies, and why, in his opinion, there is no reason that any generic type should die out. But it is only after he has left all this behind him and entered fully unon an examination of Hume's Philosophy that Prof. Huxley gives himself full swing. The second nart of the hook extends over more than 150 acter in this volume. Prof. Huxley does, in-deed, bring out clearly the insincerity of hiume

Huxley gives himself full swing. The second part of the book extends over more than 150 pages, or three-quarters of the whole. In it Prof. Huxley states his theory of the contents of the mind in opposition to that of Hume. He divides the "geography of the mind" into two territories, called respectively Impressions and Ideas. Under the nead of Impressions he classes (1) the sensations, (2) pleasure and pain, and (3) relations; and the ideas he calls simply copies, or reproductions in memory of

and (3) relations; and the Ideas he calls simply copies or reproductions in memory of the foregoing. He then discusses in separate chapters "The Classification and Nomenclature of Mental Operations"; "Mental Phenomena of Animals," and the scarcely formulated science of Comparative Psychology; "Language—Propositions Concerning Necessary Truths"; "Order of Nature—Miracles"; "The ism—Evolution of Theology"; Volition—Liberty and Necessity"; and "The Principle of Morals." All these topics are written of in a clear, concise, and attractive manner. There can never be any dispute about Prof. Huxley's meaning, and there cannot generally be any doubt that in each case he has taken up the strongest position which his side of the argument admits of. His chapter on mira—a will show perhaps better than any other non-completely he has profited by the experience of other scientific men in polemics since Hume's famous essay was written. Huxley abandous at once the position that ten. Huxley abandons at once the position that a miracle would be a suspension of natural laws, and therefore could not be. A miracle, he says, is only a wonder; and whatever happens, whether wonderful or not, must happen in accordance with natural laws. The real question in the case of miracles is not whether they are natural or not, but whether the wonderful or not, but whether the wonderful or not, but whether the wonderful or not but whether the wonderfu hey are natural or not, but whether the won derful things said to have happened really did happen. The canon here, which is Hume's as well as Huxley's, is: The more a statement of facts conflicts with previous experience, the more complete must be the evidence which is to justify us in believing it. In the case of a man raised from the dead it will not be sufficient merely to take his testimony and that of his friends; but we must prove that he really was dead,—that his temperature was below a certain return and that the cadavatic stiftning of

point, and that the cadaveric stiffening his muscles was well established for the control of the boint, and that the cataverie stricting of his muscles was well established. Prof. Huxley, in an entertaining way, goes on to state amount and kind of evidence that would required to make him believe that somebody had seen a zebra 'n Picadilly or that a live centaur was still in existence. But we have not space to follow this matter further, not to restate the pateresting discussion connor to restate the interesting discussion connor to restate the interesting discussion concerning the soul and immortality, volition and necessity, which is here carried on. The bent of Prof. Huxley is, of course, strongly in the direction of materialism, atheism (not using the word in an offensive sense), and utilitarianism. In morals, however, he stops far short of the advanced position taken up by Bentham and his school. He is an intuitional moralist, and in this respect strangely strikes hands with some of the most extreme Calvinists, though only for a partial extreme Calvinists, though only for a partial and temporary agreement. "The moral law," he says, "like the laws of physical nature, rests in the long run upon instinctive intuitions, and is neither more nor less 'inuate' and 'necessary' than they are. Some people cannot by any means be got to understand the first book of Euclid; but the truths of mathematics are no less necessary and binding on the great mass of mankind. Some there are who cannot reel the difference between the Sonata Appasionata and Cherry Rips, or between a gravestone-cutter's chernb and the Apollo Belvedere; but the cannot of art are none the less acknowlextreme Calvinists, though only for a partial and temporary agreement. "The moral law," the canons of art are none the less acknowledged. While some there may be who, devoid of sympathy, are incapable of a sense of duty; but neither does their existence affect the foundations of morality. Such pathological deviations from true manhood are merely the halt, the lame, and the biind of the world of consciousness: and the anatomist of the mind consciousness; and the anatomist of the mind leaves them aside, as the anatomist of the body

would ignore abnormal specimens."
Prof. Huxley's writing never wants vigor and discrimination; and the present volume is more than usually remarkable for these qualities. It states the materialistic philosophy plainly, briefly, and foreibly; and as an exposition of such views, easily accessible and made with augh delight."

Mr. Black himself has this amiable weakness are Goldsmith's character, without which, inceed, we should consider any blographer illustried for his work. For the sympathy of cheir with the carcless spendthrift who harms are greatly with the carcless spendthrift who harms.

Such views, easily accessible and made with authority, it will be sought no less for purposes of the carcles are made in the carcles are greatly accessible and made with authority, it will be sought no less for purposes of the carcles are made in the carcles are greatly accessible and made with authority, it will be sought no less for purposes of the carcles are greatly accessible and made with authority, it will be sought no less for purposes of the carcles are greatly accessible and made with authority, it will be sought no less for purposes of the carcles are greatly accessible and made with authority, it will be sought no less for purposes of the carcles are greatly accessible and made with a carcle are greatly accessible and ma

ROBERT DICK. Samuel Smiles' " Life of Robert Dick, Baker, Geologist, and Botanist," is a fascinating volume, only slightly inferior in interest to his "Life of a Scotch Naturalist," the great suc cess of which doubtiess suggested this new venture. The charm of the story of Robert Dick's life is two-fold, arising first from his scientific work, and secondly from his pure and noble character. His success was due to his own unaided efforts. He made himself, a student of Nature, traversing the County of Caithness, in which he lived, from end to end, and many times, until he had the most minute acquaintance with its topography. He was accustomed to go on these walks after his day's work had been done, and he frequently walked twenty, thirty, or forty miles in the twenty-four hours, besides doing his regular "batch" at home. He was first a botanist, and be became so familiar with the flora of Caithhe became so familiar with the flora of Cathness that he could tell at a glance not only the structure and name of every plant presented to him for inspection, but generally also where it had been placked,

"A person who made considerable pretensions

had been placked.

"A person who made considerable pretensions to botanical knowledge met him one day, and asked him whether the country produced any statice armeria. 'Oh,' said Dick, 'if you will first call it Lea Gillyllower, or, if you please, Thrift, you will find it at any roadside.' Another gentleman found a pretty flower growing profusely in a small strath a few miles out of Thurso. He took it to Dick. 'Do you know that?' he asked. 'Yes,' he said, 'you got it at the side of the barn at Olrig.' 'How do you know that?' Because it grows in two or three more places in Caithness, but these are too far for you to have been there to-day,' Another called upon him with a strange flower. 'I have got a new thing for you to-day, Mr. Dick,' 'Oh no,' said Dick, 'I know it quite well. You got it near Sheoster,' indicating a smail hillock for moor in the western part of the Parish of Thurso. 'Yes,' said the inquirer; 'but how do you know that?' 'Simply because it grows nowhere else in Caithness.'"

Dick mastered in this manner the whole

nowhere else in Caithness.'"

Dick mastered in this manner the whole botany of Caitnness. He rediscovered the Northern Holy-Cross, which had been put in the British List on the authority of Don, but had dropped out because no one else had found it. The Royal Botanical Society gave him a vote of thanks for this service.

Dick's attention was turned to geology by Hugh Miller's publications. He looked for fossils in the sandstone of Caithness, and found them there in great abundance, though eminent geologists had said these rocks were non-lossiliferous. He supplied many missing links in the testimony of Miller, and gave so much new information to that geologist that he was new information to that geologist that he was obliged to revise his books. He sent specimens of fossil fishes to Hugh Miller, and particularly a gigantic Holoptychius, discovered in the lower red sandstone, where it had been said no large fishes could be found. Another distinguished friend of Dick's was Sir Roderick Murchison, who yighted him at Catthess and had the

friend of Dick's was Sir Roderick Murchison, who visited him at Caithness, and had the privilege of seeing the inspired baker model the geological formations of Caithness in flour. A witness of this remarkable interview wrote of it afterward in the following words:

"I felt it a great privilege indeed to be present at the meeting of the Baronet and Dick in the bakehouse. It was a treat to me to see the hills and dales, the rocks and cliffs, made up with flour, and a likeness of Caithness molded in relief by his nimble fingers. He seemed to be familiar with every foot of country, every hill and dale, every movement and fiexure, every fracture and dislocation, and the readiness and ease with which be communicated the information greatly pleased and surprised the renowned geologist, and when he left the place he expressed his delight and astonishment at the amount of information he had received from the wonderful, though comparatively unknown,

the wonderful, though comparatively unknown, baker of Thurso." baker of Thurso."

The witness whose words we have just quoted was Charles Peach, in many respects a more remarkable man than Dick. He was a member of the coast-guard service, and in that capacity traveled over a large part of the coast of Great Britain. His discoveries were of more practical moment than Dick's; and Prof. Gelkie asserts that he did more than all other geologists together to explain the geology of Scotland. Prof. Gelkie is high authority, and it is to be hoped that the man whose work is thus approved will receive a fuller biography than the two chapters which Mr. Smiles has here accorded him. Prof. Gelike, in a review of this "Life of Dick." published in London Nature, sava also that Mr. Smiles has very meagre knowledge of geology, and apparently none at all of the geology of Calthness,—statements which we must accept on this testimony. No doubt where has been a natural disposition on the part of Mr. Smiles to exaggerate the importance of Dick's contributions to geology; but, whether this be true or not, it is hardly possible to overestimate the value of such a life as that of Dick. His patient tolting in the face of poverty, ridicule, and fatigue to get knowledge for its own sake is one of the noblest examples that history contains. In no other country than Scotiand probably would a man, thus consumed by a true thirst for knowledge, thus industrious and self-denying, be permitted to live without practical encouragement and aid. The cheapness of everything there—knowledge and human life included—has made the pursuit of learning under difficulties the common fate of the whole population, so that the pre-eminent ability of a man like Robert Dick is scarcely appreciated. But it seems at times almost worth the while that Dick should have lived and dicd he while that Dick should have lived and dicc the while that Dick should have lived and died as he did, in order that his virtues should be the more conspicuous and the influence of his life upon posterity more enduring. ("Robert Dick, Baker of Thurso, Geologist and Botanist." By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. With a portrait and various illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$1.50.)

THE NEPAUL FRONTIER. A book describing the mode of life of an Indigo planter in India is "Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier, or Twelve Years' Sporting Reminiscences." The writer tells in a fluent and careless style how the work of an Indigo plantation is carried on, following the plant from the seed to the drying cakes; what the favorite sports of the planters are, and how they are carried on; what the nature of the local Government is, and its relations to the natives. The parts of the book referring to sporting adventures are evidently written con amore. The author is a true sportsman, and has all the zeal and enthusiasm belonging to the class. He writes of fishing, pig-sticking, jackal-hunting, tiger-hunting, etc., with much dash and vividness, at times even sacrificing good literary form to what he considers the necessity of "graphic" writing. Nearly half the book is given up to descriptions of tiger-hunts, and no sportsman can read of these adventures without interest. The author goes into the measurements of tigers quite at length. The largest tiger he ever saw measured eleven feet inches from tip of nose to tip of tail. It has been asserted that tigers fourteen feet loog have been shot, but this is extremely doubtful. The disputes about tiger-lengths in English sporting journals are almost endiess; and any authentic statements on this point will be welcomed there, if not here.

there, if not here.

The author writes with much feeling of the absurdities of the English legal system in India. There is a vast amount of smoldering disflection, of deep-rooted dislike to, and confidentially the deep-rooted dislike to, and contempt of, the present cumbrous, costly machin-ery of law and justice. "A codification of existing laws, a sweeping away of one-half the forms and technicalities that at present bewilder the applicant for justice," would, the writer thinks, be a good change. The native system is much simpler and more sensible. The head man of the village is the fountain of justice. On a complaint being made to him he summons both parties and their witnesses. The complainant names two jurymen, and the defendant two, each side having the right of challenge. These four, with the head man or chief, form what is called a muchaniar or conveil of five what is called a punchayiet, or council of five.
They examine witnesses. Each party to the suit conducts his own case. The whole village can attend and hear the proceedings if they wish. The decision of a punchayiet is generally Spite of this admirable legal system, the writer holds that the Hindoo is totally unit for self-government; but the evidence of this appears to lie rather in his English prejudices that he was the total system. generally written, however, with fairness an spirit; and it gives a popular view of planter spirit; and it gives a popular view of planter-life in India that will be agreeable to many readers. ("Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier, or Twelve Years' Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter." By "Maori." London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, \$3.50.)

THE DRAMATIC LIST. Only those who have had experience of dra matic criticism can understand how deficient the biographical dictionaries and other books of reference are in notices of prominent stage people. So long as actors and actresses firl a large space in the public eye and occupy an important place in public estimation, it ought to be possible easily to learn all the facts concerning them that the general reader has the righ to know. But as a matter of fact there is no good biographical dictionary of American actors in existence, and until very recently the British stage has been equally neglected. The latter want has been part supplied by the publication of "The Dramatic List." compiled and edited by Charles Evre Pascoe. This book is intended to embrace only sketches of living actors and actresses of the British stage; but it has been difficult to kee

only sactors of invigators and actresses of the British stage; but it has been difficult to keep it down to very precise limits. All actors who have, during the last generation, been prominent on the London stage, whatever their nativity or present residence or occupation, are included. Among the actors of American birth thus brought in are Miss Bateman, J. S. Clarke, Hermann Vezin, and Genevieve Ward. Charles Fechter, who is a Frenchman by birth, and an American by choice is written of quite at length; and Sothern, Barry Sullivan. W. H. Chippendaie, Dion Boucicault, Miss Nellson, and Carlotta Leclero, who are almost as much American as British celebrities, are, of course, included. Ada Cavendish, now filling an engagement in this city, has a place in the volume, but the two Cogbians are singularly omitted. The book, it will be observed, has a large interest for Americans. The author has given extracts from newspaper criticisms, instead tracts from newspaper criticisms, instead of venturing upon remarks of his own, on the methods and performances of the actors and actresses mentioned; and, though the plan is a superficial one, we are not sure that it has not been well carried out in this instance. Few performs have the large expensions and in his instance. sons have the large experience and judicious taste which enabled Dr. Doran to judge fairly on his own account a past generation of actors.

("The Dramatic List: A Record of the Principal Performances of Living Actors and Actresses of the British Stage. With Criticisms of Contemporary Journals." Compiled and Edited by Charles Eyre Pascoe. Boston: Roberts Bros.

MANUAL OF VERTEBRATES. Within the last twenty years the study of zoology has rapidly advanced, until its various branches have nearly attained a scientific ac curacy. The works of pioneer zoologists sustain about the same relation to the magnificent works of the present time as the windmill to the steam engine. While the older works are invaluable to the working scientist, they in no way take the place or represent the more correct ideas of the later-day publications. The system of identification of species by means of a "Rey" has recently come into general use. By means of these keys any one with ordinary knowledge of nature may easily determine names of most animals and properly classify them. To combine these keys in one volume, and place in the hands of the student and practical worker the most recent and simple methods, has been the task of Prof. Jordan. His success is happily achieved. To furnish a book that meets a want of amateur and professional workers is a triumph for any man. Prof. Jordan is one of America's hard working scientists. His contributions to our knowledge of fishes of the United States have a known value in the commercial as well as the scientific interests of the country. In view of these facts, the "Manual of Vertebrates" may be commended to schools, scientific investigation, and those interested in nature, as in every way trussworthy. Many persons who would like to study the animate life around them are prevented from so worker the most recent and simple methods Many persons who would like to study the animate life around them are prevented from so doing by the high price of the works on special branches of zoology. While these works should be obtained if possible, yet they may be dispensed with by the use of Prof. Jordan's "Manual." ("Manual of Vertebrates of the Northern United States, including the district east of the Mississippi River and north of North Carolina and Tennessee, exclusive of marine species." By David Starr Jordan, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Natural History in Butler University. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1878.)

W. H. B.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. Prof. Wheeler's new book, just published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., is a concise work on the outlines of organic and animal chemistry. The modern doctrines of isomerism, polymerism, and metamerism, and the principle that synthesis, together with analysis, is necessary to de-termine physical properties, enable the student of organic chemistry, formerly often bewildered by countless formulas, to obtain easily a clear

organic chemistry are here formulated into four simple types or models. In each type are a series of combinations varied in arithmetical progression; or, at least, always canable of being expressed in general formulæ. This simple though varied plan exhibits the organic world and the world's organisms in growth, maturity, and decay in their elements. It assists, moreover, in the making of comparisons, and some of the results reached in It assists, moreover, in the making of comparisons, and some of the results reached in this manner are remarkable. Thus glycerine is an alcohol (triatomic); gum-arabic, a salt; soap, a salt. Vegetable legumen is identical with animal casein. Febrin is an oxide of albumen. Coagulated blood is caused by the baking of its albumen from oxidation. Albumen of blood and wheat are alike. The gluten of cereals has the composition and general properties of and wheat are alike. The gluten of cereals has
the composition and general properties of
animal albumen, febrio, and casein. Casein is
an albumen and an alkali. The reader will be
much interested in the modern lights thrown on
animal chemistry; in the revelations of the
chemical pathology of the blood, and the actions
of some chemicals on the system; and in the
theories of oxidation as relating to animal heat,
and as to the much-mooted question of proper
diet. The author assumes that the reader has
an acquaintance with the general nomenclature an acquaintance with the general nomenclature and principals of modern chemical philosophy. ("Medical Chemistry." By Prof. Gilbert Wheeler. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo. Price, \$3.)

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE. The last little sketch by Henry James, Jr., entitled "An International Episode," is a comanion-piece to "Daisy Miller," and has been printed like it, in the Half-Hour Series of the Messrs. Harpers. It raises some of the ocial problems considered in "Irene Magillieuddy," but with a far more delicate touch than was exhibited in that satire, which, to tell the truth, was in parts extremely coarse. In the "International Episode," the satire is decently clothed, and justice dealt out impartially on both sides the water dealt out impartially on both sides the water. Two young Englishmen of birth, one of them the eldest son of a Duke, come to this country, are handsomely entertained at Newbort, and have more than an idea that a dead-set is being made at the nobleman by a charming young woman and her married sister. When, however, the visit is returned by the women, this idea taken and the story. idea is shown to be a delusion, and the story abruptly ends, though in a sufficiently dramatic way. The snubbing which American society people occasionally get from their aristocratic British friends is described in an amusing way to this application of the story of the society of the society of the story of the society of the story of the society of the story of the society of the society of the story of in this volume; and patriotic pride is sooth in an unexpected and gratifying manner by the upshot of the story. ("An International Epi-sode." By Henry James, Jr. New York: Har-per & Bros. Price, 20 cents.)

THE NEW "NO NAME" NOVEL Signor Monaldini's Niece," the new nove in the No Name Series, compares favorably with any of the previous numbers. The scene is laid n Rome, and the author shows a familiarity not only with the topography of the Imperial City but with the old and exclusive Italian society which indicates a long residence there and son social experience. Camilla, the niece of Signor Monaldini, has a hard and pitiful struggle for social position. Her story is told with spirit and taste, and much fine appreciation of the humor of the situation. We could wish, how-ever, that the author had not thought it necessary to introduce the improbable and revolting scene at the end. (Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, \$1.)

GEN. CUSTER'S LIFE. Major-General of Volunteers, Brevet Major General U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colone eventh U. S. Cavalry, by Frederick Whittaker Brevet-Captain Sixth New York Veteran Cavalry," has been published by Sheldon & Co., of New York, and can be obtained of A. G. Net leton & Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago. The author of this biography, it is known, was prime mover in the Reno Investigation, prime mover in the Read Investigation, how being held in this city. He believes, and in this book gives his reasons for believing, that if Reno had fought as Custer fought, and if Ben-teen had obeyed Custer's orders, the battle of the Little Big Horn would have proved Custer's last and greatest victory; and that, if Gen. Grant, actuated by private revenge, had not dis-placed Custer from command of the Fort Lincoln column, Custer would be alive now and the Indian war settled. This biography will undoubtedly atsettled. This biography will undoubtedly attract special attention in consequence of its relation to a topic of current discussion. Whatever may be thought of the author's capacity to judge fairly of the unfortunate Little Big Horn affeir, there will be no dispute in regard to the general accuracy of his account of Gen. Custer's previous career, which was, in consequent, the most remarks and stirring.

in the recent history of the United Stales army BRIEF NOTICES. A new edition of Charles and Mary Lamb's from Shakspeare " has been t by Messrs. Macmillan in a small and attractive-

ooking volume. Price, \$1.25. "The Multitudinous Seas," a series of magazine-papers by S. G. W. Benjamin, a great traveler, especially on the Atlantic, has been added by the Messrs. Appleton to their Handy-Volume Series. Price, 25 cents.

"A Sport History of German Literature." by James K. Hosmer, Professor of English and German Literature, Washing ton University, St. Louis, nas been published by G. I. Jones & Co., of St. Louis. Price, \$2.25.

"An Eye for an Eye," by Anthony Trollope (10 cents), and "Man and Wife," by Wilkie Collins (15 cents), have been added to the Franklin Square Library of the Messrs. Harpers. "The Adventures of Ulysses," by Charles Lamb, has been added to the Half-Hour Series of the same publishers. Price, 25 cents.

We have received "English Synonymes Explained in Alphabetical Order, with Copious Bustrations and Examples Drawn from the Best Writers, to which is now added an Index to the Words." By George Craib, A. M. New Edition, with Additions and Corrections. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50. "The Pearl Fountain and Other Fairy-Tales."

"The Pearl Fountain and Other Fairy-Lates," by Bridget and Julia Kavanagh, with thirty il-instrations, is the title of a volume containing many old favorites, too much neglected by children of late days. Detroit: Craig & Taylor. children of late days. Detroit: Craig & Taylor. Chicago: Rose-Belford Publishing Company, Pacific Hotel. Building, LaSalle street.

The publication of a new edition of "Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature," in eight small volumes, has been begun by the American Book Exchange, No. 55 Beekman street, "New York. The price of the eight volumes in paper will be \$2.25; in cloth, \$3.25; in half morocco, \$4.75. This edition is taken from the third English edition.

"English edition." Expert Lagrange.

"Reading as a Fine Art," by Ernest Legouve, of the French Academy, translated from the ninth edition by Abby Langdon Alger, is pub-lished in a thin volume by Messrs. Roberts Bros.,

of Boston. It is probably the best single essay on the art of reading extant; and its great suc-cess abroad and here in the original has been well deserved. Price, 50 cents. "A Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms," by Thomas Dunman, an Euglish scientist, is a valuable book of reference, putting in compact shape all the scientific words, many of them of recent coinage, that have come into common use. Readers of biological science will find this work a special help. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

New books received and reserved for notice are New books received and reserved for notice are the following: "Life of George David Cum-mins, first Bishop of the Reformed Episconal Church" (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.); Frothingham's "Gerrit Smith," new edition (New York: Putnam); "Demonology and Devil Lore," by Moneure Conway (New York: Henry Holt & Co.); "Poetical Works of Switt," Riverside edition (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.).

LITERARY NOTES. The "History of Co-operation in England," by George Jacob Holyoake, is now completed. The second volume is expected to appear very soon. The volume includes the story of the ew industrial movement from 1845 to the end of 1878. It is dedicated to Mr. John Bright. Mr. Fitzpatrick is writing a biography of the late Charles Lever. It will contain certain cha pters of "Harry Lorrequer" which went astray in manuscript, which had to be re-written from nemory, and which were not recovered till long after the appearance of the novel .- Athenceum

Mr. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum, while contributing monthly to the Library Journal many pages of painstaking notes on current bibliography, is also, we understand, at work on the tibliography of the Devil (though he is perhaps the last man to whom it could be a labor of love).—The Librarian. The Saturday Review refers to the horse-whip-ping scene in George Macdonald's last novel thus: "Many of the absurdaties and even vul-garities contained in Mr. Macdonald's novel offer themselves as fair marks for ridicule; but so gross and defiant an outrage as this upon the common laws of literary decency must be driven, not laughed, out of court. To serve this purpose it is probably enough that we have given our readers a sketch of the scene, leaving unquoted some of its 'realistic' details. The

A new book by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., to be called "Railroad Accidents," is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons'. They are also preparing a work by Dr. A. M. Bruke, of London, Ontario, on "Mau's Moral Nature," which will be published not only in New York, but in Toronto, Canada, and London, England. The very lovely portrait of Fanny Kemble which is given in "Records of a Girlhood" was engraved by H. B. Hall & Sons, of New York City, especially for the American edition of her book, published by Henry Holt & Co. Those who have had a taste of the book from the parts published as contributions to the Atante Monthay, and the many new readers the book will win, will heartily thank the American publishers for the enterprise which gives them this glimpse of the raconteur herself.—Publishers' Weekly.

ume of their promised series on "American Authors," under the editorship of Prof. D. J. Authors, under the editorship of Front D. S. Hill, of Lewisburg University, already known as the author of successful text-books of rhetoric. The volumes will be neat and tasteful 16mos of about 300 pages each, giving a biographical, literary, and critical sketch each of an author and his writings, with a steel portrait, and will be issued at \$1 each. The volume now ready is that of Washington Irving; the biography of William Cullen Bryant will follow in about a month.

A correspondent of the New York Post says:
"How many persons of average education know that 'refreshing' is a comparatively newword? I did not until two or three days ago. Then I found in an old magazine a fling at the Edinburg Review for using it, the critic styling the word 'a piece of slang.' After this I discovered a rap on the knuckles about the same thing which your readers will find in any (Muray's edition) copy of Byron. It is 'n the eclogue he calls 'The Blues,' which I suspect is little read in our time, and imputes the obnoxious word to his enemy, Jeffrey.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries writes: "We use the word 'Yankee' often, but how many of us have ever thought whence it was derived? I should be riad to hear the opinion of your correspondents as to the following: The word 'yanks' is always used in the east of The word 'yanks' is always used in the east of Lincolnshire to describe the coarse, untanned leather gaiters worn by the country folk. There was a large exodus from this part of the country to America. Might not, therefore, the word 'Yankee' have been used to distinguish those who wore these gaiters or 'yanks,' the incoming strangers, from the original inhabitants, who wore moccasins?" Another correspondent attributes the common use of the phrase, "It's me," to George III., whose royal disregard of grammar furnished a precedent for the Court and society in general. and society in general.

and society in general.

A lecture was delivered Friday evening, Jan. 30, by Mr. George H. Putnam, of No. 21 East Twenty-fourth street, on the subject of "International Copyright," before the Free-Trade League. The point that Mr. Putnam urged was that there should be a treaty between this and foreign countries by which the rights of authors belouging to America should be protected in Europe and the rights of European authors be protected here. It is an old, old story, but Mr. Putnam, in the course of his lecture, gave life and interest to it again. Among his hearers were Mr. Horace White, formerly of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; Dr. Irenseus Prime, Charlton C. Lewis, Mr. Armstong, and Mr. Carleton, publishers, and Capt. John Codman, who presided as Chairman.—New York Hera'd.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The second number of the American Punch, published in Boston, has been received. It is a old imitation of the famous London periodic of the same name, but does not have the same claim to favor because it is neither as witty nor as wise as its model.

W. H. H. Murray's Golden Rule newspaper will hereafter be issued as a magazine. The number for January contains contributions by Mr. Murray, Rose Terry Cooke, Nora Perry, and others. Editor and publisher, W. H. H. Murray, Boston, Mass. \$2.50 per annum. Barnes' Educational Monthly for February

contains editorial articles on "Our Common-School System," "Education," "The Spelling Reform," "Educational Postulates," and great variety of other interesting matter from contributors. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50 per annum.

The Publishers' Weekly, so long owned by F. Leypoldt, now comes out without a publisher's name. Mr. Leypoldt, however, retains the position of bibliographic editor, and the name of Mr. R. B. Bowker appears as general editor. It is understood that the latter gentleman, long connected with the journal, is the purchaser. The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner for February advises a thorough reconstruction of the law relating to the insane. It contains a

great variety of matter-communications, clin ical reports, etc.—of interest to the profession, and particularly a lecture by Dr. Byford, "On Puerperal Vaginitis and Laceration as Causes of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula."

The American Naturalist for February has articles as follows: "A Sketch of New Zealand, with Pen and Pencil," by I. C. Russell; "Notes on the Manufacture of Pottery Among Savage Races," by Ch. Fred. Hartt; "Seeds of the Violet and Other Plants as Projecties," by Moses N. Elrod; "Instinct and Reason," by F. C. Clark; "The Discovery of 'Turtle-back' Celts in the District of Columbia," by W. J. Hoffman, and many notes, reviews, etc. and many notes, reviews, etc.

and many notes, reviews, etc.

The Saturday Magazine, the new eclectic weekly published in Boston, and edited by Mr.

F. B. Perkins, is well worthy of patronage. The selections are made with taste and discrimination. We should think the magazine would be valuable to many readers. Among the articles in the number for Feb. 1 which attract most attention is a ghost story of the circumstantial and authenticated sort, with some original letters of Charles Dickens, now first printed, showing that he, Layard, Bulwer, and others, thought the account very remarkable. others, thought the account very remarkable. There is also the usual range of bright and readable selections. To such as desire to see the Saturday Magazine, the publishers offer this and the next three numbers as a trial subscription, at 25 cents the four. No. 11 Bloomfield street,

ART NOTE. A good deal of amusement has been created by an account that on a recent occasion a picture of Mr. Whistler's was publicly produce and neither Judge nor jury could tell which was the top and which the bottom. Whether the legend is true or not we are in no position t say; but it is certainly as true as the coincidence is curious that at the Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colors 1873-4, a lovely and elaborate architectural drawing by Mr. Ruskin was placed upside drawing by Mr. Ruskin was placed upside down, not by a porter of a court of law, but by persons employed by an eminent artistic body. Thus it remained for a time until some sharp-sighted visitor discovered the fact. The work was (we like to be particular) No. 105, "Study of the Colors of Marble in the Apse of the Duomo of Pisa," and exhibited with "Study of the Colors of Marble in the Base of the Church of St. Auastasia, at Verona," No. 97. There is a third story to a similar effect. When John Martin had finished his well-known "Zadok in Search of the Waters of Oblivion," which was more than once engraved, he sent for a framemaker's men to frame it, and, having occasion to remain in a room adjoining his studio while they were in the latter room; he was edified by a loud dispute between the men as to which was the top,

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

OXYGEN IN THE SUN.

Annoyed by the skepticism of which Mr Lockyer is the centre, regarding his discovery of oxygen in the sun, Prof. Henry Draper has taken a new set of negatives of the solar spec-trum on a scale taxing the utmost resources of his instruments, and probably among the largest, if not the very largest, that have ever bee taken. It is, however, a difficult thing to furnish a complete register of a series of spectroscopic observations by means of photographs, although at present there is no other method except that of the common-place book, and here the personal factor involved is a constant source of inaccuracy and distrust. When the photographs are accompanied with a lucid text descriptive of the experiment, it arrangement of detail, etc., the personal income is a remained by the unerring impersonal; and this is the method that Prof. Draper has adopted in the memoir he is now preparing for the Academy of Sciences and the Comptes Riendus. At the same, time the experiments showing the rapid shifting of the spectrum when carbon is substituted, together with other verifying data, cannot be expressed on paper, and must be witnessed to be fairly weighed. The Professor expects to finish his memour in the course of a few weeks, and, in the meantime, denies himself to all visitors except a few intimate friends who are in the secret, it being necessary, unfortunately, for the discoverer to guard his laboratory as a miser guards his hoard, taken. It is, however, a difficult thing to furnish a complete register of a series of spectro-

ain more common perhaps in science than it is in poetry, as many an overconfiding Professor is painfully aware. The whole expense of an elaborate experiment such as that which determined the presence of oxygen in the sun—not less than \$10,000 in that instance—may thus, for the time being at least, accrue to the reputation of a mere pretender who has caught the knack of imitating or the trick of putting his speculations into literary form.

AERIAL TELEGRAPHY.

Prof. Loomis, of Washington, appears to be still enthusiastically carrying on his experiments in aerial telegraphy in West Virginia. Aerial telegraphy is based on the theory that at certain elevations there is a natural electric current, by aking advantage of which wires may be wholly dispensed with. It is said that he has tele graphed as far as eleven miles by means of kites flown with copper wire. When the kites reacher the same altitude, or got into the same the same altitude, or got into the same current, communication by means of an instrument similar to the Morse instrument was easy and perfect, but ceased as soon as one of the kites was lowered. He had built towers on two hills about twenty miles apart, and from the tops of them run up steel rods into the region of the electric current. The Professor announces that he has recently discovered that the telephone can be used for this method of communication as well as telegraphic instruments, and that of late he has done all his talking with his assistant, twenty miles away, by telephone, the connection being aerial only. He claims that he can telegraph across the sea without other wires than those necessary to reach the elevation of the current. There seems no immediate probability, however, of our getting on without poles, bility, however, of our getting on without poles, and wire, and ocean cables.

The sanitary aspect of cremation, so far as

CREMATION.

he object in view is concerned, has long been one as to which all parties are agreed. It is necessary to devise special measures for the disposal of the dead, at least in large cities and populous districts. The expedient of burial in uburban cemeteries is only temporary. It may last our time, but the next generation will be called upon to solve the sanitary problem in a more permanent way. So serious is the question involved that, if cremation were the only process by which the need could be satisfied, it would be incumbent upon us, in the supreme interests of the public, to recommend the waiving of all sentimental objections. We are, however, by no means sure that the consideration is thus narrowed. The method of burial in quickline, to which Mr. Donald Napier has recently directed attention, is one that offers many advantages, while, so far as we are aware, it is effective. We offer no opinion as to the manner in which the process is applied to the bodies of criminals hanged and burnt within the precincts of the gaol wherein they were last confined. The manner in which the same method has been extensively pursued by the Jewish people is the more interesting. The lime is placed in the shell, and the process of destruction expedited by pouring a few buckcalled upon to solve the sanitary problem in a The lime is placed in the shell, and the process of destruction expedited by pouring a few buckets of water over the coffin, no leaden casing being employed or access for the fluid being allowed. It is contended that the chemical change set up is, in fact, "cremation." without any of the sensational or other disadvantages attending the use of fire. The proposal to adopt this process generally is entitled to full consideration. It clearly obviates the worst perils of the earth system of disposal and depuration. These temporary dangers aside, it must be admitted that what may be designated the "carth to earth" method of disposal is, as we have said, the most natural and the best. It should, of course, be recognized that earths differ. Some tend to preserve organic remains deposited in them. course, be recognized that earths differ. Some tend to preserve organic remains deposited in them, and are therefore unsuitable for use as graves. We question whether this matter has

A REMARKABLE CRUSTACEAN. In the course of the scientific expedition in the American steamer Black to the north of Yucatan in 1877 there was brought up from cean the peculiar features of which have re cently formed the subject of a note to the French Academy by Prof. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, to whom the specimen was sent by Prof. Agassiz. M. Milne-Edwards finds it a type of a new isopod family, and he calls it Bathynomus wenty-three centimetres in length and ten in

tated by the condition of life at such a great depth. But it was hardly to be expected that in a region so dark this crustacean should have, as it has, very well-developed eyes. Each of them comprises 4,000 facets, and is placed at the base of the antennæ. According to M. Milne-Edwards, the bathynome probably lives clinging to alge; it is carnivorous, and seems to feed chiefly on cephalopodous molluses. It is thought the study of such animals should throw light on the history of fossil crustaceans, and especially on that of trilobites.

SMALL BIRDS IN AGRICULTURE. Mr. E. J. Lowe, the astronomer, in a letter to the London Times, mentions a curious instance of the value of small birds in agriculture: "Thirty-five years ago a countryman left here for Australia, taking with him all our popular hardy fruits and vegetables; but the produce was yearly destroyed, until the English sparrow was introduced, after which there was plenty of fruit." Waterton calculated that a single pair fruit." Waterion calculated that a single pair of sparrows destroyed as many grubs in one day as would have eaten up half an acre of young corn in a week. The swallows, flycatchers, and other summer birds come too late to destroy the grubs; it is only the native birds, like the spargraus, it is only the native orous, fixe the spar-row, which really do the necessary work. Frost does not kill these grubs. Even in the severe frost of 1860-'61, when the thermometer stood in some places eight degrees below zero, the grups were not injured. It is the little birds which are the true under-gardeners, though they do take a certain portion of the produce by way of wager

SCIENCE NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the French Society of Hygiene, Dr. Landeer, in the course of some interesting observations on the subject of smallpox, said that he remarked that it was in houses exposed to the north that small-pox raged the least, and he suggested that inquiry should be made whether certain winds did not exercise a particular influence on the development of the lisease.—Sanitary Record. In these days, when the electric light appear

to absorb attention, it is interesting to find that an exhibition is to be opened at Bradford on the 17th of February of gas-burners, gas-stover engines, and other appliances for the economic use of gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The rate at which the use of electricit as an illuminating power is advancing cannot be more clearly shown than by the fact that M. Carre, the carbon electrode maker, is manufacturing 2,000 metres of rod per day.—Athenœum uring 2,000 metres of rod per day.—Athenaum.

M. Pasteur has recently repeated his experiments to show that vinous ferment cannot be developed independently of the presence of specific organisms as a natural result of the maturation of the fruit. By wrapping up certain bunches of fruit in cotton-wool, and inclosing others in hermetically-sealed glass cases, in the latter part of July, he might anticipate that such protected bunches would yield a juice absolutely incapable of spontaneously entering on fermeutation. These anticipations were exactly fulfilled.

fulfilled.

It appears from the observations of a French surgeon, abundantly verified by statistics, that working in mines is rather laborious than unhealthy; it is certainly not to be compared with those frequent operations in which powder containing lead or mercury is breathed. Bronchitis is extremely common among the coalminers, also vesicular emphysema, these affections being aggravated by the coal-dust. On the other hand, pulmonary phthisis seems to be very rare. In six years Dr. Fabre did not meet with more than two cases of death from this cause among 1,800 miners.

On New-Year's Day the news strived the Month of the surgest of the surg

The China Inland Mission promises to be a valuable handmaid to geography. Not only has one of the missionaries—Mr. McCarthy—4a kad (except where rivers helped) from Shanghai across Yunnan to Bhamu in Upper Burma, and found no opposition from the people, the literati, or the officials, but a systematic perambulation of Si Chuen, Shensi, Shansi, and other of the internal provinces has been accomplished, and arragements made to establish missions. These worthy men wear the Chinese dress, and are not carried about in chairs. The people of China appear in a much more bospitable character in the pages of China's Millions, the organ of the Society.

THE CRASH OF WORLDS.

Moons Falling into Planets, and Plane

into Suns.

The ringed planet Saturn is generally sup posed by astronomers to present a picture of planetary existence in its earlier stages. Alshough the planet already has eight moons, the shape itself into new satellites. The attractive force of the great central mass as constantly vercomes this tendency, and is believed to be rawing the rings closer and closer. The Rusian astronomer Otto Struve has predicted that in less than two centuries the inner ring will reach the planet and be united with it. While his views are not accepted by all observers, the fact is conceded that great changes are going on in the girdle of Saturn, and there are strong reasons to conclude that the manner of which it is made up once moved in a larger circle than it

is made up once moved in a larger circle than it now occupies.

This conclusion is the basis of paper contributed by Prof. Daniel Vaughan to the last number of the Popular Science Monthly, in which some interesting if not startling propositions are advanced.

Various opinions have been entertained as to the construction of the Saturnian rings. While they can hardly be wholly gaseous or liquid, there is difficulty in regarding them as composed of solid matter, since but few solids are known which would endure the violest convulsions that frequently disturb the great circles. It is suggested in this paper that the priscipal constituent may be water, at a temperature near the freezing point. In that case, the constant tendency to freeze would slightly overcome the destructive forces and would account for such changes of form as are revealed by the telescope. Of course these changes could not go on without heat from some source, but it is assume that a sufficient, quantity is evolved mechanically by the commotions themselves.

There seems to be no doubt, however, that the rings of Saturn are such stuff as moons are made of, but the question is whether this material is to form moons in the future or has almade of, but the question is whether this mate-rial is to form moons in the future or has al-ready performed its function in this respect by forming moons in the past? Prof. Yaughan adopts a view which indicates his belief that the planet has already entered upon the later stages of its life. He thinks the two rings were forof its life. He thinks the two rings were formerly two satellites revolving about Saturn in a wider zone. A dismemberment and a conversion into a ring, he says, must be the reneral fate of every planetary body (and a moon is a planetary body) which, by a slow contraction of the path in which it moves, revolves at least too close to its primary,—that is, too close to the larger planet around which it travels.

But what causes the orbit of a satellite to contract so as to bring it thus dangerously near to the central mass it revolves about Evidently some obstacle to motion would be sufficient,—something which retarded velocity, very slightly, it might be, but still somewhat. An influence of this nature must be exerted by any substance, however tenuous or atherial,

An influence of this nature must be exerted by any substance, however tenuous or stherial, which pervades all space, or that part of space, at all events, to which the stars and blanets belong. Like many other men of science, Frot. Vaughan assumes the existence of a rare medium of this sort disseminated throughout all the known stellar regions; and to its action of retardation he attributes the transformation of the lost moons of Saturn into the mighty rings which now encircle that planet. Evidence that a resisting medium really exists has been supplied by the recent discovery of the satellites of Mars; and our author declares that not many million years can elapse before the inner moon, Phobos, will have its path so shortened as to be brought within the atmosphere of the planet.

brought within the atmosphere of Then, he says, its career as a sm world will close with a meteoric en And why may not our own moon come to mend in the same way? Indeed, is not such a result extremely probable? The same cause must be affective to check its rate of motion, and the twenty-three centimetres in length and ten in breadth. What one is chiefly struck with is the completely new arrangement of the respiratory apparatus. It consists of a numerous series of branchise in the form of tufus placed between the false abdeminal claws, and each blade of which, examined in the microscope, is found to be a tube covered with very fine hairs. This exuberance of respiratory apparatus is, doubtless, necessitated by the condition of life at such a great depth. But it was hardly to be expected that in the same way? Indeed, is not such a result extremely probable? The same cause must be affective to check its rate of motion, and the chief difference between the two cases would have to be multiplied by several hundreds to make up the period which will rispse before the moon is similarly destroyed. The occasion will be a grand one, however, for we are told that it will be signalized by a far greater display of matteries.

be a grand one, however, for we are toid that it will be signalized by a far greater display of meteoric affulgence. Dilapidation will begin before the moon actually touches the earth; innumerable fragments will be hurled off as meteors into our atmosphere; and the brilliancy of the scene will rival the light of the sun. Prof. Vaughan thinks that only a portion of the moon will be appropriated by the earth at the first near approach. The part that is left will hanl off, as it were, into space, to give rise to a similar magnificent outburst some millions of centuries later, when it again comes too near. It is worthy of note that nothing whatever is said as to the probable effect of this gigantic convulsion of nature upon life on the earth. This omission may be due to the fact that mankind can hardly be said to have a vital present interest in the event.

Just as a moon may fall into a planet, so a planet may fall into a sun. The chief difference is in the splendor of the spectacle. Twenty-three temporary stars have appeared in the heavens within the last 2,000 years—three of them within the present century. What has caused them to kindle in the sky with sudden brilliancy, and then grow dim and constantly decline in brightness? An obvious answer is suggested by the facts we have aiready considered. The mysterious effulgence which flashes across the universe as the transitory glory of a temporary star is the bale fire of a dying planet. But it may be asked, Way have we not seen the star before? It is not strange that the planets of other solar systems, which revolve around stars as their own suns, should be invisible to us here on the earth, since they do not shine by their own light; but ought not the stars themselves to be seen, since we suppose them to resemble our smi in character and constitution? The difficulty here presented seems considerable, but it is simply met. There are supposed to be vast central bodies presiding over the movement of unseen planets, and yet totally dark. Black suns, they may well be verse, when they become luminous as temporary stars, through the destructive dismemberment of some orb in their own planetary family.

family.

The twenty-three temporary stars, then, indicate that twenty-three planets have been destroyed in 2,000 years. Prof. Vaughan estimates the entire number of primary and secondary planets in the universe as equal to half the population of the globe. This would make from 600,000,000 to 700,000,000. The average mortality of mankind is believed to be one death a second. If we regard the appearance of a temporary star as the record of the death of a planet, these facts enable us to compare the length of human existence with the duration of planetary life; and it appears, from such a comparison, that a century is, as small a part of the career of a planet as two seconds are of the life of a man. The period embracing the bisrory of the human race hardly equals two minutes of the vast age through which the earth will endure from the beginning to the end; and the observed facts of astronomy lead Prof. Vaughan to believe that a possible age of five hundred billions of years may be attained by a world.

It seems most probable that when the earth falls into the sun it will be in the form of inpumerable meteoric fragments raiher than as one gigantic meteor. As the shower of terrestrial matter rushes through the solar atmosphere, the sun will blaze out into a glow such as astronomers have witnessed and wondered at in reunote stars; and the earth will have passed away, with no more effect on the inhabitants of those distant orbs whence the light may be viewed than similar spectacles have produced upon us. The twenty-three temporary stars, then, in

The contemplation of a finality like this, however far removed, naturally leads to reflection upon the fate of humanity which it involves. And the thoughts thus induced are scarcely satisfactory unless one can say, with Campbell's

Man:
This spirit shall return to Him
Who gave its heavenly spark:
Yet think not, sun, it shall grow dim
When thou thyself art dark!
No—it shall live again, and shine.
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recalled to breath
Who captive led captivity,
Who robbed the Grave of Victory
And look the sting from Death!

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